APPLETONS'

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA

AND

REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

OF THE YEAR

1876.

EMBRACING POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

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PREFACE.

This volume of the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA is the first of a new series, and the sixteenth of the whole series. It is uniform with the AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, and will supplement the latter work so far as relates to the events of history, the records of religious movements, science, politics, literature, biography, etc. It is, indeed, a worthy and fitting complement to the sixteen volumes of the revised CYCLOPÆDIA, and is bound up in the same style.

The compass of this work embraces the world's history during the year, in every department of human activity of sufficient importance to be a matter of record. A special article is devoted to the affairs of every country, which contains a sketch of its history during the year, and all official and reliable information on area, population, religion, education, finances, army, navy, commerce, industry, military operations, the public questions agitated, and the reforms effected. Great efforts are made to secure the completest material from all parts of the world, and the superiority of this work over all other publications of a similar scope is each year more generally appreciated and recognized. It is felt that in its several departments the work may be safely consulted as the completest and most reliable book of reference.

The details of American affairs in these pages embrace the administration of the Federal Government; its finances and systems of revenue and taxation; the banking system; the currency, and public questions relating thereto; commerce, manufactures, and the general state of the country, and the important subjects that agitate the public mind; the finances of the States, their debts and resources; their educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions; the various political conventions, national and State, assembled during the year, with their nominations and platforms; the results of elections; also, commercial and other conventions, and their proceedings; the important questions before Congress, such as counting the presidential vote, amnesty, various constitutional amendments, specie payments, etc., with the debates and decisions of that body; important decisions of State and Federal courts; the proceedings of State Legislatures on the various local matters; the extension of railroads, telegraphs, and all those great improvements of every kind involved in the rapid progress of the country.

The most important feature in the international relations of the world during the year 1876 was the thickening of the impending war-cloud in the East. The efforts of Turkey to suppress the insurrectionary movements in the Christian provinces proved unsuccessful. The Government of Servia, yielding to the impetuous sympathies of its subjects with the insurrectionists, declared war against Turkey; and, although the disparity of the military forces made success impossible, yet the

excitement of the entire Slavic race, and especially of the Russian people, rose to fever-heat, and foreshadowed the enlargement of the seat of war by the active interference of Russia. As such an event was regarded as affecting generally and intensely the interests of all the nations of the civilized world, a last though unsuccessful attempt was made by the treaty powers of Europe, by an international conference, to avert a new Eastern war. To conciliate public opinion in Europe, the Government of Turkey deemed it necessary to proclaim a constitution conferring upon its inhabitants, of all races and religions, the principal rights enjoyed by the people under constitutional monarchies. The article "Turkey" has, therefore, a prominent place in this volume, and presents an extensive account of the military operations, of the diplomatic negotiations, and of the new constitution. A special map of the seat of the war, giving most of the places mentioned, will be found a valuable aid in following the progress of the above-mentioned military operations. Another map, on the races and religions of Turkey, will greatly facilitate a just appreciation of the dangerous crisis through which that country is now passing. The attitude of the other great powers of Europe, under the new aspect of the Eastern question, is fully set forth in the articles devoted to their respective countries. The unusual state of affairs in Denmark during the year will be found to be presented in a very clear and satisfactory manner.

The international relations of the United States are presented under the title of "Diplomatic Correspondence."

The special articles on the great religious divisions and denominations constitute, on the whole, a religious history of the year, probably the only one now accessible in the English language.

The advance in the branches of astronomical and chemical science, with new and valuable applications to various purposes, is extensively described. A notice has also been taken of the International Congresses of the adepts of various sciences.

The great engineering enterprises of the world in progress are fully described, and also numerous mechanical improvements.

The narrative of geographical discoveries in the different parts of the earth is very complete; also, under the title "Earth," we present summaries of the area and population of the large divisions of the globe, according to the latest statistical information.

Under "Archæology" will be found very full descriptions of the discoveries of Schliemann and Cesnola.

The results of the Centennial Exhibition are presented in a summary but very complete manner.

The record of Literature and Literary Progress in the United States and in each of the countries of Europe is as important as during any preceding year.

The biographical department is very full, and embraces brief notices of deceased persons of distinction in State, Church, society, and literature; there are also notices of many living persons who were distinguished during the year.

The volume contains numerous illustrations of noted cities and places in the various countries of the world, and also steel portraits of the two leading candidates at the recent presidential election in this country.

All important documents, messages, orders, and letters from officials and others, have been inserted entire.

APPLETONS'

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

A

ABDUL-AZIZ, Sultan of Turkey, born February 9, 1830; died June 4, 1876. He was the thirty-second Sultan of the Turkish Empire, and the second son of Mahmoud II., the first sovereign of Turkey who weakened the fanatical spirit with which the Mussulmen opposed changes in her laws and her military organization. Abdul-Aziz succeeded his brother, the Sultan Abdul-Medjid, on June 25, 1861. On ascending the throne he imitated the conduct of his predecessor at his accession in 1839, introducing some reforms, and announcing that he would make many more which would put Turkey on an equality with the Christian nations of Europe. Like Abdul-Medjid, he inherited from his father, Mahmoud, the belief that it would be well to modernize Turkey. His accession to the throne awakened great hopes, as it was thought that he was brave, patriotic, and determined. To the great regret of the Old Turkish party, he confirmed the hatti-sherif of Gylhane, and the hatti-humayun of 1856, and thus bound himself to the execution of the great reforms depending upon those documents. He, furthermore, promised to restore order in the interior, and economy in the finances, and in this latter measure led the way by reducing his own civil list $3,000,000, and by dismissing his brother's seraglio. Changes were also made among the high officers of state, none of which, however, betrayed a peculiar policy or a firm determination on the part of the Sultan. He showed a great fondness for the army, increased the number of soldiers, introduced new uniforms and armaments, thus swelling the budget very largely, while the actual condition of the troops remained unchanged. In the midst of these great financial difficulties, a reform of the ministry of finance was begun, and a commission appointed to take charge of the public debt. These and other measures led to the contraction of a number of loans, by means of which the national credit was to be restored, but which, in reality, were wasted for the most trivial purposes. In 1863 he paid a visit to the viceroy of Egypt, which at the time was looked on with suspicious eyes by the other nations of Europe. This journey, as well as the reception ceremonies instituted by his mother, again consumed large amounts of money. In 1862 his armies conquered the Montenegrins, but the impending ruin of his empire became all the more apparent. In the Danubian principalities he had to acknowledge Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, who thus converted another Turkish dependency from an elective into an hereditary monarchy. In spite of the dissatisfaction prevailing throughout the entire empire, he undertook in 1867 a journey through Europe, in the course of which he visited the Paris Exhibition, and passed through England, Germany, and Austria. This journey, which had consumed a large amount of money, was looked upon by a number of enthusiasts as an event of great importance in the history of civilization. The civilization of Europe had indeed made a deep impression upon the Sultan, and he declared, upon his reception by the Grand-Vizier, that he would make it his chief aim to develop the means of communication, the public credit, and the education of his nation. But in spite of his good intentions, and of many reforms introduced by him, the political and social condition of the empire remained virtually unchanged. In March, 1868, a change took place in the formation of the Council of State, which henceforth was to be the central government for the whole empire. In opening this constitutional council, which was composed of thirty-four Mohammedans and sixteen Christians, he delivered a speech in person, in which he promised reformatory legislation, reports on the condition of the empire, and an approach to European civilization. In the mean time the

continued anarchy existing in his empire, and the insurrection in Candia, occupied the entire attention of himself and of his ministers, and at the same time absorbed the resources of the empire. In the year previous, giving way to the counsels of the other European nations, and in order not to be involved in difficulties with Servia while having the revolt in Candia on his hands, he had withdrawn the Turkish garrison from the important fortress of Belgrade, and had thus granted Servia complete political autonomy. In addition to this state of affairs, a conflict threatened with Greece in 1868, which country was aiding the rebels in Candia. As a war against Greece would have brought on new complications with the European powers, the Sultan, although hating the Greeks, and dreaming of the restoration of the power and the glory of his empire, permitted the difficulties to be adjusted by his ministers at a conference of the powers in Paris. The victory here gained by Turkish diplomacy gave the Sultan and his government the courage and the power to force Ismaïl Pasha, who in 1867 had been invested with the title of khedive of Egypt, and who had for some time been meditating to throw off his allegiance to the Sultan, to an apparent subjection, so that in 1870 the latter came to Constantinople as if suing for mercy. But in the visits of 1872 which the khedive paid the Sultan, he succeeded, by making a wise use of the financial embarrassments of the latter, in regaining the concessions made at his previous visit, and in obtaining at the same time a new law of succession for his house, and almost all the prerogatives of an independent sovereign. In the mean while the condition in the immediate dominions of the Sultan assumed every day more threatening forms. One ministry followed another at short intervals, while the influence of the Russian embassador, General Ignatieff, had become all-powerful with the Sultan. The state of the finances had fallen so low that the revenues barely sufficed to pay the interest on the public debt. This was the condition of the country when in 1875 the revolt in the Herzegovina broke out, which, originating in the refusal of a few villages to pay still further the exorbitant taxes imposed upon them, soon spread over the whole province of Bosnia. Owing to the depleted condition of the treasury, the government of the Sultan was unable to meet it with such energy as it demanded. Abdul-Aziz himself appeared to be entirely unable to comprehend the gravity of the situation. In this emergency the *softas*, the theological students, demanded his abdication, and the council of ministers, in the name of the nation, decreed his removal from the throne, proclaiming his nephew Murad V. as his successor. Shortly afterward, on June 4th, he was found dead in his chambers. As rumors began to circulate that he had been assassinated at the instigation of the existing government, his successor had his body examined by a number of physicians, who arrived at the following verdict:

1. That the death of the ex-Sultan Abdul-Aziz was caused by the hæmorrhage produced by the wounds made in the blood-vessels of the bends of the arms.
2. That the instrument shown to us could perfectly inflict those wounds.
3. That the direction and nature of the injuries, as well as the instrument which caused them, lead us to conclude it to be a case of suicide.

The report was signed by the following physicians:

Dr. Marco, doctor to Abdul-Aziz Khan; Dr. Nouri, Dr. Sotto, *attaché* of the imperial and royal embassy of Austria and Hungary; Dr. Spagnolo, Italian; Dr. Marc Markel, of the British embassy; Dr. I. de Casho, Italian; Dr. A. Marroni, of the French embassy; Dr. Jules Mullingen, English; Dr. G. D. Dickson, of the British embassy; Dr. O. Vitalis, of the Sanitary Administration; Dr. Eduard Spodaro, Italian; Dr. Nouridjan, Armenian; Dr. Iatropoulo, Hellenic; Dr. Abdinour, Dr. Servet, Dr. Miltiade Bey, Greek; Dr. Moustapha, Dr. Mehemet.

A favorite scheme pursued by Abdul-Aziz, during the greater part of his reign, aimed at the abolition of the law of seniority by which he himself had ascended the throne, to the exclusion of the sons of his brother, and for which he desired to substitute a law similar to that prevailing in other European states, thus giving the throne to his oldest son in preference to his nephew Murad Effendi, who was entitled to it by the law of succession then prevailing. To prepare the way for this important change, he permitted the introduction of a similar law in Egypt; empowered his nephew Murad to establish his own household by making him a pasha, thus destroying the exclusiveness of the imperial harem, and finally abolished the barbarous custom of killing all male children of princesses married to high officers of state. On his journey through Europe, in 1867, he also endeavored by all possible means to have his son regarded as his successor, while he kept his nephews in the background. His plans, however, failed, and he was succeeded by his nephew Murad. *See* Azam, "L'avénement d'Abdul-Aziz" (1861); Millingen (Osman-Seify-Bey), "La Turquie sous la règne d'Abdoul-Aziz" (1868). *See* also MURAD V., and TURKEY.

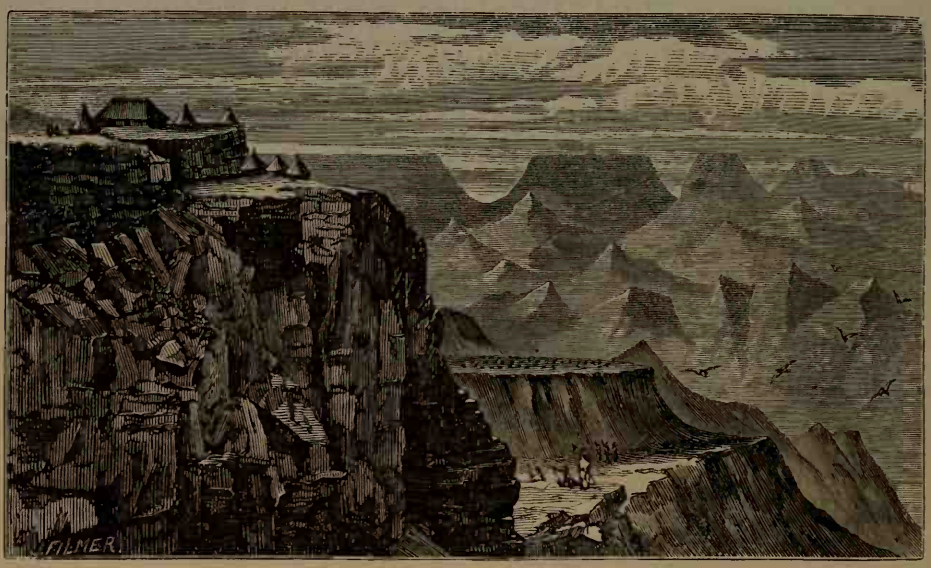
ABDUL-HAMID II., Sultan of Turkey, was born September 22, 1842. He is the second son and fourth child of Abdul-Medjid. He succeeded his brother, Murad V., as Sultan of Turkey, on August 31, 1876. His life has been quiet and uneventful. His mother died young, and he was adopted by his father's second wife, herself childless, who is very wealthy, and has made him heir to all her property. During the lifetime of his father he, as well as his elder brother, the deposed Murad V., led a merry life, his every wish and fancy being indulged to the utmost, his education chiefly consisting in being diverted by the amusements and tricks devised for his entertainment by the numerous slaves surrounding

him. His initiation into all the depravities of harem life was unusually early and complete; but his vigorous constitution withstood the effects of the excesses that undermined his brother's health, and when he married he was a strong, hardy lad. He accompanied his uncle, Abdul-Aziz, and his brother Murad, to the Paris Exhibition in 1867. On this journey he was continually kept in the background by his uncle, who wished to advance the interests of his own son as heir-apparent to the throne. Abdul-Hamid also acquired on this journey a great taste for geography, and in his kiosk on the Sweet Waters, which he has since inhabited regularly every summer, he has a very extensive and comprehensive collection of maps, military, geological, and statistical, the study of which constitutes his favorite pastime. He also contracted a fondness for European manners and dress, and has introduced French customs and demeanor into the daily life of all those by whom he is intimately surrounded. He inherited from his father a small palace on the Sweet Waters, where he resided with his wife and two children, a boy of six and a girl of three years, up to his elevation to the throne, eating at the same table, and playing with the little ones. He is an orthodox Turk, and a resolute opponent of the "Young Turkish" party—being an "Old Turk," but not an extreme one. He is considered a much abler man, mentally and physically, than his brother whom he succeeded. The only symptom of Orientalism in his own personal appearance is in the fez, which he dislikes, but still continues to wear, because it is the necessary token of his nationality. The state of affairs has not been changed by his accession to the throne. He introduced a few financial reforms, but the condition of the empire remains in the same precarious state as under his predecessor. (*See* TURKEY.)

ABYSSINIA, a country of Eastern Africa; area about 158,000 square miles; population variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000.

The war with Egypt continued during the year. The cause for this war was stated by Egyptian authorities to be the punishment of bands of Abyssinians, who for more than three years had disturbed the neighboring territory, and continued their depredations in spite of all remonstrances with King John. At the same time all commercial intercourse with Egypt was prohibited, and a small army was stationed in Hamasen for hostile purposes. Hamasen, the scene of all these battles, is the northern part of Tigré, that part of Abyssinia lying nearest to the Red Sea. On the north, east, and west, it is surrounded by Egyptian territory.—The Abyssinians, on the other hand, claim that the war was commenced by Egypt for the sole purpose of aggrandizement; that only one incursion of any account had been made by Abyssinians into Egyptian territory during the year, that of the Dembelas to Kunama in 1873, which was, however, immediately punished by Munzinger. This raid was decidedly free from all political objects; it was one of those made to capture slaves and cattle, and undertaken regularly every year, not only by the Abyssinians, but also by the Egyptian troops and the Mohammedan tribe of the Algedes against the heathen tribe of the Kunamas. Munzinger put an end to these raids by the Egyptian troops and the Algedes, and since the defeat of the Dembelas they have also entirely ceased on the part of the Abyssinians. The other disturbances resulted from quarrels between the different nomadic tribes, where it was hard to tell who was right and who was wrong. These quarrels deserve no attention, and were only raised to the dignity of state affairs by Egyptian officials in Massowah and Keren. The statement that the Abyssinians interrupted commerce also lacked all foundation. Every day a larger or smaller number of Abyssinian traders arrived in Massowah, while Arabians traveled unmolested through all parts of Abyssinia. Only with Amhara the intercourse was temporarily interrupted by internal disturbances. There were also no Abyssinian troops in Hamasen at any time; only in Asmara, on the road from Massowah to Adowa, a few troops were kept by the governor of the town to preserve order.—After the decisive defeat which the Egyptians sustained at the close of 1875, the Khedive immediately took measures to retrieve the disaster. A large army was collected in Massowah early in January, under the command of Prince Hassan, the khedive's son, General Loring, and Ratib Pasha. This expedition left Massowah on January 10th, and toward the end of the same month reached Goura, 50 miles south-southwest of Massowah, without having encountered the slightest obstacle. An intrenched camp was then established, to let the soldiers rest without exposing them to surprise; for it was known that King John, at the head of the armed population of Abyssinia, was moving about the provinces. According to the spies, he did not wish to disperse his army in face of an invasion of the country, because none of his provinces were rich enough to permit him to fix himself anywhere with his troops. The Egyptian expedition, without provisions, remained a month in the intrenched camp at Goura without seeing the enemy. On February 17th they were informed by spies that King John and his army would have to pass between the intrenched camp and the defile of Cazachor. The Egyptian troops, then placed under the command of Osman Pasha, consisted of three batteries and nine battalions. The batteries, armed with mountain-pieces, and seven battalions, left the intrenched camp, and took up their position, six kilometres ahead, on the slope of two hills forming a valley, which, prolonging itself beyond them, becomes a plain of some miles in extent. The bed of a dried-up stream passes at the bottom

of this valley, and extends across the plain, cutting it in two. The Egyptians occupied both sides of this bed, and distributed themselves from the banks to about the middle of the heights. Facing them, at the extremity of the plain, they could see the Abyssinian army, which seemed to intend advancing to force the defile occupied by the Egyptians. Osman Pasha established his batteries at the head of his army, facing the plain and the Abyssinians. From time to time the latter attempted to break them, and each time they were repulsed by the Egyptian artillery, and already the khedive's troops were shouting victory, when the most horrible of surprises changed their shout of triumph into cries of despair. While the mass of the Abyssinian army was pretending to wish to force the de-



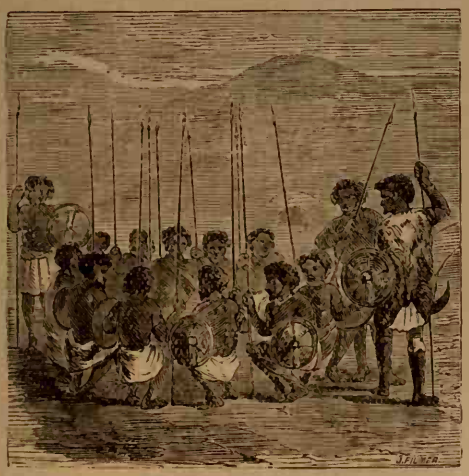
VIEW IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR MAGDALA.

file, this was simply a *ruse* of war. Behind them soldiers had entered the dried-up bed of the stream; crawling along the ground, they got round the hills on which the Egyptian troops were massed. These hills they ascended from the opposite side, and then, once arrived at the summit, by thousands, men and women, soldiers on foot and on horseback, from behind rocks, trees, and hollows, rushed down with furious cries on the rear flanks of the Egyptians. Dreadful confusion ensued. The Egyptians made no attempt at resistance. Driven on both sides, they rushed into the dry channel; panic seized them; the artillerymen abandoned their pieces in the van, and added to the confusion. The bulk of the Abyssinian army crossed the valley and engaged with the soldiers of the Nile. They fought hand to hand. Hassan Pasha, with heroic efforts, then succeeded in gathering around him some of the officers, with 500 or 600 soldiers, who, together forming a compact body, fought their way through the Abyssinians to the intrenched camp. Of the seven battalions and three batteries this was all that survived. Rachid Bey, Giebri Bey, Colonel Deve, and many other foreign and Egyptian officers, remained dead or wounded on the field of battle. The following day, while the intrenched camp, reduced in number to 2,000, was fortifying, the enemy did not appear. The day after that they were seen in the distance, but disappeared before the firing with which they were received. On the 19th they made an assault, but were repulsed. A cannon-ball passed close to King John; he was thrown from his horse, and the assault was interrupted. On the fourth day the Egyptians succeeded in projecting explosive balls into the Abyssinian camp. This caused great terror, and the day after a messenger arrived from King John. "It was time," he said, "to put an end to this struggle." He was ready to make honorable concessions and to come to a humane arrangement." They required him to consent to a rectification of their frontiers, and to return the prisoners, and arms; in fact, to act as if he had been defeated. The Abyssinians on the other hand demanded the cession of Massowah. As this virtually implied the complete abandonment of Hamasen, which the Egyptians claimed belonged to them, the demand was refused, and all available troops were sent to Massowah. In the mean while an Abyssinian chief, Walda Michael, revolted against King John, incited, as it was supposed, by the Egyptians. On Au-

gust 17th he attacked the royal forces at a place of some importance, called Zakzaga, in Hamasen. The battle lasted six hours, and ended in the complete defeat of the king's troops, who

HILL FORT BETWEEN MAI AND ABACA.

were put to flight. Zakzaga was given up to pillage, followed by an indiscriminate slaughter of old men, women, and children. Mr. Lager, a well-known Swedish missionary, who, to-



ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS.

gether with his three servants, had taken refuge in a native temple, was dragged out and murdered in cold blood. An Englishman, who is supposed to have held some post in the Abyssinian army, together with some half-dozen Greek traders, shared the same fate. Besides this town, fifteen villages are said to have been burnt, and the number of the victims is estimated at 1,500.. Mrs. Lager was taken prisoner, but was released after being detained for four days. It was stated that Walda Michael's soldiers were all armed with Remington rifles, which were supposed to have been furnished by the Egyptians. Immense quantities of these weapons had been purchased by Egypt during the past years. It is possible, of course, that the many reverses which were sustained by the Egyptian troops when in Abyssinia, and which resulted in their leaving the country without their arms and superfluous baggage, may account in some measure for the fine equipment of some portions of the native Abyssinian regiments; but it was evidently in the interest of the khedive, in his struggle with King John, to incite rebellion among the powerful native chiefs, and furnish them with the means of successfully seconding him.

The King soon succeeded in reducing the rebels, and then marched on Massowah, which he was reported to have captured during August. It was also reported that Ratib Pasha, one of the ablest Egyptian generals, had been killed in the defense of that city.

ADVENTISTS. SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS. A special session of the Seventh-day Adventist General Conference was held at Battle Creek, Mich., beginning March 31st. Fifteen delegates were present, representing the State Conferences of California, Ohio, New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Maine, and Iowa, or ten out of the fourteen State Conferences. Letters were also received and read in behalf of the Kansas, Vermont, and Ohio Conferences, in behalf of the cause among the Norwegians in the United States and Europe, in behalf of the cause in Sweden and in Virginia. The meeting, it was stated by the president, was held to consider what means could be furnished to meet the demand for a more extensive and active prosecution of the work of the denomination among the people of the United States, and the scenes of its operations in Europe. Highly-favorable reports of the work were made from the several State Conferences, Canada, and Colorado. The publication was recommended of a small hymn-book for use among the Swedes. A resolution was passed recommending the devotion by members of the church of one-tenth of their income to the cause of God. The ministers were advised to set this duty before the brethren, and a committee was appointed to prepare a tract upon the subject of systematic benevolence. Efforts were ordered to raise $10,000 to establish a press in Europe. The management of the Hygienic Agency was approved, and increased activity in the prosecution of the health reform and the publication of books on that subject was recommended.

A debt was reported of $10,000 on the college, against which were unpaid pledges sufficient, if paid in, to meet it.

The fifteenth annual session of the Seventh-day Adventist General Conference was held at Lansing, Mich., beginning September 19th. A conference recently organized in Kentucky and Tennessee was recognized and admitted to the General Conference. Elder James White was chosen president. Resolutions were adopted regretting the neglect of the health reform and the return to old, unhealthful habits of living as likely to work only evil to the people, and to displease God, and advising ministers "to practise the reform themselves and teach it to the people on all suitable occasions," urging young men and middle-aged men to engage in the work of the ministry; noticing an increased interest in camp-meetings and pledging greater efforts to improve them; expressing interest in the spread of the doctrines of the church in the Southern States, and pledging aid to the work "as fast and as far as our means and men will allow;" recommending special efforts to secure the interest of persons and companies in different parts of the world holding the Sabbath doctrines of this church, in its tract and missionary work; commending the school of the General Conference to the people of the church, and urging contributions to it "to place it upon a good financial basis;" noticing "with joy" the appearance of a French paper issued in Europe under the direction of the General Conference Committee; reiterating the precept that one-tenth of the income of members of the church should be given to God; and recognizing with gratitude the continued and growing feeling of fraternity between their own denomination and the Seventh-day Baptists.

The following is a summary of the statistics of this denomination as they were presented to the General Conference, September 19, 1876:

CONFERENCES.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Churches.	Members.	Pledged to the Systematic Benevolence Fund.
Maine	2	1	13	238	$794 50
Vermont	6	2	14	323	1,275 00
New England	3	1	20	350	2,300 00
New York and Pennsylvania	8	4	35	591	2,799 22
Ohio	3	4	13	390	2,721 63
Michigan	20	14	80	3,150	10,000 00
Indiana	3	4	11	300	900 00
Wisconsin	8	8	43	1,048	3,863 00
Illinois	4	6	22	350	1,800 00
Minnesota	9	6	35	750	2,500 00
Iowa and Nebraska	14	9	52	1,123	6,450 00
Missouri	4	2	13	322	907 40
Kansas	4	4	16	355	881 29
California	3	4	17	511	5,925 43
Kentucky	2	1	6	93	350 00
Swiss Mission	3	..	8	150	531 00
Total	96	70	398	10,044	$43,998 47

Explanation was made that the report from Michigan was incomplete, and the reports from New England, New York, and Illinois, were given as for 1875, with modifications for a few known changes which had taken place, the reports from those States for 1876 not having been received. The report showed a gain from 1875 of 27 ministers, 59 churches, 2,012 members, and $11,279.85 in contributions for systematic benevolence. Companies of Seventh-day Adventists were noticed as having been organized in Texas, Virginia, and Maryland. The treasurer of the Seventh-day Adventist Educational Society reported that his receipts and expenditures for the year beginning August 12, 1875, had been each $12,354.73. The society had property, consisting of the college grounds and buildings, detached lots of real estate, detached buildings, etc., valued at $51,651.37, and was indebted $13,360.89, leaving $38,290.48 as the amounts of its assets after all debts were paid. The treasurer of the Seventh-day Adventist Publishing Association reports that his receipts and expenditures for the thirteen months ending September 15, 1876, had been each $161,423.56. The association had property valued at $142,656.82, and was indebted $45,937.23, leaving as its net assets $96,719.59. The treasurer of the Health Reform Institute reported that his receipts for the thirteen months ending September 14, 1876, had been $18,188.15, and his expenditures $14,584.78. The institute had property valued at $39,490.18, and was indebted $1,800, leaving $37,690.18 as the amount of its clear assets. The treasurer of the General Conference reported that his receipts and expenditures for thirteen months, ending September 15, 1876, had been each $6,194.09. The meetings of the General Conference and the several societies were held in connection with a *camp-meeting*, at Lansing, Mich., which was estimated to be the largest ever held by one denomination. Sixteen hundred and twenty-two persons were permanently encamped on the ground, and the regular daily attendance at the meetings numbered between two and three thousand.

AFGHANISTAN,* a country in Central Asia, bounded north by east by Turkistan, east by British India, south by Beloochistan, and west by Persia; area 278,000 square miles, population about 4,000,000. Present ruler, Amir Shere Ali. The army of the Emir, according to late accounts, is said to consist of 100,000 men, divided into fifty-seven regiments of infantry, thirty batteries of artillery, and twenty regiments of cavalry. The pay of the soldiers was, in 1876, raised by the Amir to seven rupees a month.

The Governments of both Russia and British India sent, in 1876, special embassies to Afghanistan, an indication of the growing desire of each of these powers to obtain a controlling influence upon this battle-field of their Central Asian policy. The transactions of both em-

* For an account of the regulation of the northern frontier, and of the population of the several provinces, see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

bassies are kept a profound secret, and the reports of the Indian and Russian newspapers are too contradictory to be of any value. The Indian Government selected as its envoy a native Mohammedan of India. Special embassies were also received by the Amir from the rulers of Bokhara and Kelat, and all the reports from Afghanistan concurrently point to the growing excitement concerning the approaching crisis in the complications of Central Asia. The Amir devoted special attention to his army. The number of troops and the pay of the soldiers were increased; dependent chieftains were ordered to send their contingency of troops to Cabool; and even a gun-manufactory was established in the same city.

One of the mountain-tribes living along the frontier between Afghanistan and British India, the Afridis, made repeated inroads into Indian territory. They were reported to number about 10,000 soldiers, and to have received promises of aid from other tribes. The Indian Government at first endeavored to pacify them by negotiations and promises of subsidy, but, when this proved unavailing, determined to put an end to their inroads by force of arms.

As the absence of trustworthy information makes it impossible to give a connected account of the progress of Afghan affairs, we give the views of men well known as authorities on all questions of the state of Central Asia on the situation in Afghanistan.

Emil Schlagintweit, the well-known explorer of Central Asia, gives the following account of the relations of Russia and Persia to Afghanistan (*see Augsburg Gazette*, No. 235, 1876): "In Afghanistan, the state of affairs is by no means satisfactory, although Shere Ali seems to be slowly getting the upper hand of his rivals. Europeans are carefully excluded." After citing several cases in support of this statement, among others the case of Colonel McGregor, who wished to make a scientific trip to Herat, but was refused permission to enter the country, M. Schlagintweit continues as follows: "The report that Russia had sent a diplomatic agent to Cabool is not confirmed in the Indian papers. The cause for the report seems to have been the defeat which Persia some time ago suffered at the hands of the Turkomans in its recent expedition against Merv, and which may be made the basis of Perso-Russian demands upon Afghanistan. This will be looked upon very unfavorably in India, but cannot be prevented. Merv, the oldest city of Central Asia, which was once celebrated for the fertility of the country surrounding it, gradually decayed after fanatical conquerors destroyed the dam which collected the waters of the Murghal River to irrigate the fields. As the country became less cultivated, the manners of the Turkomans living there decidedly deteriorated, and they became the most daring robbers, carrying off slaves and booty from the north of Persia. Persia, as well as Russia, repeatedly sent out troops to punish the Turkomans, but the former power was always defeated. Thus in 1860, 22,000 Persians were repulsed by 5,000 Turkomans, while, only a few months ago, five Persian battalions and ten cavalry regiments with one battery were so completely defeated by an equally strong force of Turkomans, that the Shah of Persia was forced to discontinue the campaign. The Turkomans, emboldened by this success, now threaten Russian settlers on the Atrek line, and even now Russian journals discuss the necessity of a regulation of the border, by which the left shore of the Atrek would come to Russia. At present Russia employs skirmishing-parties to punish the robbers, thus smoothing the way for a revival of old treaties between Persia and Cabool, which are so distasteful to England. On January 23, 1853, the Shah and the ruler of Herat agreed that, if it should ever become necessary for the subjects of Herat to furnish auxiliaries to Persia for the purpose of punishing the Turkomans, they may send as many troops to Persia as they desire, but only for a temporary stay or to pass through that country. On the other hand, the Shah considers himself bound to aid Herat if it is threatened by a foreign power, whether it be Afghanistan or some other. In the Treaty of Paris, of 1857, Persia bound herself to England never to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan; but this treaty leaves Persia free with regard to all its other neighbors. At present Afghanistan is as much interested in the punishment of the Turkomans as Russia and Persia. The occupation of Mymana, the newest province of Afghanistan, effected only in March of the present year, would be seriously endangered, if the large number of those dissatisfied with the change would effect a union with the Turkomans. The dethroned Amir was brought to Cabool, and is there held in close confinement, that he may not become the head of a conspiracy. A

decisive blow can only be dealt the Turkomans, if they are attacked at the same time from the direction of the Caspian Sea as well as from Merv. The cause for a joint step of the three interested states exists. A joint action on their part, however, does not appear probable, even to an Asiatic; to him it seems rather that Russia will enter the campaign alone. Russia, however, fears to disturb its amicable relations to Persia, as it would be impossible to prevent a violation of Persian territory in pursuing defeated bodies of Turkomans, and of Afghan territory in case of an attack on Merv. The idea of an agreement with Persia, therefore, becomes plausible, while at the same time the interests of Afghanistan would be taken into consideration. Such agreements must arouse anew the suspicions of England, who found it such a difficult matter to secure in the Afghan frontier a line inaccessible to Russian influence."

Captain Burton, another high authority on the questions relating to Central Asia, speaks in the following manner of the relations of India to the Amir of Cabool: "Afghanistan, this restless state of robber chieftains, has, thanks to our intervention, considerably increased in area and population. But, nevertheless, Shere Ali complains because Lord Lawrence recognized his elder brother, Afzul Khan, who was friendly to us, because Lord Mayo did not fulfill all of his wishes, and because Lord Northbrook did not pay his subsidies (I should rather say his tribute) as regularly as he desired. For that reason he refused to receive the English mission to Kashgaria in Cabool, under the pretext that he was not able to protect its members in his country, saying, 'Their blood be on their own heads if they come to Cabool!' For that reason, also, he will not permit an English resident at his court, and the native representative of the Indian Government, Wakil-i-Sarkar-i, is barely permitted to address the Amir in the durbar. It is a fact that this miserable chief believes, because we have taught him to believe it, that he holds the road to British India in his hands. He is convinced that he need only offer his assistance to Russia, to drive us from India. That he hates us, we know; during the mutiny of the Sepoys, he urged his wise father, Dost Mohammed, although in vain, to invade the Punjaub; that he despises us, we must see, and we must feel that our policy has given him a right to do so."

AFRICA. The area of Africa, according to the latest calculations, amounted to 10,901,100 square miles, with a population of about 206,000,000.*

The further existence of the Transvaal Republic, an independent state of Southeastern Africa, was seriously endangered by a disastrous war with the Kaffres, in which the army of the republic was completely routed. In consequence, a general desire for annexation to Great Britain became manifest among the population. The Transvaal Republic has been an independent state since 1848. (*See* TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.)

The difficulties of the British Government and the Orange River Free State with regard to the South African diamond-fields were settled satisfactorily for both parties during the year.

The project of a South African Confederation under the protectorate of Great Britain received a powerful impulse by the disastrous war of the Transvaal Republic against the Kaffres. It gained in popularity both among the inhabitants of the British colonies and the two republics of Orange River and the Transvaal, being opposed only by the extreme republicans of the latter. In the early part of the year, President Brand, of the Orange River Free State, went to England to settle the disputed boundary question, and was received with great distinction, both in the Cape Colony and in England. President Burgers, of the Transvaal Republic, who visited the Cape Colony in March, was also received with great honors, and everything was done to impress the two Presidents with the desirability of the proposed confederation. In March, Mr. Froude, the historian, sent a report to Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, on the advantages to be derived from the confederation scheme. The report was very favorably received throughout the South African colonies. On August 3d Lord Carnarvon opened a conference on South African affairs. The members attending the conference were, Sir Garnet Wolseley, as vice-president, President Brand of the Orange River Free State, Sir Theophilus Shenstone, Secretary of the Interior, of Natal, Messrs. Akerman and Robinson, members of the Legislature of Natal, and Mr. J. A. Froude, who represented West Griqua-Land. Lord Carnarvon, in his opening address, stated that the conference was to be of a deliberative character only, that the communications of the different members were to be of a confidential character, and the object was to deliberate on the interests of South Africa, which was constantly growing in importance, and possibly on the constitution of a South-African Confederation. President Brand stated that in accordance with a resolution of the national Legislature he was not empowered to take part in the deliberations on the confederation scheme, but that he would take part in the discussion of other questions. The following sessions of the conference were held with closed doors, and its results are as yet (November, 1876) unknown.

The war of the British on the West Coast with the Ashantees was succeeded during the past year by one with Dahomey. An outrage on a British merchant at Whydah, the principal port of Dahomey, led a British officer after an investigation to impose a fine of palm-oil,

* For the area and population of each of the geographical and political divisions of Africa, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.

amounting to about £6,000, upon the King, to be paid by June 1st. The King refused to pay the fine, inviting the British to visit Abomey, his capital, where he promised to pay the demand in powder and bullets. The British in consequence blockaded the ports of Dahomey, thus preventing any supplies from reaching the natives. The King in retaliation blockaded the paths into the interior, and imprisoned a number of whites residing at Whydah.

In May, the Sultan of Zanzibar entered into a treaty with Great Britain to suppress the slave-trade in his dominions. He rigidly enforced this treaty, and in consequence was troubled with a rebellion among the tribes in the interior, which he, however, succeeded in quelling with the aid of the British.

The difficulty between Zanzibar and Egypt, on account of the occupation by the latter power of five ports on the Indian Ocean belonging to Zanzibar, was settled by the withdrawal of the Egyptian troops in February. This act of McKillop Pasha, the Egyptian general, was disavowed by the Khedive.

The advances of Egypt into the interior of Africa received a decided check. Fighting continued during the year, and the Abyssinians appeared to be successful. King John of Abyssinia was also troubled during the year by revolts of native chiefs, incited by the Egyptians, which greatly impeded his operations against the latter. (*See* ABYSSINIA.)

The attempts to restore the disordered finances of Egypt to a sound basis did not meet with the expected result. The relations of the Egyptian Government to its subjects in the Soudan continued to be of the most friendly character. The native tribes, not subject to the jurisdiction of Egypt, also sought the friendship of the latter power. M'tesa, the chief ruling on the north shore of the Victoria N'yanza, and the ruler of the Somauli country, sent embassadors to Cairo. (*See* EGYPT.)

An insurrection broke out, in the early part of the year, among the native tribes of Algeria, which, however, was suppressed in a very short time. (*See* ALGERIA.)

The Empire of Morocco was disturbed during July by an insurrection among the Ghitan tribe, who refused to furnish their usual military contingent. An extraordinary mission was sent by the Emperor to France and Italy during the year, in order to negotiate commercial treaties. (*See* MOROCCO.)

Quite a tumult was caused among the Jews of Tunis by the murder of one of their number by a Mohammedan. Order was restored by the immediate execution of the offender, and through the personal efforts of the consuls, to whom the Bey had given satisfactory guarantees. During the month of March an attack was also made upon the consular judge of Italy, which for a time caused considerable excitement. During the year the Government commissioned M. Krantz, a French engineer, to provide for Tunis a system of railroads to connect with the railroads of Algeria. (*See* TUNIS.)

The war in Liberia between the Government and the native tribes was brought to a successful close in April by the intervention of the United States. The war was followed by financial difficulties, which embarrassed the Government considerably.

The British dominion in Africa was again enlarged during the year, by the purchase of the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean, from its native prince, adding 1,382 square miles, with 3,100 inhabitants, to the British territory in Africa. (*See* SOCOTRA).

During the months of July and August, Commodore Hewett undertook an expedition against the negroes living on the shores of the Niger. These negroes, who had formerly done a profitable business in bringing the native products down to the coast in their canoes, and who had lost this carrying-trade entirely through steamers which were sent up the river, made several attempts to stop the English trade. A large number of vessels were attacked by them, among them the King of Masafa, which was almost completely destroyed. In order to put a stop to these depredations, Commodore Hewett, on July 29th, set out on an expedition against the negroes, having with him about one hundred sailors and marines. He met with the first resistance on July 31st. Effecting a landing under the cover of his gunboats, he succeeded in completely defeating the negroes, losing one dead and fourteen wounded in the affair. On August 2d he again defeated the negroes, and pressing on reached Omitoha, 170 miles from the mouth of the river, on August 5th. Here the commodore had a long interview with the chief, and as no further disturbances were to be expected the expedition returned, destroying on its way a village, the inhabitants of which had blocked up the river.

During the month of August disturbances arose among the native tribes on the Gaboon. The French authorities immediately blockaded the mouth of the river, and dispatched troops to restore quiet.

AGOULT, MARIE CATHERINE SOPHIE DE FLAVIGNY, Countess d', a French authoress, better known under the *nom de plume* of Daniel Stern, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1805; died March 5, 1876. She was the daughter of the Vicomte de Flavigny, a French nobleman, who, during the emigration of the French princes, married Marie Bethmann, the daughter of one of the richest bankers in Frankfort. She received her first education in the convent of the Sacred Heart, married the Count d'Agoult in 1827, and after that passed several years in traveling through Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. Her first literary productions were a series of pleasing novels, "Hervé," "Julien," "Valentia," and "Nélida," which appeared from 1841 to 1845 in the *Presse*.

She then published her experiences in Germany in a number of articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and in the *Revue indépendante* (1847), and after the Revolution of 1848 appeared as a political writer. Among her works of this class best known are "Lettres républicaines" (1848), in which she severely criticises the state of affairs under the government of Louis Philippe, and the "Histoire de la Révolution de 1848" (3 vols., 1851–'53; third edition, 1869), which shows the people and the events of that time in a most favorable light. A different kind of work is her "Esquisses morales et politiques" (1849; third edition, 1859), which is a sort of ethical hand-book in the form of maxims and aphorisms in the style of the "Maximes" of Rochefoucauld, and gives short and good advice on the different affairs of life, on the conflict of morality with the passions, and the questions of the age, and which is certainly to be regarded as her best work. She also published "Trois Journées de la Vie de Marie Stuart" (1856), "Florence et Turin" (1862), and "Dante et Goethe" (1866). Her daughter Cosima, the fruit of a connection with Franz Liszt, was married first to Hans von Bülow, and subsequently to Richard Wagner. Her biography was written by Pommerin (1868).

AGRICULTURE. The following statements respecting the crops of the United States for 1876 embody the latest reports of the Department of Agriculture:

Corn.—The returns of November make the corn-crop only 2 per cent. short of the great crop of last year, and fully 50 per cent. greater than the crop of 1874. The aggregate is 1,295,000,000 bushels. Less than 1 per cent. of the crop is raised in New England, scarcely 6 in the Middle States, 20 in the Southern, 44 in the Ohio basin, and 29 west of the Mississippi.

The product of the South is 10,000,000 bushels greater than last year; that of New England is 300,000 greater, and there is less in the Middle and Western States.

The States of the Ohio basin, seven in number, including Michigan and Wisconsin, increased their proportion from 39 per cent. in 1850 to 41 in 1860, and since that date continue to advance their proportions, the percentage being 44 in 1870 and at the present time, notwithstanding the more rapid progress of corn-growing in the States of the Missouri Valley. These States—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska—produced only 7 per cent. in 1850, advancing to 15 in 1860, to 21 in 1870, and 28 in 1876. The increase in Kansas has been most rapid of late, nearly equaling in amount in this year the crop of the much more populous State of Missouri. Iowa, as yet, grows more than four-tenths of the crop of this section.

Illinois is credited with about 250,000,000 bushels, and Iowa with 155,000,000. Next in rank are Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas. These six States produce six-tenths of the total product. Tennessee, which once held the highest rank in the country, now stands first in the Southern States, followed by Texas, Alabama, and Georgia.

The extension of this culture westward continues to be rapid. This year the Missouri Valley, together with the western half of the Upper Mississippi, yields two-thirds as much as the area from that river eastward to Pennsylvania, including the States on both sides of the Ohio. In quality the crop is superior to its predecessor.

There has been an increase of area in all sections, aggregating about two million acres, the advance very slight in the Gulf States from Alabama to Louisiana, and scarcely perceptible in the Middle States. It is largest west of the Missouri. Wisconsin shows the heaviest increase in the Northwest, and Texas and Georgia in the South.

Cotton.—The returns of November indicated an extremely favorable season for gathering cotton, except in some portions of North Carolina. The following is a synopsis: "Frost has injured the top crop in the northern belt, notably in Arkansas. The fibre is cleaner than usual and of superior quality in the southern belt. Drought in the Gulf States, rain-storms in the Carolinas, the boll-worm in the Southwest, and the caterpillar in certain locations near the Gulf coast, are chief causes of injury to the crop. The harvest will be completed at a much earlier date than usual. The crop must be smaller than that of last year, however favorable and long the remaining season for gathering. In comparison with the last crop, the percentages of the Atlantic coast States are relatively larger by reason of the poor returns of 1875, and smaller in the Southwest from comparison with the remarkable yield of that region. They are as follows: North Carolina, 92; South Carolina, 99; Georgia, 110; Florida, 100; Alabama, 77; Mississippi, 78; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 100; Arkansas, 74; Tennessee, 101. The average is between 88 and 89."

Potatoes.—As returns for condition, during the latter part of the season, have foreshadowed, the potato-crop, in production, falls not only far below the extraordinary crop of 1875, but considerably below an average crop. Among the causes of diminished yield, drought was the most widespread and effective. During the season for the formation and growth of the tubers, excessively dry weather prevailed, with a few local exceptions, throughout the entire section north of the thirty-sixth parallel and east of the Rocky Mountains, the section in which the potato-crop is mainly grown. The drought was the most severe and protracted in the Middle and Eastern States, except a northern belt including the greater part of Maine. Within this designated area, also, the beetles east of the Mississippi, and the grasshoppers west, effected some reduction in localities, though not to a serious extent. Another cause of diminished production is an unusual decrease in acreage, especially in States which grow this crop extensively, amounting to 15

per cent. in New York, 31 in New Jersey, 7 in Pennsylvania, 11 in Ohio, and 8 in the entire country. This was occasioned in part by the very low prices realized for last year's crop. New York, growing one-fifth of the entire crop, and more than twice the quantity of any other State, falls off from last year 49 per cent. Other States (in the order of importance) fall of: Pennsylvania, 44 per cent.; Ohio, 32; Illinois, 36; Michigan, 58; Wisconsin, 10; Iowa, 34; Indiana, 20; New Jersey, 68. The entire crop is about 34 per cent. less than the previous one. There is also a very general decline in quality.

Sweet Potatoes.—The crop of 1875 was a fair one in both yield and quality; that of this year very nearly equals it in both respects. The greatest falling-off in yield is in Louisiana—25 per cent.—owing to a general and severe drought at the critical season. The same cause, operating in a less degree, reduced the product below that of last year, 13 per cent. in Florida and Alabama, 12 in Mississippi, and 7 in Georgia. The average reduction is not over 3 per cent. in any other State, while in a majority of those producing the crop the yield equals or exceeds that of 1875. The excess averages 11 per cent. in Kentucky, 9 in New Jersey, 8 in South Carolina, 7 in Missouri, 5 in Delaware, 4 in California, and 2 in Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana, and Kansas. A majority of the States growing sweet potatoes, and those producing the larger part of the crop, also report an average quality equaling or exceeding that of the previous crop.

Hay.—The reported entire product is 8 per cent. above that of last year, and the average quality about 5 per cent. better. Maine returns a product 2 per cent. greater than that of 1875, which was 10 per cent. above the previous crop. In the other New England States there is a decline in product averaging 12 per cent., owing to the severity of the drought before the crop was cut. In the remainder of the country, except on the northern border of the Gulf, where but little hay is grown or saved, the crop was generally in advance of the drought; the dry weather commencing about the time of harvesting, and thus greatly contributing to good curing. The only States out of New England not returning a product greater than in 1875 are New York, Delaware, and Alabama, 100; Mississippi, 93; Louisiana, 88; Kansas, 97; Nebraska, 95. States indicating a large relative increase in product are California, 59 per cent.; Virginia, 35; Kentucky, 33; New Jersey, 30; Illinois, 20; Tennessee, West Virginia, and Ohio, 15; Texas, 14; Michigan, 13; Arkansas, 11.

As a rule, to which the exceptions are few and slight, the quality is superior to that of last year's crop, both in respect to intrinsic excellence and the condition in which it was cured and housed or stacked. The States returning an average quality not superior to that of the previous crop are Maryland, 100; North Carolina, 99; Mississippi, 95; Louisiana and Arkansas, 97; Minnesota and Oregon, 98. Indiana reports an average superiority of 21 per cent.; Kentucky, 15; Vermont, Ohio, and Illinois, 11. In the latter two States the crop was greatly damaged last year by excessive rains during the entire harvest season. The reporters this year occasionally note injuries by wet weather in harvest, the most important of which are injuries to the clover-crop, while curing, in parts of Indiana and Illinois; but statements that the crop was cured without injury, or in the best condition, are the rule. County returns of unprecedented crops are frequent. In Pennsylvania, Sullivan reports a crop more abundant than ever before; Tioga, the heaviest product ever gathered, all housed in good condition. The product in Henrico, Va., was never exceeded; Bath also produced much the best crop for years, and secured it in excellent condition. Williamson, Tenn., reports immense quantities, mostly German millet, put up in fine condition; Lincoln, Ky., an immense crop of excellent quality; Sandusky, Ohio, the best crop ever grown. Unprecedented and well-saved crops are also returned from Howland and Wabash, Ind.; Fayette, Ill.; Walworth and Outagamie, Wis.; Henry, Iowa; Maries, Mo.; and Sonoma and Placer, Cal.

Beans.—Returns from all sections indicate that the product is about 7 per cent. less than last year. Grasshoppers in the Northwest, and drought in other sections, are the principal causes of reduction. The States in which the product is not less than in 1875 are Delaware, 100; Vermont, 101; California, 102; North Carolina, 103; Florida and Arkansas, 105; Wisconsin, 110; Oregon, 122. Among these States, last year, Wisconsin reported 85 and California 82, as compared with the crop of 1874. As dry weather prevailed very generally during the season of curing, the quality (which is not specifically reported) is probably better than the average.

Peas.—In the Northern States, returns for this crop have exclusive reference to the product of shelled peas, for table-use or for provender; but in the Southern States, while varieties for table-use are included, the principal crop is of the variety known as cow-peas, of which the vines constitute an important forage-product. Texas returns a product 5 per cent. above a fair crop in 1875; but in all the other Gulf States the product was largely reduced by drought. In Clarendon, S. C., and Wilkes, Ga., the crop was also damaged by early frost. In the northern tier of Southern States the product fully equals that of last year. Among the Northern States, Minnesota returns a product 38 per cent. above last year's short crop; Vermont and Delaware return 100. In the remaining States east of the Missouri, the product falls somewhat below that of 1875. Kansas reported last year 33 per cent. above the previous crop; this year 21 below, reduced by grasshoppers. Nebraska, last year, 122; this year, 100. California pro-

duced 5 per cent. above a short crop last year. The entire product is about 5 per cent. short of that of 1875.

Buckwheat.—Last year the product exceeded that of the previous crop; this year it falls about 8 per cent. short. Drought at the time of filling was the principal cause of reduction; but in parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, storms of rain and wind in harvest, or after the crop was matured, did much injury. In parts of the Ohio Valley the crop did not fill well, owing to excessive wet weather. It was much reduced by grasshoppers in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. Massachusetts and Connecticut report a product equal to last year's; but in New York it was 34 per cent. less; New Jersey, 23; Pennsylvania, 26. North of the Ohio the comparative figures for 1875 and 1876 are, respectively: in Ohio, 105 and 90; Michigan, 132 and 88; Indiana, 112 and 92; Illinois, 83 and 96; Wisconsin, 45 and 155. High figures mean a large increase over the previous crop; but if, for instance, the product for 1875 was but a fourth of an average crop, 200 for 1876 would only indicate half a crop. West of the Mississippi the crop, except in Minnesota, 109, was much less than in 1875, the figures being, in Missouri, 237 and 93; Kansas, 206 and 72; Nebraska, 544 and 78. The product in Kentucky was 2 per cent. greater than last year, and in Oregon 5 per cent. In all the remaining States it fell below.

Sorghum.—Returns show an increase of about 14 per cent. over last year's comparatively large crop. The States indicating the highest relative increase are: Georgia, 38 per cent.; Virginia, 37; Kentucky, 32; Texas, 27; Alabama, 19; Tennessee, 14. The only States reporting a product less than last year are: Iowa, 11 per cent.; Maryland and Nebraska, 7; Kansas, 5. Good quality is generally reported. Great improvement in the quality of the sirup, resulting from the introduction of improved machinery and methods of evaporating, is specified in different localities.

Tobacco.—The tobacco counties reporting the comparative product make returns not quite so favorable in the aggregate as those of last year. A decrease of product is indicated in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. An increase is indicated in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Kentucky reports about the same as last year.

In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the increase in product is extraordinary. In Ohio, Montgomery reports the best and finest crop of seed-leaf tobacco ever produced; Monroe, that the quality was depreciated by excessively wet weather. In Illinois, the season was very propitious for maturing and curing in Saline; in Johnson, the crop was eaten by worms, the ravages of which were worse than for years. Vernon, Mo., also had more tobacco-worms than ever before; but other returns from Missouri are favorable in respect to yield and quality.

The quality of the entire crop averages about the same as that of last year. The depreciation is not noticeable in Connecticut, Virginia, and North Carolina. The average quality is superior to that of the previous crop in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, and Tennessee. The reported causes of deterioration in North Carolina are worms, early frosts, and the cutting of late crops before maturity in order to avoid frosts. In Tennessee and West Virginia, only slight deterioration is reported from early frosts and the cutting of late crops prematurely to avoid frost. In Kentucky, Daviess returns the largest crop ever grown, except that of 1872. The estimate for product is 10,000,000 pounds, of which not over 2 per cent. was injured by frost; but perhaps 10 per cent. was not well cured, being cut rather too green.

Flaxseed.—Incomplete returns from Ohio indicate a product equal to that of last year; Indiana, 1 per cent. less; Illinois (having an extraordinary crop last year), 15 per cent. less. These three States represent over three-fourths of the entire crop. Among other States in which the production is of any account, Iowa alone indicates an increase over last year; New York, 1 per cent. less. Scattering returns from the States west of the Mississippi indicate that the production of flax is extending.

Apples.—Almost the only complaint about the apple-crop is that its superabundance has greatly diminished its market value. Maine returns a yield 20 per cent. below that of 1875, the causes being previous injury to the trees by caterpillars, depredations by them this season, and, in the southwest part of the State, too dry weather for the maturing of the crop. Vermont falls 4 per cent. below, ascribed to the effects of the severe winter. Drought and September storms reduced the figures in New Jersey to 95, in Delaware to 55, and in Virginia to 92. Missouri reports a production falling 28 per cent. below that of 1875. Severe spring-frosts, canker-worms, coddling-moths, an insect allied to chinch-bugs, hail-storms, and, chiefly, premature falling-off from causes not explained, are the principal sources of reduction. With these exceptions, in the entire section north of the thirty-sixth parallel, and east of the Pacific slope, the yield exceeds that of last year; the average excess for the whole area being not less than 17 per cent. The excess in New York is 22 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 23; Ohio, 41; Michigan, 24; Indiana, 39; Illinois, 16; Wisconsin, 54; Iowa, 43; New Hampshire, 63. The coddling-moth was destructive to the crop in Utah. In California and Oregon the product was slightly less than last year. In the Southern States, in which the crop is of less account, the general yield is considerably below that of last year, owing mainly to drought. South Carolina alone comes up to 100. With rare local exceptions, the quality is reported as superior, the fruit being comparatively large, and free from worms.

Pears.—The pear-crop falls below the small crop of 1875. The extensive prevalence of the tree-disease known as pear-blight appears to be the leading cause of this diminution. Its prevalence and effect in reducing the crop to a greater or less extent are noted in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, West Virginia, Illinois, and Iowa. The only States in which the product does not fall below that of last year are New Hampshire, 103; Vermont, 100; Wisconsin, 119; Iowa, 105; Oregon, 101; no one of which produces a large crop. In the remaining States the decline is about 20 per cent.

Grapes.—The returns indicate a product somewhat less than in 1875. The small crop in New England averaged better than last year. Pennsylvania returns 103, but in the other States north of the Potomac the falling-off averages about 12 per cent. There appears to be a reduction from last year in the Southern States, averaging about 10 per cent. In the interior, east of the Mississippi, the product is less than in 1875, the greatest reduction—19 per cent.—being in Illinois. West of the Mississippi, Arkansas reports a falling-off of 32 per cent., Missouri of 15. In California the product is reported 2 per cent. larger than last year.

Except in localities where the yield was reduced by the effects of the hard winter or late spring-frosts, the almost exclusive cause of reduction has been a widespread tendency to mildew and rot.

Winter-Wheat.—December returns indicate that the acreage in winter-wheat has been increased about 5 per cent. over that of the previous year. The small area sown in the New England States is fully maintained, and some additions were expected to be made. All of the Middle States return an acreage equal to that of last year, except New York, which loses 8 per cent. The South-Atlantic coast States report a considerable increase, a small deficiency in Georgia being overcome by a marked increase in North Carolina and South Carolina. In the Gulf States, Alabama and Mississippi report an increase which overbalances the decline in Texas. Florida and Louisiana grow but insignificant crops. The inland Southern States all report an increased acreage. North of the Ohio River, Michigan and Wisconsin report a decrease of wheat-acreage; but the other States report increased breadths, enlarging the acreage of this section about 3 per cent. West of the Mississippi River, Missouri enlarges her acreage at least a third, Kansas one-eighth, and Nebraska nearly a half. The Pacific States also report a large increase.

The condition of the crop appears from the returns to be about 10 per cent. above average on the whole. The Atlantic slope, from Maryland northward, enjoyed very favorable conditions of seeding and growth, though the Hessian fly has done considerable damage in several counties of Pennsylvania, especially in early-sown wheat. Later-sown crops give greater satisfaction. With the exception of South Carolina, the South Atlantic and the Gulf States are below average. Drought retarded both the sowing and the growth of the crop in many counties. Injuries by grasshoppers are reported in several counties of Texas. A depressed condition is also noted in Arkansas and Tennessee, the latter being 10 per cent. below average. Grasshoppers are complained of in a few cases, but drought was a more general cause of disaster. West Virginia and Kentucky show a superior condition, though seeding was somewhat late on account of drought. All the States north of the Ohio River report a superior condition, especially Ohio and Indiana, which enjoyed remarkably fine conditions for seeding and growth. In several localities of Illinois and Wisconsin the wheat appears to be better rooted than usual, and better prepared to resist the trying fluctuations of winter in those States. West of the Mississippi River, Minnesota and Iowa report a condition slightly above average, while the other States of this region are considerably deficient. Grasshoppers were very destructive at many points, necessitating a resowing of the crop. Wheat sown late to avoid this pest has started very imperfectly. In California, good rains during October facilitated plowing and wheat-seeding, causing a considerable enlargement of acreage, but in several counties the moisture has not been sufficient to bring out the crop. Oregon reports a very promising crop. From Dakota come reports of grasshopper damages. In the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, the crop is reported as very satisfactory.

Winter-Rye.—The acreage in winter-rye in 1876 does not materially differ from that of 1875. A small increase is shown in New England and in the States north of the Ohio River, which about counterbalances the decline in the other sections; the Pacific States report no appreciable change.

The condition of the crop, on the whole, is about average. A superior condition appears in the Middle States, South Atlantic States, in the States north of the Ohio River, and on the Pacific slope, while in the other sections there is a deficiency.

Is Production declining? — Agricultural speakers and writers often give the impression, without positive assertion, that we produce less in proportion to population than formerly. If this is so, we eat less than formerly, for we export more. But no intelligent person, after due deliberation, will assert that we feed less to farm-animals, or live less generously ourselves, than our fathers fed and fared. A statistical answer in the negative has been made by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, in an address delivered before the Agricultural Congress at its last session in Philadelphia.

AIRD, Thomas, a British poet, born August 28, 1802; died April 27, 1876. He received his education at Bowden and Melrose, and subsequently at the Edinburgh University. On the death of James Ballantyne, Mr. Aird succeeded to the editorship of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, a position which he held for about a year. From 1835 until 1863 he was the editor of the *Dumfries Herald*, a Conservative journal, and when he resigned this post he went into private life. His principal works are "Religious Characteristics" (1827); "The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," a volume of tales and sketches (1845); "Poetical Works," consisting of a collected edition of his poems, new and old (1848). "The Devil's Dream" is regarded as the most popular of his compositions. He was at one time a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in 1852 he brought out for the family of Dr. Moir the "Delta" of Blackwood, an edition of that author's select poems, with a memoir prefixed.

ALABAMA. The session of the Alabama Legislature which began on December 28, 1875, came to an adjournment on the 8th of March. A considerable amount of legislation was necessitated by the new constitution adopted in 1875. The salaries of public officials were revised and fixed as follows: Governor, $4,000 per annum; Lieutenant-Governor, $1,500; Secretary of State, $1,800; Auditor, $2,400; Treasurer, $2,100; Attorney-General, $2,000; Judges of the Supreme Court, $5,000; Chancellors, $2,500; Superintendent of Education, $2,250. Reductions take effect at the end of the terms of the present incumbents. The date for the meeting of the Legislature for its regular biennial sessions was fixed for the second Monday of November, beginning in 1876.

The special joint committee appointed at the preceding session to investigate the facts relating to the alleged election of George E. Spencer to the Senate of the United States submitted their report, together with a summary of the testimony taken. Their conclusions are presented with sufficient fullness in a memorial of the Legislature subsequently adopted, commending to the United States Senate the following considerations, supported by the evidence taken:

2. That the body by which George E. Spencer claims to have been elected to the Senate of the United States was not in fact or in law the General Assembly of Alabama, at the time of the alleged election of George E. Spencer, and never was. There never was a quorum in the Senate that voted for said Spencer, and the records and journals of the General Assembly show that fact. The body that voted for Spencer was organized as a party necessity, and to elect Spencer.

3. By unlawful and corrupt practices and by bargains made by George E. Spencer, and other persons, with his knowledge and approval, both before and at the time of his alleged election, with members of the body by which he claims to have been elected, he procured the influence and votes of members of said body, for the office of Senator of the United States.

4. That being a Senator at the time of his alleged reëlection to the Senate of the United States, the said George E. Spencer corruptly used the influence, power, and patronage, of his said office to procure influence, assistance, and votes, from members of said body, by which he claims to have been reëlected to the Senate of the United States on the 3d day of December, 1872.

5. That by like fraudulent and corrupt practices, and to defeat the election of a Senator by the General Assembly of Alabama at the time appointed by law, the said George E. Spencer and others, by his concurrence or connivance, did prevent the attendance of members of the General Assembly at the Capitol, and did so defeat a quorum of the Houses of said body.

6. That afterward when a plan had been suggested by the Attorney-General of the United States, which was adopted, for the reorganization of the General Assembly, the said George E. Spencer and others, with his connivance, in order to deprive a Senator of his seat in said body, to which he had been lawfully elected by the people, and thereby obtain confirmation of his said election to the United States Senate, fraudulently and corruptly conspired to oust said Senator from his seat, and did prevent him from occupying the same during more than one entire session of the General Assembly of Alabama.

7. That said George E. Spencer, while endeavoring to secure his reëlection to the Senate, and in order to get money to accomplish his said purposes, and while he was a Senator of the United States, procured persons who had been appointed to offices of trust in the United States Government to convert the public money in their charge to his use, and to commit peculations for his advantage.

Early in the session the commissioners appointed under the act of December 17, 1874, "to ascertain, adjust, and liquidate all claims against the State of Alabama arising from bonds issued or indorsed in the name of the State," submitted their report, together with a plan of adjustment. A good deal of difficulty had been encountered in ascertaining the amount and character of the indebtedness of the State, owing to imperfections in the records and apparent irregularities in the issue and registration of bonds, and to the unwillingness of some of the creditors to make a statement of their claims. The commissioners stated that the entire debt of the State, direct and contingent, as ascertained by them, was $30,037,563, which they separated into four classes of obligations. The first constituted the "recognized direct debt," and consisted of various five, six, and eight per cent. bonds, amounting in all to $11,677,470. They proposed to adjust this portion of the debt by canceling interest due and accruing to July 1, 1876, and substituting new bonds for the face of those outstanding, with thirty years to run, at two per cent. interest for the first five years, three per cent. for the second five years, four per cent. for the next ten years, and five per cent. for the remaining ten years, all being renewable at the pleasure of the State at five per cent. This proposition had been accepted by the holders of about $3,000,000 of the old bonds, and it was thought would be accepted by the rest. The second class of obligations was spoken of as "recognized direct debt arising from aid given to railroad companies," and consisted of seven per cent. bonds to the amount

of $1,156,000, issued to the South & North Railroad Company ($720,000), the Grand Trunk ($220,000), and the Savannah & Memphis ($204,000). This was liable to an increase of $36,000, due to the Savannah & Memphis, making $1,192,000 in all. The commissioners proposed that new bonds be substituted for these, on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar, with thirty years to run, and bearing interest at five per cent. The third class of obligations was designated as the "contingent direct debt," which amounted to $2,573,093, and consisted of a claim of the South & North Railroad alleged to be $600,000; alleged balance due the school-fund of $508,404; claim of W. A. C. Jones, $150,000; notes executed by Governor Lewis to H. Clews & Co., $299,660; bonds hypothecated by Governor Lewis with H. Clews & Co., $650,000; interest on the latter, $130,000; balance claimed by H. Clews & Co. as due on account current, $235,029. The first two items are dismissed as forming no part of the bonded debt, and the claim of Mr. Jones as not sufficiently investigated. The transactions with H. Clews & Co. were characterized as anomalous, and the conclusion was reached that the State was only liable for $310,000, with interest, formerly due to Clews & Co., but for which there are now several claimants whose rights must be determined by judicial proceedings. The fourth class of obligations consisted of bonds indorsed for or issued to railroad companies, and amounted to $11,597,000 of railroad bonds indorsed by the State, and $3,024,000 of State bonds loaned to railroads. The policy which granted State aid so liberally to railroad enterprises at a time when the people were impoverished was severely criticised, and it was proposed that all claims on that account be settled by compromise. In place of the liability on account of $4,720,000 indorsed bonds of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, and $580,000 of the same claimed as an over-issue, $1,000,000 State bonds were to be substituted, having thirty years to run, with interest of two per cent. for five years, and four per cent. for twenty-five years, and renewable for thirty years at five per cent. at the option of the State. There were also $2,000,000 bonds of the State which had been loaned to the same company. These it was proposed to retrieve by a sale of the lands mortgaged to the State to secure their payment. With regard to the liabilities on account of bonds indorsed for or loaned to the Montgomery & Eufaula, East Alabama & Cincinnati, Selma & Gulf, Selma, Marion & Memphis, and the New Orleans & Selma Railroad Companies, the commissioners stated that there was important litigation pending, and suggested that the holders of the bonds might be convinced that their best interests would be advanced by accepting a transfer of the State lien and giving a full discharge for their claims. The commissioners say, after presenting this plan for adjusting the State debt: "To recognize every claim preferred against the State would render the payment of interest, to say nothing of the principal, of such an enormous debt utterly impossible—even at a very low rate. It would be to acknowledge an indebtedness equal to one-fifth of all the property of the people—and to provide for the annual interest which would accrue would require a tax, if not inhibited by the constitution, which would be tantamount to confiscation. It is apparent, therefore, that a just and honorable compromise is indispensable. Unjust claims must be rejected, and those which are acknowledged must necessarily be reduced.

An act was passed, and received the approval of the Governor on the 23d of February, with this title: "An act to ratify and confirm the settlement of the existing indebtedness of this State, as proposed in the report of the commissioners appointed under the act approved 17th of December, 1874, and which was communicated to the General Assembly by message of the Governor of 24th January, 1876, and to carry said settlement into effect by the issuance of new bonds of this State, at a reduced rate of interest, in adjustment of a portion of said indebtedness, and the surrender of certain securities held by the State in discharge of another portion of said indebtedness." This authorizes the issue of $7,000,000 of bonds, to be designated as Class A, and to be used in payment of the first class of liabilities; $596,000 of bonds, designated as Class B, to be used in discharge of the second class of liabilities above mentioned; and $1,000,000 bonds of Class C, to take the place of all liabilities on account of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company; $310,000 acknowledged to be due to H. Clews & Co. is to be paid out of proceeds from bonds of Class A. With regard to the direct bonds of the State loaned to the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company it is provided that the liability of the State on their account shall be discharged on acceptance by the holders of the lien and right of the State upon the property of the road. The execution of this act is placed under the supervision and direction of the same commissioners who submitted the plan of adjustment, viz.: Governor George S. Houston, Levi W. Lawler, and T. B. Bethea.

STATE SEAL OF ALABAMA.

Several other financial measures were adopted, including a new revenue code providing for various kinds of taxation and defining the duties of assessors, collectors, and other county officials, in the matter of levying and collecting taxes. Another act provides for setting apart a certain portion of the revenue, not exceeding one-fourth, for the payment of interest on the debt, and authorizes the issue of bonds for the same purpose, when necessary, but not exceeding $1,000,000 in amount, or at a rate of interest exceeding eight per cent. Still another act authorizes temporary loans for the general uses of the State, but not exceeding $100,000 in amount at any one time, or at a rate of interest exceeding eight per cent.

Several important amendments were made to the registration and election laws. The qualifications of voters and the offices to be filled were restated: the election for State and county officers is fixed on the first Monday in August, and that for members of Congress and presidential electors on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. All qualified voters are required to be registered, the name and residence of each being entered on the register, and whether white or colored, together with his employer's name. When the votes are cast, a poll-list must be made of the names of those voting. If any vote is challenged, the person offering to vote is required to make a sign or oath as to his qualifications, and all such oaths must be filed and returned with the returns of votes. The inspectors of election count the ballots and make their returns to the county returning officers, and these returns are canvassed by the Probate Judge and clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in the presence of three reputable householders of the opposite political party. The returns from counties are made to the Secretary of State, except those of votes for Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, which are made to the presiding officer of the Senate. An additional section provides that each elector for President and Vice-President shall receive eight dollars for each day's necessary attendance at the State capital in the performance of his duty, and twenty cents a mile for necessary travel. An act "to establish, organize, and regulate a system of public instruction for the State of Alabama," provides that after the first Monday in August, 1876, no more than four per cent. of the school-fund shall be expended for any other purpose than in payment of teachers of free public schools, and the State Superintendent must fix the compensation of all other school-officers accordingly. A separate census of white and colored children between the ages of seven and twenty-one is required, and poll-taxes collected from white citizens must be devoted to the support of schools for white children, and those collected from colored citizens must be devoted to the maintenance of schools for colored children. An act making appropriations for the support of public schools provides that there shall be devoted to this purpose each year $150,000 out of the general revenue of the State; the interest at four per cent. on the proceeds of lands granted by Congress, amounting this year to $3,883.65; interest at four per cent. on the fund accruing from the sale of the sixteenth sections of townships; $26,765.47, being interest at four per cent. on the surplus fund deposited with the State by the Government of the United States; all sums received from escheats and from unsold lands donated by Congress for the support of public schools; and all poll-taxes collected in each county. According to the report of a special joint committee appointed to investigate the subject, the amount due from the State to the school-fund on the 1st of October, 1875, was $249,309.39. An act was passed "to carry into effect the intention of the Congress of the United States in its donation of a certain quantity of land" for the benefit of a seminary of learning in the State. This incorporates the Trustees of the University of Alabama, composed of the Governor of the State, Superintendent of Education, and one trustee for each congressional district, and confers upon them all the necessary powers and responsibilities for administering the affairs of the institution. Among other things they are authorized to dispose of all lands and property derived from the original grant, and to take charge of all other gifts, bequests, and donations to the university. It is declared that the "university fund" consists of $300,000, on which the State is pledged to the payment of interest at the rate of eight per cent. The university is located at Tuscaloosa, and is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

A general incorporation law was enacted, authorizing the organization of "mining, manufacturing, immigration, or business companies," on compliance with various specified conditions. A general law for the incorporation of railroad companies was also passed. This requires the persons forming such companies to file a declaration with the Secretary of State and obtain a commission from him, and finally to receive a certificate after the organization is effected. All the powers and franchises necessary to carry out the purposes of a railroad company are expressly conferred, including that of taking the necessary property for a right of way on payment of damages determined by commissioners of award, appointed by the Judge of Probate of the county in which the property lies. The franchise lapses by five years' non-use. An act to induce immigration to the State of Alabama was passed, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner of Immigration and two Assistant Commissioners, to collect and disseminate statistics and information regarding the resources and advantages of the State, and make an annual report to the Gov-

ernor. They are also required to receive applications for immigrants, and propositions for the sale or lease of lands and other property to immigrants from all persons and corporations in the State. The necessary funds for carrying out the purposes of the act are to be raised by the commissioner by subscriptions, donations and loans; but without creating any obligation or claim against the State.

Among the miscellaneous acts of the session was one making it a penal offense to sell, directly or indirectly, any public office of the State, or the fees or emoluments thereof; one prohibiting county officers from having any pecuniary interest in the contracts for work or service for the county, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment; one making it unlawful to confine white and colored prisoners before conviction in the same apartments; one organizing the militia of the State, consisting of one division made up of one brigade for each of the eight congressional districts; one to regulate the granting of licenses to retail wines and spirituous liquors, by Judges of Probate, on the recommendation of respectable freeholders and householders within five miles of the place of sale; and one prohibiting the sale of lottery and gift-enterprise tickets.

The Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad was sold at auction on the 4th of October, by special commissioners, under an order of the United States Circuit Court, for $310,000, subject to the superior lien of the State acquired by the indorsement of the first-mortgage bonds, and to the right of the sinking-fund for the payment of State bonds, issued in 1870 to aid in the construction of the road. The purchaser was Adam P. Balch, understood to be acting in the interest of D. N. Stanton, the original projector of the road.

Owing to a division in the Republican State Central Committee, two conventions of that party were called, one of the "anti-Spencer" Republicans, to be held at Montgomery, on the 16th of May, and the other of the Spencer or Administration Republicans, to be held at the same place, on the 24th of May. The first of these was composed of delegates from fifty of the sixty-five counties, and about equally divided between the white and colored races. It nominated State officers, delegates to the National Convention of the party, and presidential electors. The following is the State ticket: For Governor, Thomas M. Peters; Secretary of State, J. J. McLemore; Attorney-General, J. S. Clark; State Treasurer, W. P. Harris; Auditor, O. C. Cadle, Jr.; Superintendents of Education, J. H. Hansley, Jere Haralson, colored; Congressmen, S. F. Rice, Willard Warner, and W. H. Smith.

The Committee on Platforms and Resolutions reported that, faithful to the principles of the Republican party, so often announced by their authorized exponents, they recommend the adoption of the principles contained in and disclosed by the address of the Republican National Committee, and resolve that in his seven years' administration of the Government General Grant has guided the republic through the severest trials, and has shown our institutions capable of surviving equally the shock of armed conflict, partisan hate, and the great demoralization incident to all wars. The most searching inquiries, prompted by Democratic partisanship, have entirely failed to exhibit a single instance where President Grant has tarnished with his pen the splendid triumphs of his sword.

The Spencer convention nominated for Governor J. C. Bradley; for Secretary of State, J. T. Allington; for Treasurer, B. M. Long; for Auditor, G. P. Plowman; for Attorney-General, R. I. Heflin; for Superintendent of Public Education, P. J. Glover. Mr. Bradley declined the nomination, on account of infirm health. J. S. Clarke was nominated for Governor. A delegation to the National Convention at Cincinnati was appointed, headed by Senator George E. Spencer. The Committee on Resolutions reported resolutions recognizing civil and political equality of all men, free public and non-sectarian schools, protection and encouragement of labor, and the following:

Resolved, That we indorse and approve the Administration of President Grant as wise and just in its policy, patriotic in spirit and impartial and vigorous in execution. It has carried the nation through a period of unprecedented difficulties and trials with safety and success, and has won for the President renown as a statesman as solid and endearing as his name as a soldier.

Resolved, That we declare our earnest admiration for the entire career in public life of Hon. O. P. Morton, of Indiana, in his advocacy of the great and vital principles of the Republican party and of the measures destined to receive their practical application in the affairs of the Government. Mr. Morton stands prominent before the country for the ability, courage, and constancy he has displayed.

Resolved, That we commend the Hon. O. P. Morton to the favorable consideration of our delegation to the National Republican Convention.

These were adopted, that relating to Mr. Morton being the only one that caused any dissent. A resolution favoring the resumption act was also adopted, and one authorizing the Executive Committee of the two wings of the party to agree, if possible, on a State and electoral ticket. Subsequent consultations resulted in a compromise, and the following ticket was agreed to: For Governor, ——— Woodruff; for Secretary of State, Amos Moody; for Auditor, Lewis Owen; for Treasurer, B. W. Harris; for Attorney-General, E. H. Grandin.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Montgomery, May 31st and June 1st. There were 400 delegates representing sixty-two counties, and the proceedings were altogether harmonious. George S. Houston was renominated for Governor; R. K. Boyd, for Secretary of State; and Daniel Crawford, for Treasurer. The incumbents of the other executive offices were Republicans holding over from 1872, and new nominations were made. Colonel

Willis Brewer was made the candidate for Auditor; J. W. A. Sandford, for Attorney-General; and L. F. Box, for Superintendent of Education. Delegates at large to the National Convention at St. Louis and candidates for presidential electors were also named, and a long series of resolutions was adopted. The first of these declared:

1. That in the future as in the past the undeviating determination of this party is to faithfully do all in its power to secure, in every possible manner, the blessings of good government to all the people of this State; and that to secure these blessings to all the good people of this State and their posterity, it is absolutely necessary now, as it was in the great canvass of 1874, that the white people of Alabama, who are in large part the men and the descendants of the men who rescued its soil from the dominion of the savage Indian, together with such other good citizens of this race as have since then made their homes in this State, and who pay its taxes and bear the burdens of its government, and have inaugurated and upheld its religious, moral, and social institutions, carrying the State itself forward to its present high standard of civilization, progress, and renown, should stand united together as brethren in a common cause, without regard to previous or even present political differences; that this white people, whether residing in the mountains and valleys of North Alabama, or in the prairies of Middle Alabama, or among the pine-hills of South Alabama, and whether rich or poor, learned or unlearned, is one great family whose forefathers helped to bring American constitutional liberty into the world, and whose descendants, by the blessing of God, mean to keep it there.

Then followed a statement of what the Democratic party had accomplished in the State in two years by revising the constitution, improving legislation, and reforming the administration of the government. The career of the Republicans in the State was reviewed and condemned in the severest terms. It was then stated:

5. That the considerations which make patriotism at all times a duty of the citizen are illimitable, and that any man, or set of men, who from any cause whatever shall attempt, in any manner, to weaken the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama in this canvass by dividing its strength in the election for any office, whether State, or county, or municipal, thereby jeopordizing its success and rendering it possible for any candidate in sympathy with the Republican party to be elected, is no friend to his country, but on the contrary is an enemy to the best interests of all the people of Alabama; and all such efforts should be frowned down by the people; and in view of the great interests at stake the people individually and collectively should harmonize all such differences, so that on the day of election the full strength of the Democratic and Conservative party may be voted for all its candidates.

6. That the issues which led to the disastrous war between the sections of our common country have long been settled, and any attempt to arouse sectional animosity on either side could only operate as an impediment to that higher progress and greater development of the American people which all good citizens look forward to as following this Centennial year of American Independence, and, leaving to the historian the divisions of the past, all patriotic citizens owing allegiance to and claiming the protection of a common Government should move forward into the next Centennial period, determined that the unparalleled progress of the first hundred years of our existence as a free people shall be surpassed in the second.

An appeal was made for harmony and unity, and the adjustment of all local differences, and the platform ended with these declarations:

9. That the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama is a party of law as well as of progress, and as in the past it has faithfully kept its pledges of protection to the colored citizens of this State, we now renew them and pledge to all the colored people of this State the protection and maintenance of all their rights to equality before the law, and we are glad to recognize that the more intelligent and better class of them are awakening to the fact that their best friends are the white people of Alabama.

10. That if in the adjustment and liquidation of the finances of the State, complicated and bankrupted as they were by radical frauds and incompetency, any of the just obligations of the State to its own citizens have been overlooked, such, for instance, as the payment of the teachers of public schools, we pledge the Democratic and Conservative party to provide for their payment at the earliest day compatible with the financial ability of the State, giving them that priority, if need be, which their merit and justice may demand.

11. The Democratic and Conservative party, representing the land-owners and tax-payers of the State, hereby invite immigration to the State, and extend a hearty and cordial welcome to all good people, of whatever clime or nationality, who will come among us as citizens.

An address to the people was issued by the Democratic State Committee in the latter part of June, calling for an earnest support of the State and national tickets, and setting forth the wrongs and abuses committed by the Republicans, and the reforms to be brought about through the ascendency of the Democrats.

The State election took place on the 7th of August, and resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. The total vote for Governor was 154,837, of which Houston received 99,255, and Woodruff 55,582, making the majority of the former 43,673.

Congressmen and presidential electors were chosen on the 7th of November. The Democratic candidates were successful without exception, and in the sixth and seventh congressional districts there was no opposition. The total vote for electors was 170,843, of which the Democratic ticket had 102,613, and the Republican 68,230, making the majority of the former 34,382.

The first regular biennial session of the Legislature under the new constitution began on the 15th of November, and was limited by law to sixty days. The various official reports represented the public institutions of the State as in a very promising condition. The penitentiary showed a balance of $14,307.40 in receipts over and above expenses.

ALBRECHT, Wilhelm Eduard, a German jurist and scholar, born March 4, 1800, in Elbing; died May 22, 1876, in Leipsic. He studied in the Universities of Königsberg, Berlin, and Göttingen, and in 1827 was appointed Professor of Law in the University of Königsberg. In 1827 he published his work, "Die Gewere als Grundlage des älteren deutschen

Sachenrechts," which had been preceded by "Commentatio juris germanici antiqui, doctrinam de probationibus adumbrans" (1825). These works established his scientific reputation beyond a doubt. In 1830 he received a call to Göttingen, to fill the vacancy caused by Eichhorn's removal to Berlin. In this position he remained seven years without taking any part in the political questions of the day. But when in 1822 the King of Hanover decreed the revocation of the constitution of the country, Albrecht was one of the seven professors who protested against this act, and who were, in consequence, removed. His clear and just discrimination is not only visible in all the acts and documents of the seven professors, but he also published the most impassioned and most convincing account of the affair, the only one which was passed by the Government censors. After his removal from Göttingen he received a call to Leipsic, where from 1839 until his death he delivered lectures on German and church law, which were always attended by large numbers of students. In 1840 he was appointed ordinary professor, with the title of Court Councilor. He took part in drafting a constitution for Germany in 1848, and was elected from a district in Hanover to the German National Assembly, but soon resigned his seat. The *coup-d'état* of the Saxon Government in 1849 he denounced most severely. In 1868 he was pensioned, and at the same time created a member of the First Chamber by the King. In spite of his personal seclusion, he followed the political affairs of the day with great interest, and was far removed from the bitterness of his former colleagues and fellow-sufferers in Göttingen, Gervinus and Ewald. His considerable property he bequeathed to the University of Leipsic.

ALGERIA, a French province in Northern Africa. The area and population, according to the census of 1872, were as follows:

PROVINCES.	Area in Square Miles.	French.	Foreigners.	Mohammedans.	In Government Institutions.	Total.
Algiers..	39,120	67,008	42,181	757,908	5,854	872,951
Oran....	111,831	51,729	47,433	411,874	2,456	513,492
Constantine...	107,366	45,438	25,902	953,263	3,172	1,029,782
Total..	258,317	164,175	115,516	2,123,045	11,482	2,416,225

The territory of Algeria is partly under military and partly under civil jurisdiction. The latter, which is increased every year, comprised in 1875 an area of 16,062 square miles, with 1,047,092 inhabitants, being an increase over 1874 of 680 square miles and 20,300 inhabitants, of whom 1,359 were Europeans. The imports amounted to 55,569,954 francs in 1874, against 54,153,945 in 1873; while the exports had fallen from 79,975,413 francs in 1873 to 52,225,663 francs in 1874. The special commerce in the same year was as follows: Imports in 1874, 50,201,164 francs, against 47,436,076 francs in 1873; exports, 8,782,673 francs in 1874, against 70,617,997 francs in 1873. The vessels carrying on the trade between Algeria and other countries were as follows:

YEARS.	No. of Voyages made.	Tons.
1874	7,682	1,731,450
1873	6,814	1,619,984

The percentage of French and foreign vessels carrying on the trade with the principal countries in 1874 was as follows:

COUNTRIES.	French Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.
Barbary States	96.0	4.0
Spain	11.4	88.6
Great Britain	9.1	90.9
Italy	6.5	93.5

The tonnage of vessels sailing under a foreign flag which entered the Algerian ports in 1874 was as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	195,195
Spain	114,950
Italy	78,832
Norway	23,348
Austria	20,544

The commercial navy of Algeria on December 31, 1874, amounted to 141 vessels, of 4,982 tons. By a decree of August 15, 1875, the laws of France, governing public instruction, were applied to Algeria. The principal points of this decree provide for the composition and

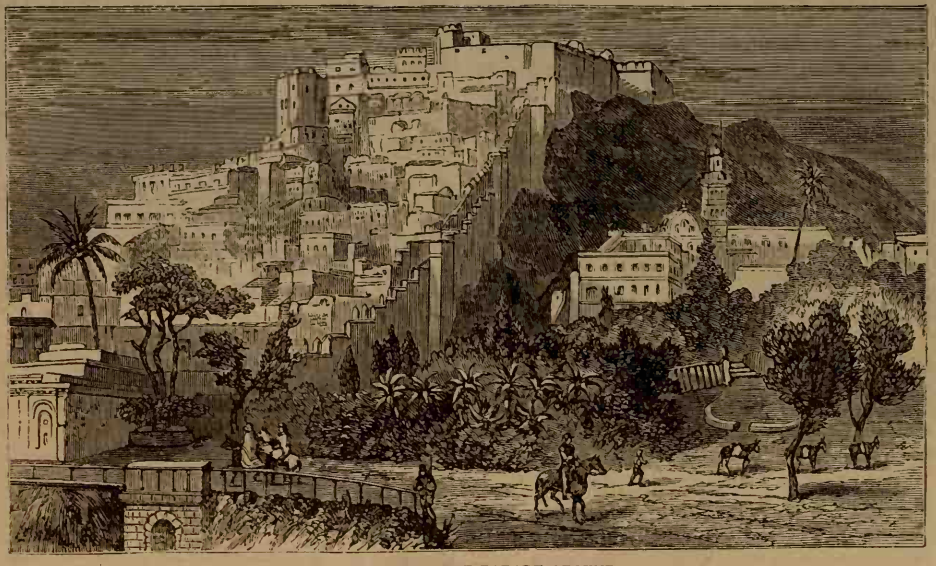
the functions of the Academic Council sitting at Algiers, and the creation and composition of departmental councils. The Arabic colleges have been suppressed, and their pupils divided among the French institutions. Mixed schools have been established. The Arabic language has been introduced in the examination for

the baccalaureate, while the French language has been made a part of the course of instruction in those schools in which young natives prepare themselves for the public service.

Up to 1874, the land granted to colonists by the state was 565,000 hectares (1 hectare = 2.74 acres); the land ceded to the General Algerian Society and the Geneva Society, two colonization societies, was 130,000 hectares, and the land bought by Europeans from natives 260,000 hectares, making in all 955,000 hectares in the hands of Europeans. During the years 1876 and 1877, the Government intended to offer 763 village lots and 111 isolated farms to colonists. On December 31, 1875, there were three lines of railway in operation, of which the length and the receipts in 1875 were as follows:

LINE.	Length in Kilometres.*	Receipts in Francs.
From Algiers to Oran	426	3,970,280
From Philippeville to Constantine	87	2,210,664
From Bona to the mines of Ain and Mokra	30	.....
Total	543	.....

On February 10th the sherif El-Hadsh, a cousin of the Emperor of Morocco, arrived in Algeria on an extraordinary mission. The *Journal des Débats* gives the following account of it: He was received with all honors due to so high a personage, and soon after left for the interior to treat with the rebellious tribe of the Uled-Sidi-Sheik. This tribe has for twelve years troubled the western and southwestern frontiers of Algeria, and has frequently involved the Algerian Government in difficulties with Morocco and the subjugated tribes. To prevent this, the Government has repeatedly negotiated with the Emperor of Morocco to have them transferred to the latter's dominions. This tribe originally belonged to Algeria, and for many years its chief ruled as caliph over that entire region, under French protectorate. The sherif, who is the head of the religious associations of the Moulay and Faiebh, and who is the highest church dignitary in Western Africa, went to them with a letter from the Emperor of Morocco, urging them to settle west of Fez, and assuring them of that welcome due to the position which they hold in the Mohammedan world. He did not treat with them as subjects of the Sultan, but simply made friendly proposals to them, placing himself in the position of the head of a religious community which is even more celebrated than their own. His mission was crowned with only a partial success. The Uled-Sidi-Sheik have two chiefs, both of whom have great influence. The one, Kaddoor-ul-Hamza, is the legal heir of the Grand Marabout Si-Hamza; while the other, Si-Soliman, is only a near relation to him, though, through his intelligence



ALGIERS, FROM THE PARADE GROUND.

and his courage, he has gained a prominent position. Kaddoor, without entering upon the proposals of the sherif, expressed his willingness to conclude peace with France, but only upon the footing of an independent sovereign, demanding, as one of the conditions, that the French troops be withdrawn from the fortified town of Géryville. On the other hand, Soliman, seeing that a war with France would only end disastrously for his tribe, agreed to comply with the sherif's requests.

* 1 kilometre = 0.62 mile.

During the festival of Ramadan, dervishes and pilgrims from Mecca, and marabouts, went about among the native population preaching the holy war against the Christians.

During the month of March the tribe of the Uled-Bonasog, in the province of Constantine, were incited to rebellion by a fanatical priest, a marabout by the name of Bu Ayach. General Carteret was immediately dispatched to the scene of the disorder, and on his arrival found that the insurrection was confined to one tribe, the others hastening to assure him of their fidelity. On April 11th he attacked the natives, who numbered about 200 horse and 2,000 foot, and had taken position near the oasis El-Amri. After a severe struggle, the enemy was driven back, leaving 100 dead on the field, among whom was Mohammed Ben Yahia, the leader of the movement. The French loss was very small. The insurgents soon after made an attack upon the French, but were repulsed. The French succeeded in surrounding them by the end of April, and compelled them to surrender, thus ending the insurrection. The leaders were held as hostages for the further good conduct of the tribes.

In June their sentence was pronounced. Their entire property was confiscated, while they were themselves disarmed and driven from their oases, and in addition a heavy fine was imposed upon them. Nine of the leaders were tried by court-martial, and twenty-three were interned in Corsica.

ALSINA, Adolfo, a statesman of the Argentine Republic, born in Buenos Ayres in 1829. His father was likewise an eminent statesman, and a jurist of considerable celebrity. The subject of the present notice first attracted public attention by a series of lectures, and by articles contributed to the periodical press of his native city. He afterward became deputy to the Provincial Chambers, and was, of the number of the members of the convention of 1872, most distinguished for facility and eloquence of address. From 1866 to 1868 he occupied the post of governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, and that of Vice-President of the Republic from 1868 to 1872 during the Sarmiento administration. He commanded a body of National Guards at the battles of Cepeda and Pavon. Dr. Alsina is a man of much prestige, is energetic and ambitious, and destined to play a conspicuous part in the political affairs of his country. He is now, for the second time, governor of his native province.

AMBROS, August Wilhelm, a German composer and author, born November 17, 1816; died June 28, 1876. He attended the gymnasium in Prague and here commenced to study music under great difficulties. In accordance with the wish of his parents he devoted himself to the study of political science, graduated in 1839 as Doctor of Laws, and soon after received a Government appointment in Prague. During his leisure hours he devoted himself assiduously to his musical studies, finding much encouragement in the society of men like Robert Schumann, Kitte, and Veit. He was an active contributor to Schumann's *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, at first under the name of Flamin. Among his first works was the overture to "Genoveva," which was received with great enthusiasm in Prague. In 1846 he composed his overture to Shakespeare's "Othello," and after that played on the piano in several concerts, and thus soon gained considerable reputation. His first attempts as an author also appeared during this time, as he had taken the place for a short time of his friend Bernhard Gutt as musical critic of the *Bohemia*. He also added some *entr'acte* music to his overture to "Othello," which was exceedingly well received. In 1856 his fame as a musical author began to rise. His work, "Die Grenzen der Musik und Poesie," written in answer to Hauslik's "Vom Musikalisch-Schönen," attracted great attention, and soon appeared in a second edition. This work was severely attacked by various parties, but on the other hand gained for him the warm friendship of Liszt. A lecture, "Die Musik als Culturmoment in der Geschichte," attracted general attention, and caused the publication of his "Culturhistorische Bilder aus dem Musikleben der Gegenwart" (1860). In 1858 he published a memorial on the fiftieth anniversary of the Conservatory of Prague, of the Board of Directors of which he was a member. Attracted by his works, which gained for him considerable celebrity, the publishing-house of Leuckhardt, in Leipsic, proposed to him to write a history of music. This he made the work of his life. The first volume appeared 1862, and the second in 1864. In order to prepare the third and fourth volumes, he went repeatedly to Italy, receiving considerable aid from the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna for this purpose. There, in the libraries of Bologna, Florence, and Rome, he sought diligently after old musical treasures. The third volume, which treated of the music of the Netherlands, appeared in 1868. The fourth volume was to treat of Palestrina, the musical Renaissance, the origin of the monody, of the opera, and of the modern system of sounds, and was to close with Johann Sebastian Bach. In the fall of the year 1876 he intended to undertake a trip to Italy to collect the last material for the fourth volume, but was interrupted in this by his death. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of the History of Art and Music in the University of Prague. In 1872 he went to Vienna as musical critic of the *Wiener Abendpost*, and as musical instructor of the crown-prince, at the same time receiving an appointment in the Ministry of Justice. Besides the larger works noticed before, he composed numerous smaller pieces for the piano, and songs. He also wrote "Bunte Blätter" (first series, 1871), and numerous traveling-sketches of Italian cities. An auto-

biography prepared by him goes only to the year 1848.

AMERICA. The great event of the year in North America was the Centennial Exhibition in the United States, of which extensive details will be found elsewhere in this volume. The presidential election was hotly contested, and the result very close; so that at the end of the year it was not evident, in consequence of disputed votes, which candidate would fill the office. A sharp battle was fought between a body of United States soldiers and an Indian force, in which the latter were successful. The commander of the soldiers, General Custer, with several officers, was killed. The depression in commercial affairs continued.

In the Canadian Dominion, some apprehensions of a Fenian raid were entertained, but they proved groundless.

In the several Spanish-American countries, war, either at home or abroad, has for the most part prevailed throughout the year 1876. Mexico has been the theatre of a protracted and violent struggle for power between Señor Lerdo de Tejada, the constitutional President of the Republic, and General Porfirio Diaz, the former having been driven from the seat of government, and ultimately captured by the latter, who entered the capital triumphantly early in the month of December. Peace had, however, not been entirely reëstablished at the end of the year, owing to the existence of a new complication which supervened shortly before the downfall of the Lerdo Administration—namely, the *pronunciamiento* of Iglesias, President of the Supreme Court, who established a new government, headed by himself, at Leon, State of Guanajuato.

A war between San Salvador and Guatemala ended in the overthrow of the Valle Administration, and the appointment of Señor Rafael Zaldivar as Provisional President of the first-named country.

A revolution in Honduras terminated in July, 1876, in the deposition of Señor Ponciano Leiva, and the establishment of a provisional government under Señor Marcelino Mejía, who was ultimately superseded by Señor Marco A. Soto.

The boundary questions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and between Chili and the Argentine Republic, still remained open, and furnished matter for warm altercation between the parties concerned.

Brazil continued in a state of enviable prosperity.

Colombia is still the scene of hostilities commenced by the Liberals against the Government toward the middle of the year. The most important encounters occurred in Cauca and Antioquia. Material prosperity has not, however, been altogether destroyed by these events, as attested by the opening of a new railway line in the second of the belligerent states referred to.

In the month of October, Nicolas Pierola placed himself at the head of an inconsiderable force against the Government of General Prado, but was promptly defeated.

Most of the countries here enumerated were worthily represented at the Philadelphia Exhibition, where the extensive and varied display of their rich and curious products elicited no small degree of admiration.

ANASTASIUS GRÜN. (*See* Auersperg.)

ANDRAL, Gabriel, a French physician and author, born November 6, 1797; died February 13, 1876. He was appointed, in 1827, Professor of Hygiene in the Faculty of Paris, and promoted, in 1839, to the chair of Internal Pathology. Previous to this he had obtained great fame by his work "Clinique Médicale," which was published in four volumes. In 1839 he succeeded Broussais as Professor of Pathology and General Therapeutics. He was a very diligent writer, and has, in conjunction with Gavanet and Delafond, published some most eminent works. Many of the productions of his own pen have been translated into foreign languages.

ANGLICAN CHURCHES. The two houses of the *Convocation of Canterbury* met at Westminster, February 15th. In the Upper House the Bishop of Winchester presented resolutions which had been adopted by the Anglo-Continental Society in November, 1875, inviting the attention of the Convocations to the resolutions which had been adopted at a conference of Old Catholics and adherents of the Greek, Anglican, and other communions, held at Bonn, on the subject of the Procession of the Holy Ghost. He moved:

> That the resolutions lately adopted at Bonn by representatives of the Old Catholics, certain members of the Eastern Churches and English Church, and other Christian communities, concerning the Eternal Procession of the Holy Ghost, be referred to the Committee of the Lower House of Convocation on Intercommunion with Eastern Churches.

The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke on this resolution at length. He desired most heartily to see a spirit of real Christian unity throughout the world. He thought it, however, of more importance to look first at the divisions which existed near, which separated the Church from those who were allied in language, and in sympathy in regard to the same love of the Bible, rather than to those which existed in respect to people who were at a great distance locally. He could not help feeling that the first great desire of every Englishman should be that those who spoke the English tongue and believed in the same gospel should be, as far as possible, united in their efforts to promote their Redeemer's kingdom. Therefore, he should like to begin with those who were about their own doors. He regretted that important political questions separated the Church from those with whom it was anxious to act in harmony at home, and that, year by year, the difficulties which stood in the way of a reunion of the Nonconformist bodies with the

R. B. Hayes.

New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Church of England, instead of disappearing, seemed to be magnified. Then, across the Atlantic, anxious as he should be to unite with the three million persons who belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, still, as a Christian man who desired the diffusion of the Lord's word, he could not shut his eyes to the fact that there were some thirty million persons, speaking, too, the English tongue, and who were Christians, but not members of any Episcopal Church, with whom union might be sought. On the Continent of Europe, their forefathers had coöperated with vast numbers of persons who were now, from one circumstance or another, more or less estranged. The Swedish and Danish Churches were examples of these. And, if he could not understand why no union was sought with these churches, still less could he understand why the great church of Luther, to which England owed so much, was to be considered as less connected with England than it was considered possible for the English Church to be connected with the Eastern Church. He should be very sorry to have it supposed that, while the Church of England desired to coöperate with Christians of the far East, she was negleetful of her more intimate relations with her fellow-Christians of the West. The resolution of the Bishop of Winchester was adopted. His grace the President was requested by resolution to appoint a joint committee of both Houses "to consider what steps can be taken toward making provision for clergymen who, from age and infirmity, are desirous of resigning their benefices, and retiring from the active duties of the ministry." In the course of the debate on this resolution, the statement was made that the number of benefices in England and Wales was 13,000, and the number of clergymen, of all degrees, was 23,000. Estimating the number of clergymen having no eure of souls, as masters of schools, etc., at 2,000, there were left 21,000 clergymen proper, beneficed and unbeneficed; showing that 7,000 clergymen, or one-third of the whole, were unbeneficed. In the Lower House, the report of the committee on "The Law of Burials" was made. It suggested an outline of the procedure to be adopted in case Parliament should pass a law declaring the churchyards open for interment without religious services, or with services other than that of the Church of England.

The Convocation of Canterbury met again May 9th. A petition, numerously signed, was presented in the Upper House, asking that their lordships would take such measures as they deemed best to attest the soundness of the agreement or scheme of concord arrived at at the Bonn Conference in August, 1875, and, if possible, to promote further friendly relations and closer intercommunion with the Orthodox Churches of the East. The archbishop stated that he had received a letter from the presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, asking that, in the event of a gathering of bishops from all parts of the world, this subject should be brought before them. He had also received a letter from the Bishop of Pittsburg, suggesting that commendatory letters be given to emigrants to the United States, introducing them to the pastors of Episcopal churches in the towns where they might settle. By this means many would be prevented being drawn away from the influences of their church. The principal subject considered was that of providing a service of burial for those who died unbaptized. The Lower House adopted a resolution that it was not advisable to provide for such cases by any rubric in the Book of Common Prayer, but suggested that a service of consolation and instruction for the friends of the deceased might be used immediately after the interment, the service being selected from the Holy Scripture and the Book of Common Prayer. Both Houses finally agreed to a resolution providing that in the cases of persons who die unbaptized or excommunicate, or in the commission of any grievous crime, "it shall be lawful for the minister, at the request or with the consent of the kindred or friends of the deceased, to permit the corpse to be committed to the grave in the churchyard or chapel-yard of the parish without any services," and that "in such cases the incumbent may permit the use at the grave of such hymns as may be approved by him." A petition was received from 14,000 working-men, asking for liberty for the clergy to conduct the services of the church without obedience to the Privy Council. A committee was provided for to inquire into the law authorizing clergymen to repel persons from the Holy Communion on the ground of their holding false doctrines or leading immoral lives, and to report if any further legislation was necessary. A committee was also appointed to inquire into and report upon the ancient rites and ceremonies appertaining to the Christian burial of the dead, and the discipline attached to the use of them.

The Convocation of Canterbury met for the third time during the year, July 18th. The Lower House adopted a resolution to have the synodical declaration respecting the import of the "damnatory clauses" of the Athanasian Creed, which was passed at a previous session of the Convocation, appended to that creed in the Prayer Book. The following rubric in reference to the communion service was adopted: "When there is a communion a pause shall here be made, during which those who desire may withdraw, and the communicants may be conveniently placed for receiving the communion." It was left to the discretion of the minister whether the pause should be made before the offertory services or after the prayer for the Church militant. In the Lower House a resolution was passed in reference to the burial service, providing that "it shall be lawful for the minister, at the request or with the consent of the kindred or friends of the de-

ceased, to permit the corpse to be committed to the grave in the churchyard of the parish without hymn, anthem, or address of any kind." The Upper House had voted that hymns should be permitted at the grave. A conference of the two houses was held, with a view to the adjustment of the difference between them on this point, but without success. A *gravamen* was signed by members of both houses deploring the barbarities alleged to have been exercised by the Mohammedans toward the Christians in Bulgaria, and the asserted sale of Christian children into slavery, and praying "that effectual steps will be taken by the Government, in conjunction with the Porte and others, to prevent, as far as possible, such grievous scandal and offense to Christendom and the civilized world." The Committee on Intemperance presented a supplementary report to the effect that the time had come when Parliament might properly be urged to take into consideration the further regulation of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and suggesting that new legislation ought to embrace some or all of the following points:

The extinction of grocers' excise licenses; the gradual suppression of houses for the sale of beer to be consumed on the premises; the gradual reduction of the number of public-houses until a limit shall have been reached which shall correspond to the wants of a temperate population; a large restriction of hours for Sunday traffic, together with some measure for country places for earlier closing at night and earlier opening in the morning; and the admission of the principle of local control so far as to give the inhabitants of any locality some voice in the question of granting new licenses, of reducing the number of houses, of Sunday closing, of earlier or later opening, and of earlier closing on week-days.

The *Convocation of York* met in York Cathedral, February 15th. It considered the fourth report of the Ritual Commission. The Upper House rejected the addition to the Athanasian Creed in the form of a synodical declaration which had been agreed to in 1874 by the Convocation of Canterbury and the Lower House of the Convocation of York. (For the text of this declaration, *see* the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.)

At the *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council*, January 19th, a special court was constituted for the hearing of an appeal from the Arches Court of Canterbury, in the case of Jenkins *vs.* the Rev. Flavel Smith Cook, rector of Christ Church, Clifton. In this case the question was raised whether a parishioner could be legally refused the Holy Communion because he did not believe in the personality of Satan and evil spirits, and the doctrine of eternal punishment. Mr. Jenkins had several years before compiled a book of selections from the Bible for devotional uses, from which were omitted all allusions to the doctrines of the existence of the devil and eternal punishment. On July 5, 1874, Mr. Cook preached a sermon on "Rationalism," to which Mr. Jenkins took exceptions, and against which he wrote the minister a letter of protest. Mr. Cook then gave Mr. Jenkins warning that he would consider a depraver of the Book of Common Prayer a hinderer and slanderer of God's word, and "open and notorious evil liver," and would refuse to administer the communion to him. Mr. Jenkins, after having been refused the communion several times, brought suit against Mr. Cook in the ecclesiastical courts. The lower courts sustained the vicar, and Mr. Jenkins appealed to her Majesty in Privy Council. The judgment of the latter court was given February 15th, and reversed the decisions of the lower courts. Their lordships held that the evidence did not sustain the allegation that the appellant entertained the doctrines attributed to him, and expressly declared that they did not mean to decide that those doctrines were otherwise than inconsistent with the formularies of the Church of England.

The only cause, they said, which will warrant a minister under the rubric in repelling a parishioner from the Holy Communion is that he is an "open and notorious evil liver," who thereby gives offense to the congregation; and the only cause which will warrant his repulsion under the 27th canon is that he is a "common and notorious depraver of the Book of Common Prayer." It became necessary, therefore, to consider whether the appellant came under both or either of these descriptions. As to the first, there was absolutely no evidence whatever that the appellant was an evil liver, much less an open and notorious evil liver. The term "evil liver," according to the natural use of the words, was limited to moral conduct, and the distinction between conduct and belief was clearly recognized in the canons, especially in the contrast between the 109th and 110th. As to the charge against the appellant of being a depraver of the Book of Common Prayer, this was founded on the fact of his having published a book of selections from the Bible for reading at family prayer, from which certain parts were omitted, as was alleged, on the ground of the doctrine which they teach; and it was argued that, as some of the parts so omitted were either found in the Book of Common Prayer or were the support of doctrines found in that book, omission of them was equivalent to rejection, and rejection of them to depravation of the Book of Common Prayer. In none of these propositions nor in their logical connection could their lordships concur. Omission was not rejection, otherwise the lectionary in the Prayer Book would be open to the grave charge. Nor was it possible to establish the charge of depravation upon these omissions, even coupled with the letter written by the appellant to the respondent in justification of them. For even if there were anything in the letter which amounted to a depravation of the Book of Common Prayer, which their lordships did not suggest or think there was, it would be still impossible to hold that the writing of such a letter in answer to one addressed to him by the respondent—in other words, not an open and spontaneous, but a private, friendly, and solicited communication—could make the appellant a "common and notorious depraver of the Book of Common Prayer." They would therefore advise her Majesty to reverse the sentence of the Dean of Arches, and in remitting the cause to admonish the respondent, the Rev. Flavel Smith Cook, for having without lawful cause refused to deliver to the appellant, or permit the appellant to receive, the elements of the Holy Communion; and further, to monish him to refrain from committing the like offense in future.

In May, 1874, a daughter of the Rev. Henry Keet, a Wesleyan minister at Owston Ferry, county of Lincoln, died, and was buried in the parish churchyard. Mr. Keet ordered a tombstone set up over her grave, to bear an inscription, "In loving memory of Annie Augusta Keet, the younger daughter of the Rev. H. Keet, Wesleyan minister, who died at Owston Ferry, May 11, 1874, aged seven years and nine months. Safe sheltered from the storms of life." The vicar of the parish forbade the erection of the stone on the ground that in the inscription the term "Rev." was improperly assumed by Mr. Keet, a person not in the orders of the Church of England, and having therefore no right to bear it. Mr. Keet appealed to the Bishop of Lincoln. The bishop sustained the vicar. Mr. Keet then brought suit in the court of the chancellor of the diocese for a faculty for the erection of the tombstone. The chancellor gave a judgment refusing to issue the faculty, and sustaining the decision of the vicar, that Mr. Keet had no right to use the title Reverend. Mr. Keet then appealed to the Court of Arches. This court reaffirmed the decision of the diocesan court. The case was then carried by appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The judgment of this court was delivered by the Lord Chancellor, January 21, 1876. It reversed the decisions of the lower courts, and ordered a faculty issued for the erection of the tombstone. The case was remitted to the Court of Arches.

The first proceedings taken under the *Public Worship Regulation Act*, 1874, were had in the case of a complaint brought by three parishioners of St. Peter's, Folkestone, against the Rev. C. J. Ridsdale, incumbent of the parish. The complainants charged the defendant with violations of ecclesiastical order in the following points: Using lighted candles on the communion-table during the time of the celebration of the Holy Communion when their use was not necessary for giving light; the mixing of water with the wine for the service of the communion; the use of wafer bread in the communion; standing during the administration of the communion in the eastward position, with his back to the people; kneeling during the prayer of consecration, and singing the hymn *Agnus Dei;* walking in processions with ornaments and observances not sanctioned by the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer; wearing illegal vestments, as the chasuble and the alb; the use of the crucifix; the adoption in the church of the representations called the "Stations of the Cross;" and administering the communion to only one person. Mr. Ridsdale made no defense to any of the charges except that of administering the communion to fewer than three or four persons. In regard to this, he said that he had entered upon the service "without any positive expectation one way or the other." Lord Penzance gave judgment in the case, February 3d, against the defendant. He decided that the incumbent had offended against the law in officiating in the chasuble and alb; that he had also offended in administering the communion without having assured himself that the number of persons required by the rubric, "four, or three at least," would participate in it; that the so-called Stations of the Cross, which were described as consisting of fourteen groups of "figures in colored relief, a plastic figure attached to the walls of the church, purporting to represent scenes of our Lord's Passion, and such as are commonly used in Roman Catholic churches," were decorations forbidden by law; and that the erection of the crucifix, "or figure of the Saviour on the cross in full relief," was unlawful. The judgment of the court on the points as to the position at the communion-table, and as to the vestments, was modified by the admission that the decisions of the superior courts on these points were conflicting, and an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council might be necessary. An appeal was taken by the defendant to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the four points of the eastward position of the minister at the communion service, the vestments to be worn, the form of bread to be used, and the exhibition of the crucifix in the communion service.

The eighteenth annual session of the *Church Congress* was held at Plymouth, beginning October 3d. The opening sermons were preached by the Bishop of Winchester and the Rev. Canon Miller. The opening address was delivered by the Bishop of Winchester. He spoke of the character of the Congress, as in no sense representing the whole Church, but consisting rather to a disproportionate extent of men of extreme views; of the peculiar dangers to which it was exposed by reason of such men occupying its attention; and of the safeguards against such dangers, which lay in the Congress itself. If they were avoided, the meetings might be made productive of great benefit. Papers were read, and discussions had, during the meetings of the Congress, on the following topics: "The Bonn Conference and the Old Catholic Movement" (Bishop Perry, late of Melbourne, the Dean of Lichfield, and the Rev. Lord Plunkett); "The Formation and Management of Parochial Temperance Societies;" "The Causes and Influences of Unbelief in England" (Dean Cowie, of Manchester, Archdeacon Reichel, the Rev. G. Greenwood, Dean Lake, of Durham, Archdeacon Denison, the Bishop of Winchester); "Central Africa, in Relation to Mission-Work, the Slave-Trade, and Commerce" (Sir Bartle Frere, the Rev. W. S. Price, Lieutenant Cameron, Arthur Mills, M. P., Archdeacon Badnall, and others); "How to increase the Number and improve the Training of Candidates for Holy Orders" (the Rev. W. S. Smith, Archdeacon Earle, Archdeacon Emery); "The Best Means to be adopted for

recovering the Classes alienated from the Church" (Canon Murray, for Canon Ryle, J. G. Talbot, M. P., Lord Forbes, the Rev. T. Hugo, Dean Fremantle, the Rev. J. F. Kitto, Earl Nelson, Mr. Paterson, of Bradford); "Aids to Spiritual Life" (Prebendary Clark, Canon Bell, the Hon. Charles Wood, and others); "The Due Relations of Church and State" (the Earl of Devon; the Rev. J. Bardsley, on the special topic of "The Court of Final Appeal;" Dr. Phillimore, "The Supremacy of the Sovereign over the Church;" Arthur Mills, M. P.; the Rev. Bradmore Compton, and others). Papers were also read on "Church-Bells" (in which competitions for prizes and ringings on secular occasions were deprecated), the "Periodical and Daily Press of the Country" (in which ideal journals were delineated by which the Church was to attract all readers toward herself), and "Ministrations to the Sick." Resolutions were adopted declaring "that the promotion of the reunion of their Nonconformist brethren with the Church is a duty binding on all faithful churchmen," and commending to hearty sympathy and active support the "Home Reunion Society," an organization having for its object the promotion of unity without compromise of the faith or constitution of the Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in September, 1876, sent the following letter to the Colonial Bishops, in relation to the calling of a *Pan-Anglican Synod*, to meet in 1878:

RIGHT REVEREND BROTHER: A wish has been expressed by many bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, by the bishops of the Canadian Dominion, and by the West Indian bishops, that a second Conference of our brethren should be held at Lambeth. Before I decide upon the important step of inviting the bishops of our communion throughout the world to assemble at Lambeth, I have thought it right, after consultation with the bishops of England, to give all our brethren an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon the expedieney of convening such a Conference at this time, and upon the ehoice of the subjects which ought to engage its attention if it be convened. I therefore beg leave to intimate to you our readiness to hold a Conference at Lambeth in or about the month of July, 1878, if it shall seem expedient after the opinions of all our brethren have been ascertained; and I need scarcely assure you that your advice is earnestly desired, and will be respectfully considered. May I ask for our guidanee whether you are willing and are likely to be able to attend the Conferenee yourself? Those who were present at Lambeth in 1867 thankfully acknowledge that, through the blessing of Almighty God, the bishops of the various branches of the Anglican Communion were drawn together in eloser bonds of brotherly love and sympathy. The help and eomfort which are due from the branches of Christ's Church to each other are more readily rendered the more fully each is made acquainted with the wants of the rest. In this time of religious activity and increased intercourse between all parts of the world, there is greater need than ever of mutual counsels among the bishops of our widely-extended communion. The bishops of England, therefore, earnestly ask you to join with them in prayer that we may all be guided to a wise decision on this important matter, and if it should be resolved to hold the Conferenee, that its deliberations may issue in greater peaee and strength and energy to the whole Church of Christ. Anxiously awaiting your answer, I remain your faithful brother and servant in Christ, A. C. CANTUAR.

The *General Synod of the Irish Church* met in Dublin, April 20th. The Rev. Lord Plunket offered a motion directing that an alternative form of the service for the ministration of baptism to infants, shorter than that now in use, be added to the present baptismal formularies. The motion was supported by nearly all the laity, but failed to receive the requisite majority among the clergy. The following declaration on the subject of baptism was inserted in the new preface to the Prayer Book:

In the formularies relating to baptism, we have made no substantial change, though some have desired to alter or omit certain expressions touching which diversities of opinion have prevailed among faithful members of our Church. At the same time, we desire fully to recognize the liberty of expounding these formularies hitherto allowed by the general practice of the Church, affirmed on occasion, by judicial interpretation of law. And as concerning those points whereupon such liberty has been allowed, we hereby further declare that no minister of this Church is required to hold or teach any doctrine which has not been clearly determined by the Articles of Religion.

The rubric which required the reading of the Athanasian Creed on certain occasions was removed, but, in connection with this act, a declaration was passed, that in removing the rubric the Church did not withdraw its witness to the truth of the articles of the Christian Faith contained in the creed.

The annual meeting of the *Church Missionary Society* was held in London, May 2d. The Earl of Chichester presided. The ordinary income of the society for the year, from associations, benefactions, legacies, and other sources, had amounted to £189,457 17*s.* 1*d.*; the society had also received funds for special objects, sufficient to make the total income £195,116 8*s.* 1*d.* The expenditures had been £191,237. The report of missionary operations showed that the society had at present 170 stations, 211 European clergymen, 181 native clergymen, 38 European schoolmasters and lay agents, 11 European women-teachers (exclusive of missionaries' wives), 2,411 native Christian catechists and teachers, and 24,550 communicants. The society had withdrawn from 78 stations, which had been added to parochial establishments in the West Indies, or transferred to the native Church in Sierra Leone, containing 10 native clergy, 4,356 communicants, and 12,866 scholars. New missions had been opened in Persia, and in the Nyanza district, Africa; and the missions in China, Japan, to certain classes of the population in India, on the west coast of Africa, in the trans-Jordanic districts of Palestine, and in the diocese of Saskatchewan, Northwest America, had been extended. At home a conference had been held on missions to Mohammedan people;

liberal gifts had been made for the establishment of new missions. The sum of £12,000 had been subscribed toward the establishment of a mission near the Nyanza Lake. The society had determined not to interfere with the American missions to Mohammedan countries, but to confine its operations in those regions to Palestine. A largely-increased number of candidates for the society's college at Islington was reported, and the institution was now quite full. Forty-six candidates had been accepted during the year, of whom eleven were prepared to go forth at once.

The one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts* was held in London, April 27th. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report stated that the collections and subscriptions during the year had amounted to £125,294, and that 528 missionaries were engaged in various fields of missionary work. Among the speakers was Sir Bartle Frere, who spoke of the impressions which had been made upon him during a recent visit to India. He could give a great amount of encouragement to those who were interested in the spread of Christianity in India, for he had just traveled over parts of that country where, when he first went to India, it would have been dangerous to send a missionary or any white man at all; now, in these districts he had found teachers of all denominations of Christianity, busily employed in spreading the truths of the gospel. No doubt could be entertained of the glorious results which would follow this increase of missionary institutions, for wherever he had traveled in India he had found communities of Christian people living under the ægis of the British Government without exciting any feelings of jealousy or ill-will on the part of the native population. The great safeguard of missionary enterprise was, that there was no compulsion, or any use made of the temporal sword to enforce the observance of the principles of the religion disseminated. He found, everywhere, that the missions were in the most flourishing condition, although the cry was still for more hands to assist in the work. The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke of the appointment of two new bishops in the diocese of Madras, which had been made during the year, and said that steps were being taken with a view to the foundation of other bishoprics.

The annual meeting of the *South American Missionary Society* was held in London, April 24th, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The society is constituted for the purpose of making known the gospel to the inhabitants of South America, and it is conducted in conformity with the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church of England. A mission was founded in Patagonia, in 1844, under Commander Allen Gardiner, R. N., but it did not succeed after the death of its founder. The society was reformed in 1852. The Rev. Allen W. Gardiner, son of Commander Gardiner, commenced in 1861 a mission at Lota, Chili, to the European population. The report gave accounts of the progress of the work in the Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, Uruguay, Brazil, the Amazon River district, and Chili. An important branch of the work was that which addressed itself to Roman Catholics.

ANTONELLI, Giacomo, cardinal deacon of the title of St. Agatha della Suburra, and subsequently of Santa Maria, in Via Lata (born at Sonnino, States of the Church, April 2, 1806; died at Rome, November 7, 1876). His family was an ancient one in the Romagna, and had produced many priests and historians. He was educated at the Roman Seminary and University, and at twenty-one took the degree of Doctor in the Canon and Civil Law. At twenty-four he passed the examinations and showed the patrimony requisite to enter the Prelature of Justice. After filling minor judicial offices, he was in turn delegate at Orvieto, Viterbo, and Macerata. After the accession of Gregory XVI. he baffled the insurrection in which the subsequent Napoleon III. and his brother took part. Antonelli was then made Secretary-General of the Department of the Interior, and subsequently Minister of the Treasury. He was made cardinal deacon by Pius IX., June 12, 1847, and immediately afterward President of the Consulta of State, and to his death was the master-spirit of the administration of the Pope. He ceased to be minister during the year 1848, being replaced by Mamiani and Rossi. After the fall of the latter, Cardinal Antonelli advised and carried out the flight of the Pope to Gaeta. As minister of Pius IX. he appealed to France, Spain, Austria, and Naples, and represented the Pope at the conference at Gaeta. When the Pope was restored to Rome, after the French conquest of the city, Cardinal Antonelli, as prime-minister, set to work to reform the civil administration, and encourage agriculture and industry. The revolutionary party was, however, active, and an attempt to assassinate the cardinal, in June, 1855, showed how obnoxious he was to them. When, in 1859, revolts began, and Piedmont evidently aimed at seizing the Papal States, the task of Cardinal Antonelli became one of great difficulty. All admit the consummate ability with which as a statesman and a diplomatist he endeavored to avert the blow. When, with the capture of Rome, the last of the temporal possessions of the papacy was wrested from Pius IX., Cardinal Antonelli remained as Secretary of State to the Pope, but, of course, chiefly engaged in the management of the difficult relations forced upon the Holy See by the new order of things. In these he manifested great ability and skill. His appeals to the various powers for a restoration of the Pope's authority failed to effect the result. He died after a brief illness. Though holding so high a position in the papal court, and a cardinal, he never was ordained a priest, or was named to

any bishopric. He was possessed of great wealth, derived entirely from his parents, as he solemnly declares in his will, and at his death left his property mainly to his family. He was a man of taste, had a fine gallery and a remarkable collection of gems, which he bequeathed to the Vatican Museum. He was interred in the cemetery of San Lorenzo, without the walls of Rome.

ARCHÆOLOGY. The excavations of Dr. Schliemann in Mycenæ and General di Cesnola upon Cyprus have brought to light monuments of ancient art and culture, affording a revelation of the early Greek world, as important and interesting as any archæological discoveries made in modern times. These discoveries were not in any manner accidental. The two explorers are zealous students of archæology, who pursued their investigations with an intelligent preconception of the results, amid many difficulties, and only achieved their great discoveries after long and arduous and expensive preliminary labors. Both explorers, with disinterested generosity, relinquished the pecuniary profits which they might have reaped from their long and difficult investigations, whose expense they had borne unaided, and in which they had embarked their private fortunes. Dr. Schliemann has presented his treasure outright to the Greek Government, and General di Cesnola has abated a considerable profit, in order that, in the interest of science, his collection might be preserved entire, and has delivered it by preference to the study of his fellow-citizens of America. Archæological research has been prosecuted with activity of late also at Pompeii, Rome, and elsewhere. The wealth of art which lies concealed under the soil of Cyprus is probably far from exhausted; and the treasures buried in the ruins of Mycenæ are still being unearthed by the energetic German Hellenist. These extraordinary discoveries will probably stimulate antiquarian investigation to new efforts, and further revelations of the life, art, and history of the great nations of antiquity may be yet sifted out of the secular dust of buried cities.

Dr. Heinrich Schliemann, whose archæological discoveries in Asia Minor, and much-doubted identification of the site of ancient Troy, brought to the enthusiastic explorer rather unmerited ridicule than the honor which belongs to an attempt so disinterested to clear up the history of those races whose splendid deeds were the burden of Homer's song, has made further archæological discoveries this last year in Argolis, which cannot fail to win the applause which his enthusiastic purpose has amply deserved. In excavating upon the site of Mycenæ, Dr. Schliemann has discovered the remains of a well-built city of prehistoric date, and in richly-furnished dwellings and tombs of the same has found relics of a fine art-culture. These discoveries, in confirming Homer's accounts of the culture and advancement of the Argives, go further to establish the historic truth of the "Iliad" than would the recovery of an authentic record, or the location of all the places mentioned in the epic.

Heinrich Schliemann, whose parents were not wealthy, acquired the knowledge of the Greek language first when he was well advanced in years. Though always showing a love of study, he received no academic education, but entered the employ of a mercantile house at an early age, and in the progress of an industrious commercial career acquired a considerable fortune in St. Petersburg. In the mean time he had learned several modern languages, Greek among them, and gained a good store of general information, and, when at last he had leisure, he devoted himself to the study of ancient Greek, for which he had a long-cherished inclination. Impressed with the vivid narrative of the Homeric epos, he became fired with the purpose of restoring to the province of history the stories of the "Iliad," which over-critical modern scholarship had relegated to the land of fable. To this purpose he devoted his leisure and his means and energetic abilities, acquired in the school of practical affairs.

Seeking the ancient Ilion, he excavated in the hill of Hissarlik, which the mass of ancient testimony pointed out as the site of Troy. Here he indeed discovered the remains of a great city of high antiquity, which may very probably have been the Troy of Homer, though that can hardly be proved. His excavations were laboriously pursued on a large scale between 1870 and 1873, his method being to sink vertical shafts and then cut transverse galleries underground. There were found traces of two different cities. The upper one was Greek; and near the surface coins were found of the time of Constantine. From forty to fifty feet below the surface were found the remains of an older town, which the doctor too positively asserts to have been Troy, and which, in his much-criticised book, "Trojanische Alterthümer" (1874), he endeavors to prove. Among the objects disinterred were a rich store of pottery of Oriental form and ornamentation, articles of jewelry, etc. A treasure was found in the ruins of a palace which seemed to have been abandoned in haste; an abundance of red ashes bears witness to a conflagration; a large number of helmeted skeletons, found in what Schliemann identifies as the temple of Athene, the patron saint of Ilion, show that the city was captured and destroyed in war; but there is too little evidence, and the evidence is too inconsistent, to establish its identification with the Homeric Ilion. The inhabitants of this ancient city were of Aryan stock, as is proved by an abundance of Aryan symbols among the relics.

Dr. Schliemann next transferred his operations to Mycenæ, the capital of Argolis and seat of Agamemnon. Here again he has been rewarded during the past year, after extensive

and difficult excavations, with rich discoveries of much greater value and interest than his others.

Dr. Schliemann made his first visit to Mycenæ in 1867, but did not then undertake any extended investigations. He found the well-defined ruins of the ancient Acropolis, which the villagers call to-day the fort of Agamemnon, while they show the treasury of Atreus as Agamemnon's tomb. The citadel is of irregular triangular shape, about 1,000 feet long, and stands upon a small steep hill, between two mountains. The outside walls still exist, standing from sixteen to thirty-nine feet high, according to the nature of the ground, and having a thickness of from sixteen to twenty-three feet. They are built in some places of immense irregular blocks of stone, with the interstices filled up with smaller stones, but oftener of polygonal blocks, so hewn as to fit snugly together; and in the neighborhood of the great gate and in some other places they are of quadrangular dimensions, five to fifteen feet long, three to five high, and three to six in thickness. Within the walls there are terraces rising toward the centre, supported by the outside walls. A passage between the wall of the citadel and an external wall, built to guard the passage, leads up to the great gate, which is situated on the northwest side. The gate is constructed of two large slabs surmounted by another. The gateway is ten feet high and nine wide. Upon the cross-piece rests a triangular stone twelve feet long and nine high, upon which are carved in low-relief the images of two lions standing upon their hind-legs, with their fore-paws resting upon an altar, upon which stands a column, with a capital formed of four circles inclosed in parallel chaplets. This column is said to be the symbol of Apollo Aggieus, the protector of portals. These figures are executed with great finish and fine artistic feeling, in a manner more primitive, or rather more Oriental, than the sculptures of classic Greece. The pavement shows the ruts worn by chariot-wheels, and the stones of the gateway bear the marks of the bolts and hinges. Another gate on the northeast side, formed also of three stones, without sculptures, is seven feet high by four wide. The surface was covered with potsherds and tiles, and the soil below was full of these remains, as Dr. Schliemann had an opportunity to observe in the sides of a ditch dug by the peasants. The treasury of Atreus, shown by the inhabitants as the tomb of Agamemnon, is cut into the side of a hill about three-quarters of a mile from the Acropolis; it faces a deep ravine. A passage 147 feet long by thirty wide, between two walls of hewn stone about thirty feet high, leads to the grand entrance, which is thirteen feet high, with a width of six feet, and is covered with a neatly-dressed solid block of stone, above which is another opening of triangular shape twelve feet in height and the same in breadth, with traces at the base of the pedestals of little columns or statues. There stood until modern times a column on either side of the entrance, covered with richly-sculptured ornaments, in a style similar to the sculptures at Persepolis. The marks of bolts and hinges are seen in this portal likewise. The interior consists of two compartments, the first cone-shaped of fifty feet diameter and fifty feet in height, the second quadrangular in form, twenty-one feet square. The walls consist of hewn stones joined without cement, which are pierced with many little holes, in some of which the bronze nails, which they were made to receive, are still remaining. These held the plates of polished metal, with which the chamber once was lined.

Dr. Schliemann carried on his excavations at the citadel rapidly, employing 125 laborers. Around the outer wall of the Acropolis he discovered a circular wall about twelve feet in height, topped with two rows of large slabs, which he supposed to be tombstones. Inside this circular wall the space had been filled up with rubbish. Within this circle and near the two rows of slabs were uncovered two parallel lines of upright slabs, of which seven only are still standing, being about three feet apart, three in one row and four in the other, the latter containing sculptures. One of these has below two circles with spiral ornamentations, and above a design representing a man drawn in a chariot by a horse in rapid motion; in front of the chariot is another design of a man with a long lance, near whose point is an object resembling an idol; and behind it is carved the head of a spear. Another slab contains representations of serpents whose coiled folds form regular designs of great beauty.

Pausanias speaks of the sepulchre of Atreus, and the tombs of the companions of Agamemnon who were slain treacherously by Ægisthos, and that of Agamemnon and his charioteer, Eurymedon, in which were also buried the twins, Teledamos and Pelops, children of Cassandra, which were destroyed by Ægisthos, and that of Cassandra, which was doubted by the Lacedæmonians. Ægisthos and Clytemnestra, he says, were buried without the wall, being deemed unworthy of resting within the sacred inclosure. Pausanias could not have seen these tombs, which had long before his day been buried from sight. There is every probability that these tombstones were erected on the spots indicated by tradition as the tombs of Agamemnon and his companions; the sculptures are apparently of the same style as the lions of the gate, and different from any other Greek remains.

Below the row of three tombstones he came upon a square tomb, 26½ feet by 11⅝ feet, at a depth of fifteen feet or more below the surface of the rock, and fifty-three feet at least below the Acropolis. The wall which supports the circular parallel rows of slabs traverses this tomb, and hence belongs to a later age. The

contents of the tomb were probably removed when the wall was built. Thirteen gold buttons only were found remaining, on which pretty spiral ornaments were engraved, and on some of them the sign sometimes called the Svastika or Arani, from its similarity to the Indian symbols of those names. Numbers of gold blades were also found scattered about in confusion, containing indented circular and spiral ornaments. Under the other row of tombstones was, beneath two of them, an oblong excavation, 11⅔ feet broad by 21 in length, and 14½ feet deep. Around its four sides is a cyclopean wall, five feet high and two feet thick. This contained bodies, surrounded by black ashes and covered by a layer of large stones, which shows that they had been burnt. One of the corpses was covered with five great leaves of gold, forty-seven to sixty-three centimetres long and some six and a half centimetres in breadth, upon which were crosses of gold-foil eighteen centimetres long and four broad. There were also four gold blades of a round shape, and numerous other ornaments.

About this spot he found twelve different sepulchres, and a cyclopean house which also had once served as a tomb. In this house he found ashes of wood and animal matter, some baked grain, a jasper weight, whorls of blue stone, and some archaic vases, one of which contained an interesting painting of two swans. He conjectures that each of the slabs in the double circular row marks the place of a tomb. The circumference of the circle is 555 feet. Of archaic sculptures he found two fragments of porphyry columns, one of them with a frieze of gray-stone, the former bearing a bass-relief representing a hall with seats and at each end a rose, and the latter covered with spiral ornamentation.

Near the gate of the lions he discovered a great treasury containing many precious articles. It is dome-shaped like the treasury of Atreus, with an entrance thirteen feet long, and a roof of four slabs eighteeen and one-half feet in length. It was evidently covered up at an early period, and was probably a secret subterranean royal treasure-chamber. In the treasury there were many ancient Juno idols, a female shape, rudely made, with a head either round or oblong, and large eyes, some having a diadem, and some with, others without breasts. Other idols represent a female form with hands stretched out, with horns starting below the breast and meeting in the form of a semicircle. Male idols of Oriental type have bare heads with incised diadems and a star in front, a long aquiline nose, and an Assyrian beard. There were also very ancient Juno idols in the form of a cow, with painted red or black ornaments. The idols were mostly found about the treasury, except the Juno idols, of which several hundreds were collected in different parts of the Acropolis, and a bird-headed idol with a bowl-shaped protuberance, on which, sometimes, a cross was painted. There were other idols with round bodies; and female forms with cow's-heads were found on vase-handles. A porphyry form-stone had upon it the patterns of fifteen different descriptions of ear-rings and other articles of jewelry. In bronze, five knives, two small wheels, two lances, two double-edged hatchets, two vases and four others mutilated, a tripod, and hairpins, were found together. A number of perforated agates showed figures of animals in intaglio, done in an archaic style, some of them quite artistically, which evidently belonged to necklaces. Vases were found in great numbers, and painted with the greatest variety of design. Most of them had both outside and inside paintings. Small balls of white glass and perforated pieces of a black kind of glass, which probably served as wall-ornaments, were found in numbers, as well as small cones with spiral lines upon them. Large, tall goblets with one and two handles recall the goblets mentioned by Homer. A disk and two idols were found containing inscriptions which have not yet been deciphered. Among the pottery were pieces with the forms of men, holding their horses' necks with both hands, modeled upon them, and horses rudely painted upon their bases. A portion of a necklace with three beads of different materials strung upon a copper wire was found in the treasury. The fragment of a white-marble frieze has spiral ornaments. Above the entrance to the treasury were the remains of a dwelling, apparently of the Macedonian epoch.

At the gate of the lions, beneath the ruins of a Greek dwelling, there was a series of ancient walls and corridors, one of which leads to the cyclopean house excavated near the tombs. Here Juno idols were found in abundance, and some interesting arrows, one copper-headed, and one with a head of iron. Next the circular rows of slabs, at another point, were found a wooden fish, a sceptre-head of green-stone carved in the form of a human countenance of Egyptian type, and numbers of Juno idols, some of them in the form of a cow, standing or sitting, hornless and with a female head-dress, and other idols of new forms. Two knives and two arrows of obsidian, many perforated glass beads, and a small glass disk with a finely-executed impressed image of a fly, were also found here.

To the south of the circle of tombstones a vast cyclopean house was excavated, of five or more chambers and four intersecting corridors, and a deep cistern and conduit. Traces of the clay coating still adhere to the walls in parts. This building, the doctor pronounces, was the royal palace. In this house many most interesting implements and articles of jewelry were discovered. A finger-ring of onyx has an intaglio of two figures of cows without horns, in an archaic but elaborate manner. Disks of serpentine and agate, which were evidently necklace-beads, contain incised spiral ornaments and the figures of horses and deer. An inter-

esting discovery was a jasper mould or form-stone with six sides covered with curious patterns for gold and silver ornaments, and among them the mould for the small glassy cone with spiral lines which was frequently found. Axes of jasper or green-stone and many whorls of blue-stone were found here, and a large number of fine vases in terra-cotta, covered with paintings of warriors in dark-red on a yellow ground. These warriors wear coats of mail, girdle-belts, sandals, greaves, and either shaggy helmets, which look like the skin of a porcupine, or helmets with long crests; a protuberance like a horn stands out from the front of the helmets; the warriors also carry large, round shields, with a crescent-shaped hole at the bottom, and lances with the object looking something like an idol, seen on the representation of a warrior upon one of the tombstones. The men have an Asiatic cast of features. Interesting also are the vases with three handles in the form of crocodiles. There are other vases with rows of circles, and rows of signs which may be writing. In this house were also found a large brazen tripod and another vessel of brass.

General Count Luigi Palma di Cesnola, who has been engaged for the past ten years in extensive antiquarian explorations upon the island of Cyprus, is an Italian nobleman of Turin, of military education, who entered the service of the United States at the breaking out of the civil war, and, after serving with distinction, was, at its close, appointed American consul to Cyprus. His explorations have been prosecuted amid the greatest difficulties, and have been rewarded with discoveries of the highest historical and artistic value.

He commenced his investigations in 1865, in an amateur sort of a way, having obtained a firman from the Porte for the purpose; but he soon became so engrossed in the archæology of the island, and so convinced that valuable relics could be unearthed, which would shed a new light upon the early history, art, and culture of the classic races, upon this spot, which was the portal between the ancient world of the East and the ancient world of Europe, that, notwithstanding the slender success of his first excavations, he declares that his enthusiasm was aroused to such a point that he could not have brought himself to give up the pursuit.

He commenced his diggings at Kitium, the Chittim of the Bible, upon the burial-place of which stands the modern town Larnaca. At the end of a year he had identified the sites of four ancient cities, Idalium, Salamis, Golgos, and Kitium. At Kitium he opened, first and last, over 2,000 graves, but found most of them empty, they having been probably despoiled in some former age, perhaps by the Crusaders, as a rude painted figure, somewhat resembling a knight of the middle ages, which was found in one of the graves, would indicate. The tombs of Kitium belong for the most part to the period between 400 B. C. and the time of Christ. Here he came upon the remains of a Greek temple, with inscriptions indicating that it was dedicated to the goddess Demeter Paralia, in which many small figures in terra-cotta, some of them belonging to a ripe period of Grecian art, were found, and, in a tomb outside, a bronze jar containing some six hundred gold staters of Philip and Alexander; and also discovered the ruins of a Phœnician temple containing broken marble bowls and pateræ with dedications to Melkart and another Phœnician divinity inscribed in Phœnician characters, besides a marble sarcophagus with a Phœnician head in high-relief, and two alabaster vases with an inscription on one in Phœnician. The Greek tombs were more richly furnished with funeral relics than the Phœnician, and yielded numerous lamps, bronze mirrors, and glass vessels, which were not iridescent like those found in other places. Going next to the site of Idalium, on which stands the modern Dali, Signor di Cesnola opened 15,000 graves, most of them Phœnician, containing thousands of terra-cotta vases of the most various sizes and shapes, but decorated in the earliest style of art with simple zigzag lines and concentric circles, but some of them Greek containing glass objects of a beautiful iridescence. Going next to Golgos, he met with a richer success than had yet attended his labors; the burial-place and two temples of the ancient city were explored, in the larger and more recent of which were nearly one thousand statues, some of them from the earliest and best period of Egyptian art, and some statues and bass-reliefs in Assyrian style, and a few examples of Greek and Roman art, but most of them belonging to a period of which few other examples are known, and illustrate the birth of classic art and the development of the Greek ideal from the rigid conventionalism of the Egyptian and Assyrian models. These statues are most of them in a remarkable state of preservation. They were evidently produced by native artists, being cut from the calcareous stone of Cyprus, which was quarried but a short distance from Golgos. These most interesting sculptures are contained in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, where, when they shall be exposed to the public, they will afford a comparative view of the origin and early development of classic art such as cannot be found elsewhere.

It was at Golgos that Cesnola found the bulk of the collection which he carried to London for view in 1872. The reception to the treasures, of whose great historical value he was convinced, was at first cool and discouraging; but other archæologists soon recognized their importance. Efforts were made to secure the collection to the British Museum by purchase, but they were obtained by the more forehanded managers of the New York Museum at the price of $61,888.22. Eighty-eight cases of the treasure had, however, been presented by General di Cesnola to the Ot-

toman Museum of Constantinople as an acknowledgment of the rights of the sovereign over the soil which had concealed this rich treasure trove.

After finishing the explorations at Golgos, he went to Salamis, but his excavations here were fruitless, and it is probable that the exploitation of the ruins of that famous city took place at an early period. In the vicinity of Cape Pedalium, the modern Cape Greco, he explored the ruins of Leucolla, where were found the *débris* of a temple with statues in Greek style; the tombs here contained each a coffin of terra-cotta covered with three tiles, and ornamented simply around the rim with a wreath of colored flowers; here he explored a strange burial-place, a rock cavern, whose only approach was from the sea, in which were petrified human bones in great numbers.

The succeeding explorations enabled him to identify the sites of Throni, Carpassia, Aphrodisium, Acte-Achæon, Lapethus, Soli, and Arsinoë, in which he found several temples and burial-places. Then crossing the mountains he made excavations on the sites of Neo-Paphos and Palæo-Paphos, and at Visuri and Amathus, and thence proceeded to Curium, the exploration of which completed his labors. At the latter place, in the treasure-chambers of an unknown temple, he came upon his richest discovery, this being votive offerings of the most diverse materials and styles of workmanship, comprising some of the finest specimens of antique gem-engraving and delicate metal-work ever recovered. He was led to the site of this city by a vague indication on the chart of Strabo, which author, with Pausanias, he used as uncertain guides in most of his explorations. The spot indicated was the summit of a rock 300 feet high and five hours' ride from the west coast, west of the ruins of Amathus, or Palæo-Limisso, as it is called. It was a strong position, inaccessible on three sides, two of which were artificially scarped, the marks of the chisel being still visible. About 40 feet above the base a terrace was found hollowed out in the form of a ditch, 100 feet wide and 25 feet deep, and this was the ancient burial-place of the city. Thousands of tombs were found cut into the rock, some of arched form and roughly hewn, and others rectangular and very regular, some of them containing sarcophagi chiseled out of the solid rock. The graves were found to contain skeletons, a number of earthen lamps, four Phœnician amphoræ, a copper mirror, some rings of gold, and ear-rings and bracelets of silver. General di Cesnola noticed in seventeen places the broken shafts of columns, and detected the steps to an ancient fountain; broken pottery and fragments of pavement with ruts worn by wheels lay scattered about the whole ground, and in hundreds of small mounds he detected the places of ancient dwellings. He located the great temple of Apollo, and struck the treasure-chambers of a second unknown temple. He was attracted especially toward one spot where eight columns were imbedded in the soil, and upon excavating here he came to a mosaic pavement of Assyrian device, a large piece of which is preserved in his collection. There were marks of some former search for treasure, as the pavement was broken up and a space dug to the depth of six or seven feet below it. Cesnola dug deeper, encouraged by a hollow sound produced by stamping.

At the depth of twenty feet farther down Cesnola came upon an arched passage in the rock, four feet wide by five high, which he followed out till he reached a slab which was the door to a small chamber. He was gratified by the discovery here of objects of gold jewelry; the loose earth which was in the compartment was removed and carefully sifted. He then came to a second chamber opening into this, which led to a third and a fourth cell. In the first were found articles of gold almost exclusively; in the second, of silver; in the third, of terra-cotta, caskets, vases, and groups of statuary; and in the fourth, works in bronze. This secret depository he concluded was the hidden treasury of some unknown temple, where, as he inferred from the somewhat disorderly manner in which the objects were stowed, the priests had hastily conveyed the precious furniture of the temple upon the occasion of some Persian invasion. Each of the rooms measures about fourteen and a half feet in height, by eleven in width, and twenty-three in length; there were no inscriptions nor carvings upon the walls; the pavement was of blue pebbles, bedded in sand and plaster. In the gold vault there were sifted out of the mould 550 objects, embracing diadems, bracelets, necklaces, finger-rings, signet-rings, ear-rings, armlets, etc. The second room yielded only objects of silver, very imperfectly preserved, as are all specimens of ancient silver-work, some of them so eaten through by oxidation as to be almost ready to crumble at a touch; but still constituting the largest and finest collection of antique silver in the world. Two hundred and seventy articles were taken out, some of them remarkably well preserved, but most of them in a corroded and fragmentary condition. The third room disclosed a great variety of products of the fictile art, and the bronze chamber afforded 500 specimens of bronze-work.

Among the objects of historical interest in the collection is the official seal of Thothmosis III., the Egyptian king who conquered Cyprus about fourteen centuries before Christ, a finely-incised intaglio still resting on the bar which runs through its centre, with its gold mounting intact, and the movable silver handle seldom found preserved in ancient signets. Most interesting are the Babylonian cylinders of meteoric, calcedony, hematite, and carnelian, with incised inscriptions, said by Sayce and Rawlinson to refer to the dates 1600,

1200, and 809 B. C. Another seal has the effigy of the Egyptian divinity Anubis, and an inscription in Phœnician. Most of the seals still remain pierced by the bar on which they turned; those of gold are nearly perfect and highly ornamented, while the silver ones are black and much corroded; the majority are in the latter metal, which was probably in that age more precious than gold. Among the first objects brought to light in the gold-room were two massive gold rings, bands with overlapping ends, probably armlets, with the inscription in the ancient Cypriote dialect, "Ετεανδρος του Παφου Βασιλεως," Eteander, King of Paphos, upon each of them. This king lived, it is supposed, in the sixth or seventh century before Christ, and as these were probably an offering made by him to the deity of the temple, they assist in fixing the date of the deposit. A large number of coiled rings were found, some of them with the asp's head at the ends, in gold, silver, and bronze, some of which were too small to fit on any finger; and hence General di Cesnola conjectures they were a kind of ring-money. Many richly-ornamented finger-rings display designs of exceeding beauty; some of them still retain their gems of stone or antique paste; remains of enamel are seen on others, both in the ancient method, with imposed bands, which is called *cloisonné*, and in the *champ-levé* method, with incised field. Numbers of the gold clasps and pendants are beautifully incrusted by the granulated process, familiar in Etruscan jewelry. Several necklaces are exceedingly elaborate and beautifully designed; one of them has clasps representing lion's-heads, of masterly execution. Thin diadems of gold, such as were found in some of the tombs clasped about the foreheads of skulls, were found in the first vault.

A calyx of thin gold, five and a half inches in diameter, is engraved within with circular bands, on which are traced in wavy lines figures of stags and huntsmen, with palm-trees and water, designed in the conventional Egyptian manner; it is a design of singular beauty and rare interest, and is in a perfect state of preservation. Many of the large rings and other articles were produced by overlaying silver or copper plates with coats of gold; but in the case of such specimens the oxidation and consequent distention of the inclosed metal have burst the outer coat and destroyed the ornament. This class of articles is still worse preserved than those made of solid silver, which, though blackened and wasted, are some of them still quite strong and heavy. A cornucopia, about fifteen inches in length, is made of thin silver overlaid in spots with gold plate. In the silver collection the most perfect specimen is a large bulb-shaped lecythus or unguent-flask, with the lip and handle preserved, seven and five-eighths inches in height, with parts of its surface still bright and smooth, but with most of its ornamentation gone. Very important and interesting is a large patera in silver gilt, with engraved and *repoussé* patterns—the guilloche, fillets, and conventional Egyptian designs of trees, animals, deities, and cartouche patterns. A calyx, five inches in diameter, retains traces of a vine pattern. Another patera has a gold boss in the centre, and a circling band of honeysuckle and lotus ornament. Several others have *repoussé* fluting and engraved geometrical ornaments; and one finely-preserved specimen has a circle with star-points in the centre, and lines radiating from the points. The action of oxygen has caused a pile of pateras to cohere in one solid mass, so that they cannot be separated.

The most beautiful, interesting, and valuable portion of the treasure is the collection of engraved stones, some of which are perhaps superior to any specimens of the glyptic art in existence. The materials are carnelian, calcedony, sard, onyx, agate, and jasper, the usual stones employed by ancient engravers. The finest of these are: a sard, seven-eighths of an inch in its longest diameter, representing Boreas abducting Zephyr, a masterpiece of bold artistic treatment and fine moulding of the nude figure; a specimen of the archaic manner representing the rape of Proserpine, rendered with strikingly forcible naturalistic effect; a bathing Venus with streaming hair, and a Mercury, boldly-drawn figures of exquisite finish, in the most perfect Greek style. Several intaglii in hard stones represent Egyptian deities and priests adoring the winged orb and serpent-head of the Egyptian triad. It would seem from the style, designs, and inscriptions, on many of the objects, that they were of Egyptian and Assyrian or Phœnician work, although it has always been supposed that those peoples, except the Babylonians, were ignorant of the art of cutting hard stones in intaglio. Alabastra in rock-crystal and alabaster very finely cut were also discovered; one in crystal, of handsome form, six and a half inches long, has finely-curved handles and a neck fitted with a gold cap and stopper, connected with a fine chain, and is finished inside with a high degree of polish. Some in alabaster bear Phœnician inscriptions. There are others in terra-cotta with inscriptions in the same language painted upon them. A fine sceptre head is carved out of onyx, as are also numbers of small amulèts, representing the tortoise, an emblem of Venus, the patron goddess of the island. Of the bronze objects there were five hundred objects, consisting for the most part of lamps, lamp-stands, mirrors, and various other utensils. A magnificent vase, four feet in height and six in circumference, a wonderfully fine example of the archaic Greek style, was discovered in fragments, but has been very perfectly restored. A bronze sceptre-head is formed of three bull's-heads, with eyes of glass, and stones inserted in the foreheads. A finely-worked mirror-case is ornamented with concentric circles. Bronze mace-heads are ornamented with the lotus design. Among

the various articles of this large collection is a twisted snaffle-bit of bronze. There are four lion's-heads of powerful design and fine workmanship, which probably formed part of a fountain.

General di Cesnola has retired from the pursuit which he has followed so energetically and with such distinguished success. The results of the last three years' investigations have been much more fruitful than those of his first seven years. The field cannot be supposed to be yet entirely exhausted. His later investigations have been prosecuted with the proceeds of the sale of his first great find. Many of the surface diggings were purely experimental, on spots where there were no signs of human art above-ground. The city of New York has secured this most valuable collection. The objects represent a wide range of time, from the earliest beginnings of art to a period of late antiquity. The greater part of them may probably be referred to the transition period in which took place the birth of the true Greek art, the first departure from the conventional types of the Egyptians and Assyrians.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (República Argentina), an independent state of South America, lying between latitude 22° and 41° south, and longitude 53° and 71° 17′ west. It is bounded north by Bolivia; east by Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic Ocean; south by Patagonia, the dividing line with which is the Rio Negro; and west by Chili, from which country it is separated by the Andes.

The territory of the republic is divided into fourteen provinces, which, with their capitals, and their estimated population for 1875, are as follows:

PROVINCES.	Population in 1875.	Capitals.
Buenos Ayres	400,000	Buenos Ayres.
Santa Fe	95,000	Santa Fé.
Entre-Rios	120,000	Concepcion del Uruguay
Corrientes	151,500	Corrientes.
La Rioja	46,250	La Rioja.
Catamarca	79,551	Catamarca.
San Juan	60,530	San Juan.
Mendoza	75,550	Mendoza.
Córdoba	248,800	Córdoba
San Luis	61,500	San Luis.
Santiago del Estero	153,400	Santiago del Estero.
Tucuman	128,000	Tucuman.
Salta	102,000	Salta.
Jujuy	46,600	Jujuy.
Total	1,768,681	

The population of the capital, Buenos Ayres, set down in the official census of 1869 at 177,787, is calculated by Dr. G. Rawson to have been not less than 230,000 in 1875.

The question of boundaries with Chili, in regard to the disputed territory of Patagonia, still remains unsettled. Chili is reported as likely to propose a compromise, based upon the assigning to that republic the whole of Tierra del Fuego, and that portion of the Patagonian territory comprised between either ocean and a line drawn from east to west thirty leagues north of Puntarenas, and the whole of the remainder to the Argentine Republic.

(For detailed statistics concerning area, population, etc., *see* previous volumes of the Annual Cyclopædia, and especially that for the year 1872.)

The President of the Republic is Dr. Don Nicolás Avellaneda (succeeded Señor Sarmiento in 1874); the Vice-President, Dr. Don Mariano Acosta (elected in the same year); Minister of the Interior, Dr. Don Simon de Iriondo; of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don Bernardo de Irigóyen; of Finance, Señor Victorino de la Plaza; of Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, Señor Don O. Leguizamon; of War and Marine, Señor Don Adolfo Alsina. Argentine minister to the United States, Señor Don Manuel R. Garcia; secretary of legation, Señor Don G. Videla Dorna.

The following is the list of the governors of the fourteen provinces:

Buenos Ayres	Cárlos Casares (May, 1875).
Minister of the Interior	Dr. A. del Valle.
Minister of Finance	Rufino Varela.
Catamarca	M. Molina.
Córdoba	Dr. E. Rodriguez.
Corrientes	Dr. J. L. Madariaga.
Entre-Rios	Dr. R. Febre.
Jujuy	C. Aparicio.
La Rioja	R. Ocampo.
Mendoza	F. Civit.
Salta	M. F. Araoz.
San Juan	R. Doncel.
San Luis	R. Cortés.
Santa Fé	S. Bayo.
Santiago	G. Santillan.
Tucuman	T. Padilla.

The provincial governors are elected by the people, and their period of office is three years.

The amount and various branches of the national revenue and expenditure for 1875 are expressed in the subjoined tables:

REVENUE.

Import duties	$12,893,532 68
Export duties	2,616,610 29
Public warehouse fees	527,954 04
Stamped paper	382,529 19
Post-Office	214,307 70
Telegraphs	79,553 40
Lighthouses	35,878 98
Dividend of Central Argentine Railway Co.	133,280 00
Sundries	323,100 56
Total	$17,206,746 84

EXPENDITURE.

Ministry of the Interior	$7,240,207 18
Ministry of Foreign Relations	175,218 98
Ministry of Finance	9,413,524 82
Ministry of Justice, etc.	1,560,498 76
Ministry of War and Marine	10,181,116 46
Total	$28,570,566 20

The Minister of Finance, in his report to Congress, in August, 1876, states:

The Government, under the most extreme pressure and surrounded by difficulties that almost threatened its existence, was compelled to employ funds of the public-works loan for purposes alien to those authorized, but I must also state that the Government has met, and will continue punctually to meet, the service of said loan with the ordinary national revenue, and the national creditors need have no alarm; notwithstanding the crisis, the Government will meet all its obligations. I recommend Congress to order all the surplus and unplaced public-works bonds to

be destroyed, as a measure calculated to diminish the service of the loan, and to improve our credit in the London market.

The total amount of the public-works loan was $24,000,000, of which some six millions were still in the hands of the London bankers as late as September last.

The foregoing tables show the existence of an ever-growing deficit in the Argentine finances, as may be observed by comparing the amount of the deficit of 1875 with that of 1874, and previous years. Nevertheless, the aggregate revenue for the year 1875 is about one million in excess of that for 1874. On the other hand, the single department of War and Marine consumed in 1875 no less a sum than $10,181,116, against $8,006,801 in the year immediately preceding, or an increase of nearly two and one-fourth millions. It should also be noticed that the expenses of that department, even in 1874, were far above the normal standard, save in the case of such a war as that which was terminated at Aquidaban in 1870.

The general state of the Argentine finances has been exceedingly discouraging for the last three years; but there is a decided tendency to improvement. There is, however, reason to apprehend that the true condition of affairs will be found in the subjoined lines, under date of Buenos Ayres, August, 1876:

The crisis in Buenos Ayres continues; trade is so depressed that we believe twenty years ago there was more business done in this market than at present. Stocks and real estate show no signs of recovery. Gold is at a high premium, notwithstanding that it is hardly required for trade. We see no failures in this market caused by the premium on gold. Paper-money is dearer, scarcer, and tighter, than before the promulgation of the legal-tender act. Many think that the proposed loan to the national Government will cause a new emission and flood the market with paper, but they err; the Provincial Bank, which is admirably managed, has withdrawn from circulation close on five million hard dollars' worth of its specie notes, and thus is prepared, if the Chambers so order, to advance to the national Government without making a fresh emission. When the wool season begins, gold must be imported, owing to the few takers of exchange, and the probabilities are that paper-money will rapidly rise in value. Our produce is steadily increasing; our wool-clip last year shows fully 24,000 bales over the clip of 1874, and this year we look for a similar increase. The great depression in River Plate trade is entirely restricted to the branch of our imports, and our exchange and money transactions are reduced to legitimate business operations. We confess we see much to induce the greatest confidence in the country, and believe that the worst of the crisis is over; a crisis the like of which was never before witnessed in these countries, and the effects of which can be read in the four thousand tenantless houses in this city, and the almost innumerable evidences of badly-employed capital; we have splendid and costly stores in the city lying idle, strong rooms with nothing to lock up in them, barracas, custom-house stores, hotels, breweries, tramways, even railways, all lying idle, the flotsam and jetsam of the great crisis-wave that has swept over the Plate; but the waters are at last subsiding, and business will be sounder and better than before.

The following is the text of the contract of the national loan referred to by the writer just quoted:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, *October* 3, 1876.

Dr. Victorino de la Plaza, Finance Minister, on the one part, and Don Rufino Varela, Provincial Finance Minister, on the other part, being duly authorized, have agreed on the following terms:

ARTICLE 1. The national Government authorizes the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres to emit for national account ten million hard dollars in the existing form of emission.

ART. 2. Said new notes, as well as twelve millions already emitted by the Provincial Bank, shall receive a special stamp from the national Treasury to guarantee the payment of said notes according to the law of September 23, 1876.

ART. 3. One of the national accountants shall register the number and amount of the various notes, as the officer of the Treasury stamps them.

ART. 4. All notes must be so stamped before issue, including those required by the bank to exchange for old torn notes.

ART. 5. Holders of present currency of specie-notes may apply at the bank within a certain period to change same for new issue.

ART. 6. If, at the expiration of said term, the number of notes does not reach twenty-two million hard dollars, the bank will proceed to emit up to that amount, to supply any lost or destroyed.

ART. 7. Any specie-notes presented afterward shall be taken charge of by the bank.

ART. 8. The above notes for twenty-two million hard dollars shall be legal tender throughout the republic, and be received in full payment of taxes, except in the custom-house, where they shall be receivable for half any amount of duties. Said notes shall not be legal tender for any contracts outside the province of Buenos Ayres previous to September 25th.

ART. 9. The Provincial Bank will hand over ten million hard dollars to the national Government, as follows:

$2,000,000	in October, 1876.
2,000,000	" November, "
600,000	" December, "
600,000	" January, 1877.
600,000	" February, "
600,000	" March, "
600,000	" April, "
600,000	" May, "
600,000	" June, "
600,000	" July, "
600,000	" August, "
600,000	" September, "

In case of necessity the minister may arrange with the directors to draw two months in one. For all advances on this loan the Government will pay 4 per cent. per annum.

ART. 10. From November 1, 1876, the national Government will begin to pay the Provincial Bank one-twelfth of the custom-house receipts, or more, if convenient, until the complete payment of this loan with interest, as also of the balance due by Government to the bank, viz., $75,294,103, with interest till paid. At the end of every quarter after November 1, 1876, the Provincial Bank will burn, in presence of the national accountant and treasurer, a sum of the new notes equal to the amount received from the custom-house, until all the ten millions be destroyed by fire.

ART. 11. As soon as the national Government shall have paid off the present loan and the balance due the bank, this contract shall be at an end.

ART. 12. The sums received from the custom-house each quarter shall be applied in the following order: 1. To redeem the ten-million loan now advanced; 2. To pay off the balance and interest already due to the bank; 3. To meet the agreed

interest of 4 per cent. per annum on the present loan.

V. DE LA PLAZA,
R. VARELA.

The above contract is hereby approved in every particular.

AVELLANEDA.

(For the amount of the national debt reference may be made to the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875, to which amount is to be added the $10,000,000 of the new loan.)

The total value and the destination of the exports for 1875 are given in the following table:

EXPORTS.

TO	Value.
Germany	$1,227,391
West Indies	675,264
Belgium	15,497,372
Bolivia	367,299
Brazil	770,727
Chili	3,531,306
Spain	1,912,399
Uruguay	1,016,939
United States	3,055,205
France	9,366,643
Holland	263,869
India	3,460
Great Britain	7,619,049
Italy	1,746,698
Paraguay	493,066
Portugal	51,806
Peru	130,954
Other nations	251,553
Total	$47,981,000
In transitu	2,350,400
Grand total	$50,331,400

This table shows an increase of nearly eight millions as compared with 1874.

The total value of the imports for 1875 was $55,765,627, against $49,377,129 (according to the *Memoria* of the Minister of Finance, $55,961,177); from which it is apparent that the balance of trade is still largely and progressively in favor of foreign countries and against the Argentine Republic.

Encouraging views are entertained that the existing state of adversity must ere long be modified, and we quote a recent writer on the subject, a resident of Buenos Ayres:

For the last two or three years the value of Argentine exports has been seriously depressed, and this has, of course, reacted on the general resources; but the quantity, far from diminishing, is rapidly increasing. Any improvement in prices of wool, hides, and tallow, in European markets, would soon be felt in renewed activity of trade at Buenos Ayres, and a larger national revenue. Another source of wealth, which has lately come into operation, consists of wheat and Indian-corn, both being now exported to Brazil and other countries, besides supplying food which formerly had to be imported. From Chili alone the supply of wheat amounted to five million dollars, which are now saved. There are other sources of traffic opening up for the export of Argentine products: a steamer, called the Frigorifique, built and fitted out at Rouen, sailed in October for the Plate, to bring back a cargo of meat preserved on a new principle, which promises to be a success. A large number of horses have recently been exported to France, and are likely to be followed by still larger droves, for the French cavalry. They were sold at very remunerative prices.

Railway enterprise, in which a very considerable amount of capital has already been embarked, is one of the means by which Argentine resources are becoming largely developed, and the result of their working traffic proves incontestably the profits derived from this new source of locomotion. Some lines, constructed under Government guarantee, and only just completed, are for a time a charge upon the national revenue, but this will not long continue, while the lines successfully in operation are yielding large returns, even under the present depression of trade. The very depth of the financial and commercial crisis, which has so long existed in the Plate, is certain to produce a great reaction when once people are satisfied that the worst is over.

A postal treaty with England, and an extradition treaty with Belgium, were among the more important events in the foreign policy of the Argentine Government in 1876.

The following summary of the report of the Minister of the Interior will serve as a rapid review of the state of the various interests dependent upon that department:

Owing to the crisis, there has been such a decline of revenue as to oblige us to cut down the public expenditure in a remarkable manner.

As the Government railways now approach completion, we intend next to occupy the engineers in studies of the Upper Paraná and Uruguay, to improve navigation; also to examine the project of making a port for Buenos Ayres, and to draw a map of all the new railways we shall require when a healthy financial condition shall once more return.

Three new railways were opened to traffic last year (1875), the Mercedes, East Argentine, and Campana lines. The Tucuman line will be completed in 1876, and then we shall have 2,260 kilometres, or 1,412 miles English, as follows:

	Kilometres.
Central Argentine	397
Tucuman	549
Andine	255
East Argentine	155
Great Southern	435
Western	296
Ensenada	58
Northern	30
Campana	76
Port Ruiz	10
Total	2,260

As regards the Tucuman line, we have to recognize the perseverance, energy, and good-will of Messrs. Telfener, who have aided us in every manner, accepting whatever delays or postponements when the Treasury was unable to pay for the works executed; and carrying on the works in spite of war, crisis, and the adverse elements. The contractors have already opened to traffic 416 kilometres, and Mr. Telfener notifies us of another section now ready. The prompt completion of this great work is a matter of national honor. The rails are already within ten or twelve leagues of Tucuman, but the traveler finds more difficulty in this short interval than in the hundred leagues of the railway. We propose a saving of $300,000 in the works not yet completed, especially in the stations. The certificate of the Department of Engineers shows the value of works already done by Messrs. Telfener to reach $7,518,869, equal to £1,505,000. We have made a contract with Telfener to work the line for 80 per cent. of gross receipts, but he has sent in a request to cancel the agreement.

The Andine Railway was opened last October, and Mr. Rogers works it for four years at 80 per cent. of the gross receipts during three years, and 75 per cent. of those of the fourth year.

The Central Argentine line (which was opened in May, 1870) earned last year a surplus of £32,200 sterling over the guarantee of 7 per cent. Mr. W. Thompson, who succeeds Mr. Armstrong as director, has paid in the above surplus to the Government.

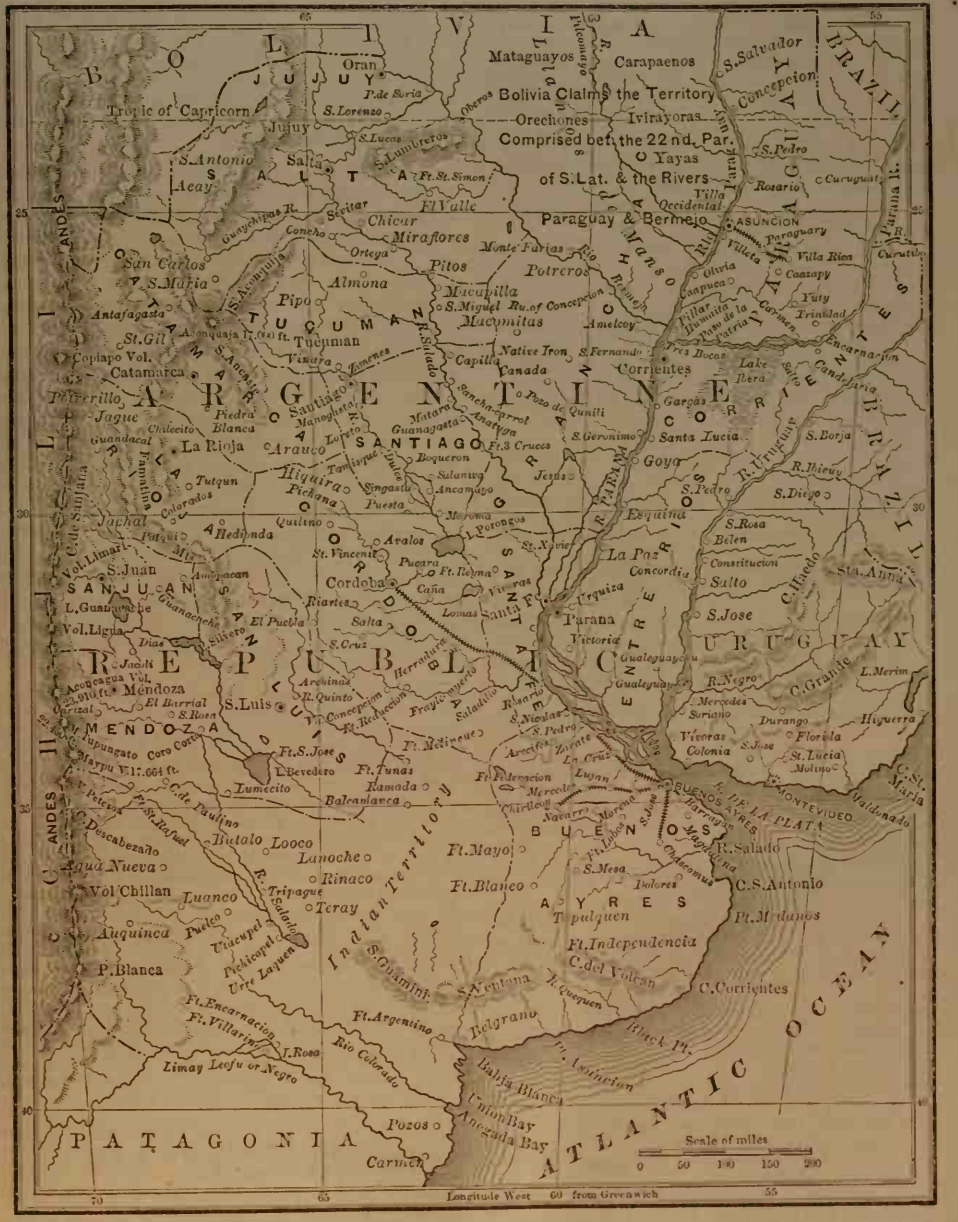
Last year we paid Messrs. Wanklyn and Leziea

£23,500 on guarantee for the first section of the East Argentine Railway. As yet this line gives bad results, but it will improve with peace and industry.

The new Campana line is 47 miles long. The engineers wished to open it with the Governor's permission; but we insisted that, as the line was a national one, our certificate was indispensable.

The Port Ruiz line is in a ruinous condition, and requires to be constructed anew by the national Government.

Projected Lines.—Mr. Clarke's project is still before Congress. The San Roman opposition scheme was again prolonged in July, 1875, to the close of the year, and the period of extension has now ex-



pired. The Corrientes and Mercedes line is in abeyance, owing to the crisis. We ought to make this line five feet gauge, instead of forty-eight inches.

In the matter of highways, our chief attention is given to the northern road to Jujuy, and the western to Mendoza and San Juan.

We propose to improve the Gualeguaychú River for sea-going vessels. We have devoted $10,000 to turn the course of the Dulce at Santiago, and made a loan to Rioja for a similar work.

We have accepted proposals of Messrs. Ferrari & Co., and Bustorfi and Sackimann, to finish the new

post-office for $50,000. We are also going to build post-offices at Tucuman and Córdoba; but the Lazzaretto at Martin Garcia must for the present lie over.

Immigration we regard as the key to national progress, and the forerunner of trade. The number of French immigrants, and the amount of our import-trade from France, were as follows in the years below expressed:

YEARS.	Immigrants.	Imports.
1861	1,000	$4,800,000
1863	4,000	6,600,000
1864	5,000	10,400,000
1875	7,000	12,200,000

The decline of immigration to Buenos Ayres is due to causes in Europe which have determined a like result in the United States, as, for instance:

	1873.	1875.
New York	366,518	84,650

Last year we forwarded to the various provinces 9,828 new immigrants. The Chubut (Patagonia) colony is thriving, having a population of 700. Some families, too much hampered at Chubut, have been sent up to the Chaco, where three new colonies have been founded. The East Argentine colony counts 330 settlers, from the Tyrol, brought here at a cost of $50 each from Havre.

Stupendous has been the growth of the Santa Fé colonies in one year:

	1874.	1875.
Number of colonists	15,510	24,352
Tillage (acres)	162,000	243,000
Crop (bushels)	215,230	300,000
Cattle (head)	81,901	111,912

The Government sends up passage-free all newcomers who wish to try their fortune at these colonies.

Congress voted last year $80,000 for free passages to immigrants and supplies for food, etc. We only spent $16,022, namely, in bringing out Tyrolese settlers for Entre-Rios, and sending supplies to the Chubut colony.

The homestead law is imperatively called for, as every dollar we spend on immigration gives 150 per cent. per annum in increase of revenue. Last year our Immigration Department cost altogether $207,447, which, in relation to 42,000 new-comers, represents an outlay of $4.93, which, for 42,000 newcomers, is equal to an increase of $352,000 in import revenue. Moreover, it is impossible to estimate the increase of products to be obtained by the introduction of 100,000 agricultural settlers, which would cost the republic only a million dollars.*

Señor Olivera's report upon the Post-Office Department shows a saving of $95,797 on the sum appropriated by Congress, and an improvement of $52,600 in favor of the Treasury, as compared with 1874.

Some of the provinces want to tax the coaches we employ to carry the mails, and Congress must pass a law exempting the lines from local taxation. By abolishing Government mail-cars, and subsidizing private ones, we have effected a saving of $50,000.

The Galles contract, for carrying mails to Patagonia, has been rescinded. As the European mail-steamers complained of the number of free passages granted, we have agreed to reduce them to one first and two steerage passages.

The number of telegraphic dispatches increased from 262,376 in 1874 to 277,254 in 1875.

The department is now annexed to the Post-Office. Mr. Rogers is making the telegraph-line from Rio Cuarto to Rio Quinto. Señor Carranza has received materials for the line from Jujuy to Bolivia, for which we pay him £120 per mile. Mr. James Anderson is making a line from Córdoba to Salto, and Señor A. Santamaria one from Concepcion to Paysandú.

It is desirable to plant trees throughout the Pampas, from Buenos Ayres to San Luis, but this will be a work of years. Mr. Oldendorff distributed last year 32,300 collections of seeds among 1,326 persons. In future we propose to sell the seeds and plants, instead of giving them gratis. The Botanical Garden has $20,000 worth. We have given $1,440 for certain colonists at Tortugas, who have planted 18,000 mulberry-trees; also $724 to colonists in Concepcion, for rearing silk-worms.

A subsidy of $250,000 has been paid to the Bermejo Navigation Company.

ARIZONA. The Governor in his message to the biennial session of the Legislature, commencing January 4, 1875, states that the amount on hand and in the general fund, December 31, 1872, was $16,466.33; receipts to December 31, 1874, $19,721.53; making a total of $36,187.86. The disbursements from the general fund were $27,827.33; balance, $8,360.53. At no period had the Indian affairs been so satisfactory; comparative peace reigned throughout the Territory. The subject of obtaining water by means of artesian wells was engaging attention, and it was recommended that a reward of $5,000 be offered for the first flowing water obtained by means of an artesian well in the Territory. "The advantages that would be derived from developing flowing water by artesian wells can hardly be estimated. We have millions of acres of grazing and agricultural lands, and many valuable mines, unserviceable unless water be developed upon them." With reference to mining, agriculture, and grazing, the Governor says:

There has been a marked increase in mining enterprises during the past year. Many new and valuable discoveries have been made, and considerable gold, silver, copper, and lead, is being extracted. There is but little capital among us to develop and work mines; but in a small way, and with rude machinery, our hardy miners have started and are successfully operating a large number of mines. Agricultural interests are not prosperous, in consequence of the low price of grain. Farmers have supplied the citizens, military, and Indians, with produce, and have had a surplus left. No greater encomium could be paid the productiveness of the Territory. The market being limited, the low prices have seriously embarrassed the farmers, but, with the development of the mines, a more extended market will be opened for produce. Our unequaled grazing facilities are beginning to be appreciated. Large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep, have already been brought here from the adjoining States and Territories, and many thousands are now *en route*. The time is not far distant when Arizona will be one of the first wool-producing Territories of the Union.

The condition of the public schools for the year ending December 31, 1875, was as follows: Total receipts from all sources, $28,759.92, an increase over the previous year of $16,986.77: total disbursements, $24,151.96, an increase over the previous year of $14,999.82; balance, $4,607.96. Says the report:

A tax of 15 cents on each $100 worth of taxable property is levied and collected annually for a Territorial school-fund, and is divided between the sev-

* This law has since been passed.

eral counties in proportion to the average daily attendance at the various public schools. A tax of 35 cents on each $100 worth of taxable property is levied and collected by each county in its own confines, for a county school-fund, and is divided between the public schools of the county on the same basis as is the Territorial school-fund. This makes a total tax of 50 cents on each $100 worth of taxable property in the Territory, for the maintenance of public schools, and I believe is the largest direct public-school tax paid by any State or Territory in the Union.

The total number of children in the Territory, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, reported up to December 31, 1875, was as follows, by counties:

Yavapai County	433
Yuma County	598
Maricopa County	314
Pinal County	119
Mohave County	38
Pima County	1,006
Total number	2,508

Of these 2,508 children, 1,265 were boys and 1,243 girls, and 908 could read and write, leaving 1,600 who could not read and write. There were eleven public schools in operation during the year, with 560 pupils enrolled, and an average daily attendance of 412. A schoolhouse was erected in Tucson during the year, at a cost of $9,781.96, and paid by donations from the people. In this school three teachers are employed. There are three rooms in the building, one occupied by girls, one by boys of higher grade in studies, and the third by boys in primary studies. The boys in the primary room are taught Spanish and English. In the other rooms English only is taught.

ARKANSAS. There was a very quiet state of affairs in Arkansas during the year, general acquiescence in the supremacy of the constitution of 1874, and the administration established under it. Peace was preserved and the laws executed throughout the State, and a fair degree of progress made toward a condition of prosperity. The political canvass of the year was remarkably free from excitement.

The Republicans met in convention at Little Rock on the 27th of April. After the organization had been effected and delegates appointed to the National Convention of the party at Cincinnati, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Arkansas renew their allegiance to the Republican party of the nation, and reaffirm its principles of free government as proclaimed and defended by the Father of the Republic one hundred years ago.

Resolved, That the citizens of the several States are also citizens of the nation, equal under the Constitution and the law, without regard to place of birth, color, race, or previous condition, and it is the duty of the General Government to enforce free and equal protection in their enjoyment and exercise.

Resolved, That we favor an honest and economical administration of the State and national Governments; that integrity and fidelity should be required of all officials, and, if found dishonest or corrupt, should be promptly prosecuted and punished.

Resolved, That we favor an efficient system of free schools, wherein the youth of the State may receive such education as will fit them for all the duties of citizenship; and we hold the Democratic party responsible for robbing the State of its school-funds to pay the *per diem* and salaries of officials, whereby the public schools were closed by reason of the theft.

Resolved, That to the soldiers and sailors, who fought to preserve the Union, the nation owes a debt of gratitude, and they, as well as the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, are justly entitled to a liberal provision for their support.

Resolved, That we hereby declare Hon. Oliver P. Morton to be the choice of the Republicans of the State for President.

With regard to the nomination of a State ticket, the following was adopted on motion of Judge McClure:

Whereas, The Democratic party at the election held in September of 1874, for the adoption of the present constitution, and the election of State and county officers in twenty-nine counties, cast nine thousand and more votes than there were male persons over the age of twenty-one years resident therein, according to the census; and—

Whereas, The Democratic Legislature, at its last session, changed the time of holding all State and county elections from the first Monday in September to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but refused to make any change as to the next election for State and county officers; and—

Whereas, The refusal aforesaid could not have been based upon any other theory or idea than to repeat the frauds which were perpetrated in 1874, which could not be done, if held where a United States supervisor was present; and—

Whereas, It would be worse than folly for the Republican party to put a State ticket in nomination, with hope of electing the same, at an election held by Democratic judges and clerks of election, at which a Republican would not be allowed to be present: therefore—

Be it resolved, That in view of the facts stated, and in view of our personal but bitter experience, we deem it advisable not to put a State ticket in nomination.

A State Central Committee was appointed, to whom was left the duty of nominating candidates for presidential electors.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Little Rock on the 14th of June. Presidential electors were nominated, together with the following State ticket: For Governor, William R. Miller, of Independence; for Secretary of State, Benton B. Beavers, of Saline; for Auditor of State, John Crawford, of Howard; for Treasurer of State, Thomas J. Churchill, of Pulaski; for Attorney-General, William F. Henderson, of Randolph; for Commissioner of State Lands, James N. Smithee, of Pulaski; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, George W. Hill, of Calhoun. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present State administration has realized the hopes and expectations of the Democracy of the State, and its course is most cordially and fully indorsed.

Resolved, That the present Executive of this State having been recommended almost unanimously for the position of United States Senator by the different county conventions recently held, he is most heartily indorsed for such position by this convention as the reflection of the will of the people.

Delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis were appointed who were instructed to "cast the vote of the State of Arkansas as a unit upon all questions which might arise in accordance with the will of the majority of all the delegates present." A resolution favoring

STATE SEAL OF ARKANSAS.

S. J. Tilden as the candidate for President was defeated by the adoption of a substitute declaring the choice of the St. Louis Convention to be the choice of this convention. The State election occurred on the 4th of September, and resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidates. The vote was as follows:

At the presidential election in November, 97,029 votes were cast, of which 58,071 were for the Democratic electors, and 38,669 for the Republican; majority for the former, 19,402.

The total vote for Governor was 108,007, of which the Democratic candidate, Miller, received 71,298, and the Republican candidate, Bishop, 37,306; Democratic majority, 33,992. The Legislature consists of 29 Democrats and two Republicans in the Senate, and 76 Democrats and 17 Republicans in the House. Four Democrats were elected to Congress.

An act of the Legislature approved November 16, 1875, created a Board of Finance, and authorized it to borrow money for State expenses, etc. Two loans were contracted by the board, one of $250,000, at ten per cent. interest, which has been repaid. The other was of the same amount, at eight per cent. interest, and payable in July, 1877.

The Board of Finance has caused a statement to be made of the State debt, from which it appears that it amounts, with interest to September 30, 1876, to $17,620,362. This includes the whole nominal debt.

The board has had an extensive correspondence with persons holding evidences of the State's indebtedness, with a view to ascertain what could be done toward making such a settlement of it as would be fair and just, and within the ability of the State to meet. While in a general way the holders of the paper of the State have expressed a desire to settle the debt on such terms as might be equitable, and within the probable resources of the State, there has not been, as far as the board has been advised, any such concert of action among the creditors of the State as could result in any definite offer. The creditors have delayed any such step, saying that, on account of the embarrassments growing out of the outstanding floating debt of the State, they did not find that the State could at present assume the payment of the interest on any new bonds which might be issued on the basis of such a settlement. They therefore express themselves as preferring to let the matter stand until the ability and resources of the State can be more clearly ascertained.

The present amount of the outstanding Treasurer's warrants is about $1,400,000. The amount of such warrants paid into the State Treasury from other sources than that of direct taxation is $154,321.47. This sum includes all payments made into the Treasury from the first quarter in 1874 up to the close of the third quarter in 1876.

Two hundred and forty thousand dollars of Treasurer's warrants have been funded in the six per cent. bonds of the State.

From the estimates that have been made, it will appear that it will require the taxes of between two and three more years to retire all the outstanding Treasurer's warrants, provided that the present rate of taxation is continued, and that no further issue of said warrants is made. It is the deliberate opinion of the members of the board that it will be better for the State to continue the policy that has been pursued since its organization, of borrowing money to pay current expenses until all the outstanding Treasurer's warrants are taken up and canceled, rather than to renew the system of issuing more warrants, and thus bringing about a further and constantly-increasing depreciation of such paper. The result of that depreciation would be, that the public institutions of charity would perish for want of support; official salaries would be reduced so low that good men of fair abilities would be compelled to decline the public service, and the State would have to pay enhanced prices for everything purchased by it. In the end the State would have to adopt, under augmented difficulties, the same policy which is now being successfully acted upon; or otherwise the State government would become so clogged with irredeemable and uncurrent paper as to render all its operations difficult if not hopelessly impracticable. The board say that they have every reason to believe that the six per cent. bonds of the State could be disposed of at as much as seventy-five cents on the dollar; but it may easily be shown that such a method of raising money is far less economical to the State than that of yearly loans at a rate of interest even much higher than that paid for the loan negotiated in 1875. There will be no necessity for continuing these loans beyond the term of the next two years; and at the end of that time it will certainly be a satisfaction to the people of the State to reflect that, amid all the difficulties of the situation

caused by a reckless issue of bonds and Treasury warrants, the permanent debt of the State has not been increased.

With regard to the payment of the State debt the board say:

In regard to the settlement of the mass of the debt of the State, the board, after the most thorough consideration that they have been competent to give to the subject, are of the opinion that no final action should be taken at this time. It admits of a mathematical demonstration that the State is not in a condition to pay the interest on the nominal outstanding debt; and no creditor, as far as the board is advised, entertains any opinion different from that which is here expressed. As to what offer they will finally make is unknown even to themselves, from the want of due deliberation, and such consultation as could result in any concerted and definite offer. It is known that the legality of many of the bonds of the State admits of grave question; and bonds of the classes affected by this consideration have fallen on the market, and are now selling at prices far below the other bonds which labor under no such imputation.

The board has felt itself precluded from expressing any decided opinion on the subject of the validity of these bonds. The constitution contemplates the payment of the just debts of the State, but fails to provide any tribunal to decide what debts are just and what are not; nor has it prescribed any criterion by which these two classes of debts may be distinguished.

Cases may be conceived in which bonds would be so wholly destitute of all legality and merit as to amount to no more than waste-paper. Other cases may be conceived where bonds might be technically invalid, and where the State would still be bound in justice and fair dealing to pay to the holders of such bonds the equivalent of any benefit actually purchased by the State with them. In any event, the State must always be the final arbiter in the matter; and as no inferior tribunal can decide in the premises, the duty of making any final adjudication must devolve on the Legislature as the supreme power of the State.

As the subject must then come before a body that cannot claim to be wholly impartial, we would recommend such an investigation as should fitly stand in the place of a judicial inquiry, so that no one could say that he had been condemned unheard, in defiance of the principles of natural justice. We are convinced that by proceeding with circumspection, and giving to the holders of the bonds of the State an opportunity of perceiving the whole situation, in all its details of calamity and hardship; by evincing a frank, fair, and manly purpose in every step, the public debt can be more satisfactorily settled for the people of the State, and the honor of the State more perfectly sustained, than by any hasty expedient which might suggest that the State precluded inquiry because it might be productive of unfavorable results in some moral point of view.

An efficient law for common schools has been in force in the State for a short time; its operation is such as to give the friends of the system strong hopes of its success. The only embarrassment met with arises from the financial condition of the State. Full reports have been received from all the counties but fifteen. There is an Industrial University supported by the State, and intended for the direct benefit of the colored population, which promises to accomplish its object. A proposition is also made to connect with St. John's College a Normal School and a Geological Department.

The Blind Institute is established on a solid foundation, and in successful operation. The appropriation required is $7,000. A Deaf-Mute Institute is also in operation, with every promise of future permanency. An appropriation of $50,000 was made for the erection of an asylum for the insane; the ground has been obtained, and plans of the building proposed. There are about two hundred insane persons in the State. A new building has been erected for the State penitentiary, which with the old one furnishes 406 cells for prisoners. The number of prisoners is about 385. An act of the Legislature allows to every convict two days for every month that he has, during his confinement, conducted himself in an exemplary manner.

The total number of enlisted men enrolled in the militia is 13,057, and the estimated total of effective militia in the State is estimated at 93,000 men.

On the subject of immigration, the recently-inaugurated Governor Miller says:

Perhaps our one greatest need is that of capital and labor, to bring out the great and undeveloped resources of the State. With a mild and healthy climate, a soil of fertility unsurpassed, and capable of producing grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables, and textile growths in almost endless variety; with forests of timber, adapted to purposes of manufacture, such as have no parallel in any other State on the Atlantic slope; with ample mines of coal, lead, iron, and other valuable metals; with a greater length of navigable streams than any other State in the Union; with railroads traversing her territory from east to west and from north to south; with water-power in great abundance, and with absolute peace and tranquillity within her borders, Arkansas offers to the immigrant inducements such as are afforded by no other portion of the West. Every means within the resources of the State should be employed to set before the world our true condition. Let the country know, as we know, that the immigrant, from whatever realm of Europe, from whatever section of our own land, he may come, will meet, here, a cordial welcome, and will be protected in every right of person, of opinion, and of property. The diffusion of reliable information upon these subjects by our highest official authorities cannot fail to be one of the very best methods of bringing our State into notice, and demands the patronage and support of the representatives of the people.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. The subject of the reform and reorganization of the Army was referred by the act of July 24, 1876, to a commission consisting of two members from each House of Congress, the Secretary of War, and two officers of the Army. This commission met on the 11th of August, and subsequently collected for transmission to Congress a large mass of valuable statistics and opinions bearing upon the questions before it.

At the close of the year the Chief of Engineers submitted estimates as follows:

Fortifications and other works of defense	$2,228,000
River and harbor improvements	13,220,100
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington	229,050
Washington Aqueduct	349,500
Surveys	382,000
Total	16,408,650

"I submit this," said Secretary Cameron, "without further comment than to remark that this is not an 'estimate' in the sense of the estimates asked for other purposes; it is not approved nor disapproved, but it is forwarded in response to various acts of Congress calling for surveys and estimates for improvement at various localities."

For all purposes except those above named, the estimates for 1877–'78 amount to $37,583,555. The appropriations for 1876–'77 were $30,610,351; for 1875–'76, $31,325,822; and 1874–'75, $30,915,265. The increase in the present estimates over the appropriations for the current year is made up as follows:

Civil establishment	$48,437 36
Military establishment	4,078,655 40
Public works	2,201,902 70
Miscellaneous	644,208 31
Total	$6,973,203 77

The public works are the new building for the War, State, and Navy Departments, the Rock Island Hospital, and the hospital and other works at West Point, all of which are in course of construction. The increase in miscellaneous estimates is made up of $350,000 for refunding to States the expenses incurred in raising volunteers; $98,000 for furnishing artificial limbs under existing laws; $50,000 for the Signal Service; $77,850 for printing and binding; and the remainder, $88,358, for various minor objects. The increase asked for the military service is made up of $1,385,000 for armament of fortifications, manufacture of small-arms, and the purchase of a site for a powder-depot, and nearly $3,000,000 for quartermasters' and subsistence supplies. "The appropriations for the current year," says the Secretary, "furnish no criterion of what is required for the support of the Department. It is probable that a deficiency will be necessary in order to meet the expenses during the latter months of the year, although no efforts will be spared to avoid it."

The report of the Inspector-General shows that the desertions have decreased from about 30 per cent. of the entire force in 1871 to about 7 per cent. in 1876. That officer recommends that Congress pass a law making desertion a felony cognizable by the ordinary courts of the country invested with jurisdiction over criminal cases.

Nearly 30,000 claims of loyal citizens, amounting to $8,000,000, are pending in the Quartermaster-General's office, under the act of July 4, 1864. It is stated that the only difference between this class of claims and those before the Southern Claims Commission is in the residence of the claimants, the Quartermaster-General investigating those in Northern States and the Southern Claims Commission those in States proclaimed as in insurrection against the United States.

There are now seventy-eight national cemeteries, which were maintained during the past year at a cost of $146,960. The number of interments June 30, 1876, was 310,356, of which 164,655 were of unknown persons. The work of erecting head-stones over the graves has been completed at fifty-seven of the cemeteries, and 92,046 known and 87,242 unknown graves have been marked. There are about 17,000 graves of Union soldiers who fell during the war and were buried by the War Department in various public and private incorporated cemeteries not known as national military cemeteries.

The health of the Army during the year has been good, and the mortality from disease (8 per 1,000 of mean strength) unusually small. The number of deaths from wounds has been exceptionally large (15 per 1,000).

The Signal-Service organization comprises 145 stations, from which telegraphic reports of observations are received in addition to the reports from the Dominion of Canada. From these reports tri-daily forecasts or "probabilities" are made in the Central Office, and furnished to the press throughout the country. Of these probabilities 88 per cent. are verified. Cautionary signals, of which 77 per cent. have been justified, are displayed when necessary by day and night at forty-eight of the principal ports of the sea and lake coasts. Farmers' bulletins, containing much information valuable to agriculturists, are posted daily in several thousand post-offices. River reports, giving the depth of certain rivers at certain points, are published daily.

The small force of effective troops in the Army has been actively employed during the past year. Their employment has been mainly directed to two objects: First, to compel the Sioux Indians to acknowledge the authority of the Government; and, second, to preserve order at the South. To be prepared for any disturbance that might arise during the excitement of the presidential election, Lieutenant-General Sheridan was instructed to concentrate a sufficient number of troops in New Orleans under Brigadier-General Augur, commanding the Department of the Gulf; and Major-General Hancock was directed to detach a sufficient number of companies from the garrisons on the sea-coast and send them to South Carolina for duty, under the orders of Colonel Ruger, who had lately been assigned to the command of the Department of the South, and ordered to make his headquarters temporarily at Columbia.

In the early part of the year W. W. Belknap was charged with official corruption, and resigned his position as Secretary of War. He was succeeded by Judge Alonzo B. Taft, of Ohio, who after a short term of service in the War Department was made Attorney-General; and in May J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, son of Senator Simon Cameron, became Secretary of War.

In the early part of the year military operations were begun against the hostile Sioux

Indians in Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. These, to the number of about 3,000, under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and other chiefs, had made war on the friendly Indians, and had refused to settle upon a reservation. In March an unsatisfactory expedition was made by General Crook toward Powder River. General Sheridan now ordered three columns to move simultaneously to a common centre, where the Indians were supposed to be, from Montana, from Dakota, and from the Platte. The two former were under command of General Terry, and the latter under General Crook. General Crook started from Fort Fetterman, May 29th, with about 1,000 men. This expedition marched to a point on Goose Creek, which is the head of Tongue River, a tributary of the Yellowstone. On June 17th General Crook was attacked by the Indians on the Rosebud, also a tributary of the Yellowstone. The Indians left 13 dead warriors on the field; General Crook's loss was nine dead and 21 wounded. Meantime, Colonel John Gibbons, with about 450 men, had marched from Fort Ellis, in Montana, down the valley of the Yellowstone, to meet General Terry, who was ascending the same valley. General Terry, with the Seventh Cavalry, under its lieutenant-colonel, Custer, containing about 600 men and horses, and about 400 infantry, had started from Fort Abraham Lincoln on the 17th of May, and reached the Yellowstone, at the mouth of Powder River, June 9th, where he established a supply-camp. Resuming his march along the south bank, he reached the mouth of the Rosebud on the 21st. Near this point he came in communication with Colonel Gibbons, whose command was left at the mouth of the Big Horn, and determined in person to continue to the same place, but to detach the Seventh Cavalry by a circuit to the Upper Rosebud (a tributary of the Big Horn), where all his command, embracing that of Colonel Gibbons, was to meet on a day appointed.

On the 22d General Custer started, with his whole regiment and a strong detachment of scouts and guides, from the mouth of the Rosebud. Proceeding up that river about twenty miles, he struck a heavy Indian trail, which he followed to the Little Big Horn River. Here he found a village of almost unlimited extent, and at once attacked it with that portion of his command which was immediately at hand. Major Reno, with three companies, was sent into the valley of the stream at the point where the trail struck it. General Custer, with five companies, attempted to enter about three miles lower down. Reno forded the river, but was completely overwhelmed by the Indians, and was forced to recross. In a short time he was joined on the bluffs by Captain Benteen with three companies, and by Captain McDougall with one company. Soon after, this united force was nearly surrounded by Indians. The fighting continued from about half-past two o'clock of the 25th till six o'clock of the 26th. General Terry's command arrived on the morning of the 27th, and the Indians withdrew from the valley, taking with them their village.

Of the movements of General Custer, and the five companies under his immediate command, scarcely anything is known. He was killed, and his entire command was obliterated. The remaining seven companies of the Seventh Cavalry were saved by the brave and prudent conduct of Major Reno, and the timely arrival of General Terry. The loss was 12 officers, 247 enlisted men, five civilians, and three Indian scouts killed, and two officers and 51 men wounded. The Indian force was estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000 warriors.

General Terry, after burying the dead and caring for the wounded, regained his position at the mouth of the Big Horn, and called for reënforcements. General Crook also awaited reënforcements at his camp on Goose Creek, and the hostile Indians meantime remained between them, near the base of the Big Horn Mountains. These commands, having been reenforced, effected a junction, August 10th, on the Rosebud, at a point 35 miles above its mouth. The march was now begun in pursuit of the retreating Indians. The followers of Sitting Bull seemed to have retreated north, near or beyond the Yellowstone, and those of Crazy Horse to the south, near Slim Butte and Owl Creek, in the direction of the Black Hills.

In October Colonel Miles received hostages, on the Yellowstone, opposite the mouth of Cabin Creek, for the surrender of about 2,000 Indians.

In his annual report, Lieutenant-General Sheridan says:

> The surrender of the Indians from the Missouri River agencies to Colonel Miles, on the 27th of October, numbering, in men, women, and children, at least 2,000, and the escape of Sitting Bull with his small band to the north, leave now out and hostile only the northern Cheyennes and the band of Crazy Horse and his allies from the Red Cloud agency, and it is against these Indians that General Crook is now operating; and when these are killed, captured, or surrendered, the Sioux war will be at an end, and I think all future trouble with them, as it is intended to put most of them on foot, and a Sioux on foot is a Sioux warrior no longer. . . . I recommend that the whole Sioux nation be established on the Missouri River, between Standing Rock and Fort Randall. They can be cheaply fed there, and can be sufficiently isolated to be controlled. To take so many wild Indians to the Indian Territory would be a difficult undertaking at this time, and would, in my opinion, be attended with the worst results to these now there, as well as to the Sioux. They should go gradually, from time to time, and when the Indians there are ready to receive them.

In April, 1876, the headquarters of the Army were transferred from St. Louis to Washington. During the year the number of grand military divisions was reduced from four to three, viz., Missouri, Atlantic, and Pacific. The aggregate force of the army is 28,571, including 2,151 officers and 26,420 enlisted men.

ASIA. According to the latest accounts the area of Asia was 17,300,000 square miles, and the population about 798,900,000.*

The conquest of Khokan by the Russians, which had been begun in 1875, was completed in 1876 (*see* KHOKAN). This added another large tract of land to the Russian dominions, and brought it another step nearer to British India, its great rival in Asiatic politics. The progress of Russia made Afghanistan to a higher degree than ever before the battle-field between its own and British diplomacy. The results of the special embassies which both powers in the course of the year sent to Afghanistan were not known in December (*see* AFGHANISTAN). In another country of Central Asia, Beloochistan, the English Government, by a successful intervention, greatly strengthened its influence, and reopened the Bolan Pass, one of the chief roads of communication between British India and its western neighbors (*see* BELOOCHISTAN). Throughout Central Asia the excitement visibly increased, and the final result of the rival policies of Russia and England is awaited with intense suspense. The aggressive attitude which Russia pursued in regard to Turkey disposed the Mohammedan population throughout Asia favorably toward England.

The Prince of Wales continued his journey through India during the early part of the year, returning home in March. The Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, resigned in the early part of the year, and was succeeded by Lord Lytton. The difficulty with the natives on the Malay Peninsula continued during the early part of the year. Disturbances and native rebellions were also reported from various parts of the country (*see* INDIA).

The relations of England to China appeared at one time to assume threatening dimensions, as Chinese authorities in every possible way endeavored to obstruct the investigation of the Margary murder; but, at last, the Government agreed to the British demand, to pay Mrs. Margary a sum of money, and to open three new ports to foreign trade. The operations of China against the ruler of Kashgaria were renewed, but, so far as is known, without success. The opening of the island of Hainan to the foreign trade, promised in the treaty of 1862, was finally brought about on April 1, 1876. The name of the new port is Kiungchow. An important step forward in the course of civilization was made in China during the past year, by the opening of the first railroad. A difference arose between the Chinese and German Governments, on account of the mutiny on board of the German vessel Anna, and the murder of the captain and mate by the mutineers, with the consent of the Chinese authorities. The full demands of the German Government were granted (*see* CHINA).

In Japan considerable progress was again made in the work of civilization during the year. A permanent exhibition-building was established in Tokio. The work on the railroads on the principal islands was actively pushed forward. The difficulties with Corea were settled by a favorable treaty. The exercise of torture was forever abolished (*see* JAPAN).

In Persia several expeditions were undertaken against the Kurds and against the Turkomans of Merv, the latter having committed large depredations on Persian territory (*see* PERSIA).

In Siam the King introduced many innovations destined to civilize the country (*see* SIAM).

In Acheen the war continued during the year, being generally favorable to the Dutch. The abolition of slavery on the west coast of Sumatra completed the extinction of that institution in the Asiatic colonies of European countries (*see* NETHERLANDS).

The Spanish Government, in the early part of the year, found itself compelled to fit out an expedition against the pirates of the Sooloo Islands, which was successful (*see* SOOLOO).

The Turkish provinces in Asia, and parts of Persia, India, and Muscat, were visited by the cholera, which was particularly severe in the neighborhood of Bagdad.

The eastern coast of Bengal was swept by a severe cyclone on October 31st, during which 125,000 persons were reported to have perished.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA AND PROGRESS. *Veiled Solar Spots.*—A valuable memoir on "veiled solar spots," by Mr. L. Trouvelot, of Cambridge, Mass., was published in the *American Journal of Science* for March, 1876. The author adopts the view, now generally accepted, that the sun's visible surface—the chromosphere—is a gaseous envelope, composed chiefly of incandescent hydrogen. The depth of this stratum is found to be ordinarily from 4,000 to 6,000 miles; the thickness varying, however, from day to day. The *minimum* thickness hitherto observed occurred in the summer of 1875. The principal results of Mr. Trouvelot's observations are summed up as follows:

1. During the year 1875, and especially during the interval from June 10th to August 18th, and to a less degree to September 14th, the chromosphere was notably thinner than usual upon the entire surface of the sun.

2. The granulations were smaller and less numerous.

3. The light-gray colored background seen between the granules was more conspicuous and occupied more space than usual.

4. There are spots, which the author has named "veiled spots," which are seen through the chromosphere which is spread over them like a veil.

5. These veiled spots are true openings of the photosphere, like those of the ordinary spots.

6. During this period these spots were larger, darker, and more numerous, than the observer had before seen them.

7. The veiled spots are scattered throughout all latitudes, though more complicated in the regions where the ordinary spots make their appearance.

* For a detailed account of the area and population of the political and geographical divisions of Asia, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.

8. Mr. Trouvelot has observed spots at least within 10° of the north-pole of the sun.

9. The flocculent objects sometimes seen projected upon the umbra and penumbra of spots are the remaining portion of the granulations composing the chromosphere, more or less dissolved by the forces emanating from the interior of the photosphere.

Temperature of the Sun's Surface.—It is well known that eminent authorities have differed very widely in their estimates of the intensity of solar heat. The calculations of Sir John Herschel and Father Secchi give about 10,000,000° as the temperature at the surface; while other physicists, by applying the law of Dulong and Pettit, obtain a degree of heat not greatly superior to that of a blast-furnace. Prof. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, who has for several years been devoting special attention to solar physics, read a paper on this subject at the October meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. These recent researches leave little room to doubt the approximate correctness of Herschel's estimate.

The Sun's Atmosphere.—A memoir on the atmospheres of the sun and planets was recently communicated to the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, by Mr. David Trowbridge, of Waterburg, N. Y. Assuming the temperature of the sun's surface to be 9,800,000° Fahr., and that a given volume of the solar atmosphere at 32° becomes doubled at 522°, the analysis of Mr. Trowbridge leads to the conclusion that at the height of about 2,500 miles above the sun's surface its atmosphere has decreased in density to one-half of what it is at the surface; at a little more than 5,000 miles, to one-fourth, and so on for greater heights. Assuming further that the density of the solar atmosphere at the surface is 855,000,000,000 times what it is at the outer limit, the height of the atmosphere is found to be 121,000 miles, or more than one-fourth of the sun's radius. This ratio is less than that which actually exists in the earth's atmosphere. If we now suppose the masses of the terrestrial and solar atmospheres to have the same ratio as the masses of the earth and the sun, the density of the solar atmosphere at the sun's surface will be only $\frac{3}{5}$ of the density of the earth's atmosphere at the earth's surface. The resistance offered to motion in such an atmosphere is much less than it would be in one of low temperature. Were the heat of the sun's surface reduced to 32°, the height of the atmosphere under the conditions above supposed would be only five miles, and at the height of 665 feet the density would be reduced one-half. The pressure on a square inch of surface would be 5½ tons, and the density at the surface would be 740 times as great as at the surface of the earth—in other words, about equal to the density of water.

The Late Sun-spot Minimum.—The observations of Prof. R. Wolf, Director of the Zürich Observatory, indicate a minimum of solar spots about the end of the year 1875. The last preceding minimum occurred in 1867, and the maximum in 1870. The mean period, according to Dr. Wolf, is 11.11 years. The last epoch of least disturbance took place, therefore, nearly two years before the predicted time.

Probable Existence of an Intra-Mercurial Planet.—It is well known that dark circular spots have been seen at widely-distant intervals passing rapidly across the solar disk. These phenomena have been regarded by some astronomers as transits of an unknown interior planet. The fact, on the other hand, that no such body has been seen during total eclipses of the sun, is claimed by others as presumptive evidence that the so-called transits have been due to some other cause. But this negative testimony is by no means conclusive. When it is remembered, moreover, that an unexplained motion of Mercury's perihelion has been referred by Leverrier to the disturbing influence either of a planet or a zone of minute asteroids within Mercury's orbit, the question is certainly still open to discussion.

The theory that this outstanding disturbance of Mercury's motion is due, at least in part, to an interior planet, has been recently revived by the distinguished Director of the Paris Observatory. The attention of astronomers was called to the subject by the announcement that on the afternoon of April 4, 1876, Herr Weber, of Peckeloh, had seen a small round sun-spot, which had disappeared before the following morning. It was found, however, that the observers at Madrid and Greenwich had witnessed the same appearance, and that their observations proved it to have been a true sun-spot, not a planet. But Leverrier, who had thus been led to undertake a discussion of the subject, found sufficient evidence in *former* observations to render the existence of the planet highly probable. The spots seen at the five following dates are regarded by the French astronomer as transits of the same body:

1802,	October	10,	observed by	Fritsch.
1839,	"	2,	"	" Decuppis.
1849,	March	12,	"	" Sidebotham.
1859,	"	26,	"	" Lescarbault.
1862,	"	19,	"	" Lummis.

These dates are approximately satisfied by a period of $33^{d.}\ 0^{h.}\ 32^{m.}\ 24^{s.}$, corresponding to a mean distance of 0.201. It is remarked, however, by a writer in *Nature* (November 2, 1876), that a period of $27\ 23^{h.}\ 8^{m.}\ 10^{s.}$ not only represents the observations selected by Leverrier, but also that of Stark, October 9, 1819, one of the most definite on record. The question is one of much interest, and as another transit may not occur for several years, diligent search will be made for the body along its calculated path. If a planet of the size indicated by the supposed transits really exist, it ought certainly to be visible off the sun's disk.

New Minor Planets.—The number of known asteroids at the close of 1875 was 157. Eleven

more were detected in 1876, making the present number 168. Coronis, No. 158, was discovered by Dr. Knorre, of the Berlin Observatory, on the 5th of January. Its distance from the sun is 2.99, and it shines with the light of a star of the 11th or 12th magnitude. No. 159, Æmilia, was detected by Paul Henry, of the Paris Observatory, January 26th. Una, the 160th of the group, was found by Dr. Peters, of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., February 20th. It is of the 11th magnitude. No. 161 was first seen on the 19th of April, by Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich. The 162d was discovered on the 22d of April, by Prof. Henry, of Paris. M. Perrotin, of Toulouse, detected No. 163 on the 26th of April. Its light is not greater than that of a star of the 12th magnitude. The 164th of the cluster was discovered by M. Paul Henry, at Paris, July 12th. It is of the 12th or 13th magnitude. Nos. 165, 166, and 167, which have received the names of Loreley, Rhodope, and Urda, were discovered on the 9th, 15th, and 28th of August, by Dr. Peters, of Clinton, N. Y. The first two are of the 11th magnitude; the last, of the 12th. Urda is the 26th member of the group first seen by the Director of the Clinton Observatory. No. 168 was discovered by Prof. Watson, at Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 28th of September. This planet is of the 11th magnitude, and is the 19th detected by Prof. Watson. The supposed discovery of another member of the group on the 28th of September by Prof. Henry, of Paris, proved to be a rediscovery of Maia, No. 66, which had been wholly lost sight of for several years.

The name of No. 139, discovered by Prof. Watson while at Peking, was erroneously given in a former volume. The Chinese name selected by the discoverer is Juewa. Most members of the group discovered in 1875 are of the 11th or 12th magnitude, and belong to the exterior portion of the ring. No. 153, detected by Palisa, November 2, 1875, and which was named Hilda by Dr. Oppolzer, has a much longer period than any other yet discovered. Its mean daily motion, according to Dr. Schmidt, is 452″, which corresponds to a period of 2,865 days, or seven years and ten months. This is more than double the period of many asteroids in the inner portion of the zone. The mean distance—that of the earth being unity—is 3.95. The eccentricity of the orbit being 0.1487, and the inclination 7° 45′, the least distance between Jupiter and Hilda will be less than one-fifth of Hilda's greatest distance from the sun. At times, therefore, the motion of the asteroid must be greatly disturbed.

The elements of several recently-discovered members of the group have not yet been computed. The mean distance, eccentricity, inclination, and longitude of perihelion, of those detected since October 1, 1875, are given, so far as known, in the following table:

No.	NAME.	Mean Dist.	Angle of Eccent.	Incl.	Long. Per.
150		2.9807	7° 30′	2° 9′	352° 45′
151	Abundantia	2.5841	5 44	7 52	215 57
152	Atala	3.1320	4 43	12 10	80 0
153	Hilda	3.9504	9 23	7 51	284 42
154	Bertha	3.2285	5 45	20 49	168 41
156	Xantippe	3.0375	15 17	7 29	155 57
157	Dejanira	2.5857	12 42	11 50	109 12
158	Coronis	2.9901	16 59	1 23	355 10
160	Una	2.7334	3 28	3 51	56 49

Saturn and his Rings.—The *American Journal of Science* for June, 1876, contains an interesting paper by L. Trouvelot on some physical observations of the planet Saturn. The observations of Mr. Trouvelot were continued through several years, and were made with the fifteen-inch refractor of the Harvard College Observatory, the twenty-six-inch refractor of the Washington Observatory, and the six-inch refractor of his own observatory at Cambridge. The ring exterior to the principal division has been always seen under favorable circumstances to be divided into two sections by a narrow, grayish line, called "the pencil-line." The dusky ring, discovered by Bond, does not appear to be separated from the old interior ring by any break or chasm. Designating the annulus exterior to the pencil line by A, that between the pencil line and the principal division by B, and the outer portion of the interior ring by C, Mr. Trouvelot's observations show—

1. That the inner margin of the ring B, limiting the outer border of the principal division, has shown, on the ansæ, some singular dark angular forms, which may be attributed to an irregular and jagged conformation of the inner border of the ring B, either permanent or temporary.

2. That the surface of the rings A, B, and C, has shown a mottled or clouded appearance on the ansæ during the last four years.

3. That the thickness of the system of rings is increasing from the inner margin of the dusky ring to the outer border of the ring C, as proved by the form of the shadow of the planet thrown upon the rings.

4. That the cloud-forms seen near the outer border of the ring C attain different heights, and change their relative position, either by the rotation of the rings upon an axis, or by some local cause, as indicated by the rapid changes in the indentation of the shadow of the planet.

5. That the inner portion of the dusky ring disappears in the light of the planet at that part which is projected upon its disk.

6. That the planet is less luminous near its limb than in the more central parts, the light diminishing gradually in approaching the border.

7. That the dusky ring is not transparent throughout, contrary to all the observations made hitherto; and that it grows more dense as it recedes from the planet, so that, at about the middle of its width, the limb of the planet ceases entirely to be seen through it.

8. And, finally, that the matter composing the dusky ring is agglomerated here and there into small masses, which almost totally prevent the light of the planet from reaching the eye of the observer.

Comets.—It is remarkable that no *new* telescopic comet has been discovered since 1874. This is the longest barren interval in the last forty years. Some interesting researches, how-

ever, have been published during the past year, in regard to the periodic comets of D'Arrest and De Vico, both of which will return to perihelion in 1877. The observations on the former, together with the perturbations produced by Venus, the earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, have been discussed by M. Leveau, of the Paris Observatory. Leverrier's *Bulletin International*, of March 18, 1876, gives the elements obtained by M. Leveau for the next return of the comet, as follows:

Time of perihelion passage	May 10, 1877.
Longitude of perihelion	319° 9′
Longitude of ascending node	146 9
Inclination	15 43
Eccentricity	0.6278
Perihelion distance	1.3181
Semi-axis major	3.5415
Sidereal period	2434.2d

De Vico's comet of short period has not been seen since 1844. This body is regarded by Leverrier as identical with the comet discovered by Lahire in 1678. It is situated most favorably for observation when the perihelion passage occurs about September 4th, and it is remarkable that those of 1678 and 1844 took place within a few days of the most favorable date. A possible reason for the non-recovery of the comet at any recent return was given in *Nature* for July 27, 1876. The orbit of De Vico's comet approaches very near to the orbit of Mars at two points falling near 42° and 287° heliocentric longitude. At the former point the distance between the two orbits is about 2,000,000 miles, and at the latter somewhat less than 1,000,000; "and it is to be borne in mind that these distances, small as they are, may have been diminished very sensibly by the effect of accumulated perturbation since 1855, beyond which we have no calculation of the effects of planetary attraction. If the mean diurnal motion in 1855 were as large as 652.05″, a value considerably within Brünnow's suggested limits, the comet might have come into extremely close proximity to Mars at the end of August, 1866, in about 42.3° heliocentric longitude."

Meteors.—Between ten and twelve o'clock on the night of April 18, 1876, meteors were seen in unusual numbers near Ellettsville, Ind. A large majority of those whose tracks were well observed were conformable to the radiant in Lyra. Several were remarkably brilliant, apparently equal to stars of the first or second magnitude. The meteors of this epoch are supposed to be derived from the first comet of 1861, and to move in the same orbit.

Watch was kept for meteors at York, England, on the nights of August 10th, 11th, 12th, and 14th. Several nights preceding the 10th were cloudy, and the 11th was very hazy. The brightness of the moonlight also interfered with the observations, except on the 14th, which may be regarded as the close of the August epoch. The hourly numbers radiating from Perseus, seen by a single observer, on the four nights were 18, 6, 9, 7. There was, therefore, a regular decrease from the 10th, the apparent exception on the 11th being due to the haze. Making all allowance for unfavorable circumstances, Prof. Herschel thinks the shower of 1876 indicates a minimum.

On the evening of October 18, 1876, from about half-past seven to nine o'clock, meteors were seen in greater numbers than usual at Bloomington, Ind. The maximum number for one observer was eleven per hour. They all diverged from the vicinity of a point between Taurus and Auriga. Most of the meteors were small, though two were seen of extraordinary magnitude. At Newburyport, Mass., on the same night, at two o'clock A. M., a bolide was observed to start from the same part of the heavens.

It was half the apparent size of the moon, which it rivaled in brightness, the smallest objects being visible in the intense white light of about two seconds' duration. It left a train 10° long and one-fourth of a degree wide, which remained visible over a quarter of an hour. While the train was being observed a large number of smaller meteors passed, as often as one a minute, over the same field, one or two of them leaving a slight train.

The meteors of November 14th move in the orbit of Tempel's comet (1866), and are the *débris* resulting from its disintegration. The comet, together with the principal swarm of meteors which immediately follow it, is now approaching its aphelion near the orbit of Uranus. As the existence, however, of more than one cluster in the same orbit has been clearly indicated, a yearly watch will be necessary, while passing the node, in order to discover the law of meteoric distribution. "On the morning of November 14th" (according to Prof. Newton), "between twelve and one o'clock, the sky at New Haven was partly clear. Out of about twelve meteors seen, three might be called conformable to the radiant in Leo. Shortly after one o'clock the sky became wholly overcast."

Aërolites and Meteoric Fire-balls.—In the *American Journal of Science* for June, 1876, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., describes a fire-ball seen by himself and many other observers to pass Louisville on the evening of January 31st, at half-past five o'clock. The meteor was first seen about 60° above the horizon: its direction was from northwest to southeast; duration of flight, two or three seconds; apparent size, one-sixteenth that of the moon's disk. The bolide exploded about 10° above the horizon, when all the fragments disappeared, except the largest, which continued its course very nearly to the horizon.

A fall of aërolites took place near Ställdalen, in Sweden, June 28, 1876, between the hours of eleven and twelve A. M. The fall of the stones was accompanied by a brilliant light, though the day was cloudless. Two or three loud detonations were heard, after which the

meteorites were seen to fall by eight or ten persons. Twelve fragments were found, the largest of which weighed four and a half pounds.

On the 25th of June, between nine and ten o'clock A. M., a small meteorite fell in Kansas City, Mo.

A large fire-ball, moving in a westerly direction, passed over the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, on Saturday evening, July 8th, about fifteen minutes before nine o'clock (Chicago time). It was seen by Mr. E. L. Linsley, at Stratford, Conn.; Mr. Benjamin Vail, at Henryville, Clarke County, Ind.; Mr. William L. Taylor, at Wolcottville, La Grange County, Ind.; Rev. Robert Beer, at Valparaiso, Ind., and by many others in various parts of the Western and Northwestern States. From the observations of the persons named, with those of others who witnessed the phenomenon, it has been found that the course of the meteor was a few degrees north of west; that its height when first observed was certainly over 100 miles; that it passed vertically over the counties of Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, and Berrien, Mich.; that it did not reach the earth's surface, but passed out of the atmosphere in its cometary orbit about the sun; and that its nearest approach to the earth could not have been less than 70 miles.

The meteor was apparently one of great magnitude, as its brilliancy was compared by observers to "the glare of a calcium-light." The body left a luminous track in the atmosphere, which continued visible at least thirty minutes.

On Saturday morning, December 16th, at $12^{h.}$ $45^{m.}$, an immense ball of fire was seen from San Francisco, Cal. When first observed it was descending rapidly, and, a few moments afterward, it fell into the sea at apparently no great distance from the shore. The fall was followed by a loud explosion.

On Thursday evening, December 21st, at $8^{h.}$ $45^{m.}$, Cincinnati time, a meteor of extraordinary magnitude passed over the States of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Its course was 17° or 18° north of east, and it passed almost vertically over Fort Riley, Kan.; Weston, Mo.; Peoria, Ill.; Rochester, Ind.; Toledo, Ohio, and Erie, Pa., somewhat south, however, of the place last named. At Bloomington, Ind., the meteor was first seen at a point about 10° south of west, and less than 5° above the horizon. It appeared as a single globe of light, surpassing the moon in magnitude and brightness. When northwest of Bloomington, Ind., or soon after it had passed the zenith of Peoria, Ill., the body was seen to separate into numerous fragments. The apparent size, however, of the principal mass, was not sensibly diminished. The explosion was followed by a violent detonation, resembling a heavy clap of thunder. The height of the meteor when the explosion occurred was estimated at from 45 to 48 miles. The fragments thrown off by the explosion were more retarded than the principal mass by the resistance of the atmosphere, so that, in the last part of the course, the appearance was that of an elongated cluster about 3° in breadth and 20° in length. The height of the meteor when first seen was probably 70 or 75 miles; length of the visible track, 1,000 miles; time of flight, two minutes; velocity with reference to the earth's surface, 8 miles per second; true orbital velocity, between 22 and 25 miles per second. The interval between the disappearance of the meteor and the violent detonation as observed at Bloomington, Ind., was fifteen minutes, indicating a distance of about 180 miles. A fragment of the meteoric mass, weighing about a pound, was found three miles northwest of Rochester, Fulton County, Ind., on the following morning, December 22d.

Star Systems.—Polaris has long been known as a double star, its companion being of the ninth magnitude, and at a distance of eighteen seconds from the larger component. In 1869, M. de Boë, at Antwerp, detected two other companions, much nearer and fainter than that previously known. The observer sought, subsequently, to confirm his discovery, but his efforts, until recently, were without success. In 1876, using a six-inch equatorial, he rediscovered the two new stars, and the observation has been lately confirmed by that of Baron von Eithorn. The light of the new members of the system is probably variable.

The Binary Star Omega Leonis.—In the "Transactions" of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxvi., Dr. Doberck, of Markree Observatory, Ireland, has given the details of his elaborate determination of the elements of this binary system. The period is 111 years—considerably greater than that of Uranus; the eccentricity, 0.536.

Gamma Coronæ Australis.—Prof. Schiaparelli has recently measured this binary star with the eight-inch Merz equatorial of the Observatory of Brera, Milan, and, by comparing his own observations with those of Powell, Sir John Herschel, and Jacob, has calculated its orbit. The periastron passage will take place in 1882; the orbital eccentricity is 0.6989, and the period of revolution 55.582 years—somewhat greater than that of Sirius.

Eta Cassiopeiæ.—During the past year, Dr. Doberck has rediscussed the observations of this star and obtained new elements differing considerably from those previously computed. The periastron passage will occur in the spring of 1909; the eccentricity is 0.5763; the period, 222.4 years; and the semi-axis major, 9.83″. The parallax of Eta Cassiopeiæ, according to Struve, is $\frac{1.54}{1000}$ of a second. It results from these data that the mean distance of the companion from the principal star is about 64 times the radius of the earth's orbit, and the mass of the system 5.25 times that of the sun. The distance and apparent magnitude of this binary

system are very nearly identical with those of 70 Ophiuchi, while the mass of the latter is less than that of the former in the ratio of three to five.

Sirius.—From a discussion of the observations of the companion of Sirius, Dr. Auwers has found the period of revolution to be 49 years and 146 days; the semi-axis of the orbit, 37 times the distance of the earth from the sun; and the eccentricity, 0.6148—somewhat greater than that of Faye's comet. The mass of the companion is half that of the principal star; or, more exactly, the mass of Sirius is 13.76, and that of the telescopic star 6.71, the mass of the sun being unity. As the light of Sirius, according to Sir John Herschel, is 324 times that of an average star of the sixth magnitude, and as the satellite discovered by Clarke is of the ninth or tenth magnitude, the light of the latter must be much less than one-thousandth part of that received from the principal star. The facts seem to indicate a remarkable difference between the physical constitution of Sirius and its satellite.

Procyon.—It was stated, in our volume for 1874, that M. Otto Struve had discovered a small companion of Procyon, by which it was believed the anomalous motion of that star might be satisfactorily explained. Strangely enough, however, the most diligent search for this new star with the twenty-six-inch refractor of the Washington Observatory has been hitherto unsuccessful, although *three other companions* have been distinctly recognized by Profs. Newcomb and Holden; their distances from Procyon being 6″, 9″, and 10″, respectively. The difference of atmospheric circumstances could scarcely explain the contradictory character of the observations at Pulkowa and Washington. We must conclude, therefore, that the observations of Struve were somehow erroneous, or that the light of the new star is variable.

Cincinnati Catalogue of New Double Stars.—The search for new double stars has been recently prosecuted with eminent success at the Cincinnati Observatory. As a first result of these labors, the director, Mr. Ormond Stone, has distributed a catalogue of fifty, all included in the zone between 8° and 40° south declination. They vary in distance between 0.8″ and 8″. The estimated magnitudes of the components are given, together with their distances asunder, and their angles of position.

Variable Stars.—Dr. Gould, Director of the Cordova Observatory, has found the period of a variable star in Musca to be less than that of any other variable hitherto determined. This star, at minimum, is entirely beyond the reach of unassisted vision even in the sky of Cordova, though at maximum it is distinctly visible. The period of variation is about thirty hours.

In February, 1876, M. Tisserand, Director of the Observatory of Toulouse, undertook a series of observations on the small stars near the trapezium in Orion. The instrument used was the Foucault telescope of 31 inches aperture, then recently mounted. Especial attention was given to those stars which M. O. Struve had designated as variable, and not only were the suspicions of the Pulkowa observer for the most part confirmed, but in the case of several other stars in which he had detected no change variations of magnitude were clearly indicated. The existence of so many variable stars in this remarkable nebula will be regarded by astronomers as a fact of no ordinary interest and significance.

The Pleiades.—The report of the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society to the fifty-sixth annual meeting (1876) contains the following statements in regard to the Pleiades group, several members of which are found to be variable:

M. Wolf, of the Paris Observatory, has made a series of measurements of this interesting group of stars, including all visible through an object-glass of 0.31 millimetre aperture. The exact positions of the 53 stars observed by Bessel, referred to Eta Tauri by differences of right ascension and polar distance, are given in a table containing the measurements of M. Wolf, compared with those of Bessel reduced to January 1, 1874. The relative magnitudes of these 53 principal stars have been determined with very great care, in order to detect any possible variation of brightness since Bessel's observations. M. Wolf has been able to detect no less than 499 stars around Eta Tauri, contained within a rectangle of 135 minutes of arc in length and 90 minutes' breadth. These vary from the third to the fourteenth magnitude. The observed magnitudes have been compared with those in the catalogues of Jeauret, Lalande, Piazzi, Bessel, and Argelander; from which M. Wolf concludes that among the eight principal stars of the group, Merope and Atlas are decidedly variable, and Maia appears also to have increased in magnitude since the observations of Piazzi and Bessel. The five others show no evidence of variability, but some of the smaller stars have certainly changed their relative brightness since the former observations.

He concludes, from a comparison of the differences between his and Bessel's measurements of the 53 principal stars, that the Pleiades form a group whose members are physically connected one with the other; and, moreover, there appears to exist in the group a relative displacement of the stars, which carries the greater number of them in a contrary direction to the diurnal motion, slightly diminishing their polar distance. M. Wolf hopes that his two years' observations may serve as a certain basis, at a future period, for the determination of the proper motion of the separate components forming the Pleiades group.

Spectroscopic Observations.—Sir George B. Airy, the astronomer royal, has recently published the results of spectroscopic observations made at Greenwich for determining the motions of stars in the line of sight. The velocity of approach or recession of the stars observed is found by the displacements of the lines of known elements in their spectra; the estimated rates of motion being corrected for the earth's velocity resolved in the direction of the star. The rate of recession assigned to Sirius by these observations is 27 miles per second, or about 852,000,000 miles per annum

—a velocity considerably greater than that of the earth in its orbit. At this rate of motion the star will describe a distance equal to that which now separates it from the solar system in less than 140,000 years. The velocities with which certain other stars are receding from the solar system are as follows:

Beta Ursæ Majoris....	15	miles	per	second.
Castor.....	24	"	"	"
Rigel.....	27	"	"	"
Regulus.....	33	"	"	"
Procyon.....	39	"	"	"
Spica.....	50	"	"	"

The following, on the other hand, are approaching the sun:

Alpha Pegasi.....	22	miles	per	second.
Arcturus	34	"	"	"
Vega.....	35	"	"	"
Alpha Andromedæ...	39	"	"	"
Alpha Ursæ Majoris...	40	"	"	"
Gamma Leonis.....	66	"	"	"

It will be noticed that Alpha and Beta of the Great Bear (the two stars known as "the pointers") are moving in different directions. The former, which is nearer the pole, is approaching the sun; the latter is receding from it.

Nebulæ.—M. Stephan, Director of the Marseilles Observatory, has been recently devoting special attention to the search for new nebulæ. The result has been the discovery of 400 of these bodies, all of which had escaped the notice of former observers. The fact that they are generally small is favorable to the accurate determination of their positions—a point of great importance for the future investigation of their proper motions.

Supposed Changes in Messier's Nebula No. 17.—This nebula, which was discovered by Messier nearly a century since, has lately been the subject of critical study by Prof. Edward S. Holden, of the Washington Observatory. It was the object of these researches to determine whether the nebula has undergone any sensible changes since the date of the earliest trustworthy descriptions. The conclusion derived from an elaborate discussion is that, while the stars in and about the nebula have retained their relative positions, the part of the nebula known as the "Horseshoe" has moved with reference to the stars, and that, therefore, "*we have evidence of a change going on in this nebula.*" This may be a change in the nebula's internal structure, or it may be "the bodily shifting of the whole nebula in space in some plane inclined to the line of sight."

Variable Nebula in the Pleiades.—Of this interesting object the "Monthly Notices" of the Royal Astronomical Society for February, 1876, says:

> The most remarkable object of the group is the nebula around Merope. Discovered by M. Tempel in 1859, it has also been seen by Profs. D'Arrest and Schmidt, who were of opinion that the nebulosity must be variable. On March 7, 1874, it consisted of two portions, one of which was nearly concentric with Merope, but extending slightly toward the east; the other, more luminous, was about seven seconds of arc from the star, on the same parallel, the diameter being about one second. From the month of November, 1874, to the end of February, 1875, the nebula was invisible, although it was looked for on many occasions when the sky was very favorable for the purpose. M. Wolf, therefore, considers that this nebula is certainly variable, with a moderately short period.

Knobel's Reference Catalogue of Astronomical Papers and Researches.—The thirty-sixth volume of the "Monthly Notices" of the Royal Astronomical Society contains, in its supplementary number, an elaborate and exhaustive catalogue of the literature of sidereal astronomy. This catalogue, prepared by E. B. Knobel, Esq., consists of a list of references to all books, papers, and notes, relating to the following subjects:

1. Double Stars, including the Mathematical Investigation of the Orbits of Binary Systems.
2. Variable Stars.
3. Red Stars.
4. Nebulæ and Clusters.
5. Proper Motions of Stars.
6. Parallax and Distance of Stars.
7. Star Spectra.

The list of references is derived mainly from a systematic examination of the libraries of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society, the first of which is said to be peculiarly rich and complete in the transactions of scientific societies. The work was prepared, the compiler informs us, "in the hope that these references may be found useful to astronomers in guiding them to the particular literature giving information on the above-mentioned branches of stellar astronomy, and thereby reducing their labors in reading up the subject to a minimum."

Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society.—The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded, in 1876, to M. Leverrier, Director of the Paris Observatory, for his theories of the four great planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Leverrier's theoretical investigations of the motions of all the principal planets have now been presented to the Académie des Sciences. His theories of the four inner planets were completed several years since, and for these, it will be remembered, the medal of the society was awarded him in 1868. At the annual meeting in February, 1876, the president, Prof. Adams, reviewed the labors of the distinguished mathematician, upon whom the highest honor of the association had been a second time conferred; explained the grounds on which the council had based their decision; and, in concluding, expressed to M. Leverrier the deep interest with which astronomers had followed him in his unwearied researches, and the admiration which they had felt "for the skill and perseverance by which he had succeeded in binding all the principal planets of our system, from Mercury to Neptune, in the chains of his analysis."

AUERSPERG, ANTON ALEXANDER, Count von, also well known by his *nom de plume*, Anastasius Grün, an Austrian statesman and poet, born April 11, 1806; died September 12, 1876. He received his first education at home, was sent to the Theresianum in Vienna, in 1813, from there he went to the Engineering Academy. Upon the death of his father he was placed in a private institution to prepare himself for the university. After having studied law and philosophy in the Universities of Vienna and Gratz, he traveled through Italy, France, England, and Germany; took charge of his estates in 1831, and in 1839 married the Countess Maria von Attems, living after that partly on his estates and partly in Gratz and Vienna. Every office in the service of the Government or of the court he decidedly refused, being bitterly opposed to the policy of Prince Metternich. He began early to gain a reputation as a poet. Even while a student in Vienna he had contributed numerous small poems to the *Philomele* and the *Theaterzeitung*, and in 1830 published a small volume under the title of "Blätter der Liebe, von Anastasius Grün." Under the same *nom de plume* he published, during the same year, "Der letzte Ritter" (eighth edition, 1860), a romance, in which he intended to show to the effeminate administration of that period the manly picture of the last knight, Maximilian, in the form of Theuerdank. This was followed by "Spaziergänge eines Wiener Poeten" (1831; sixth edition, 1861), which appeared anonymously in 1831 in Hamburg. This volume, a collection of thirty patriotic poems, produced great excitement throughout Germany. The authorities employed every means to discover the author, and when they finally found that the "Viennese poet," Anastasius Grün, and Count Auersperg, were one and the same person, the latter was fined fifty ducats. In 1835 he published another collection of patriotic poems, under the title of "Schutt" (twelfth edition, 1869), which is generally considered as his best production. He then collected his smaller poems, sketches, etc., into one volume, "Gedichte" (1837; fourteenth edition, 1868). In 1848 he was elected a member of the German "Vorparlament," and afterward of the National Assembly in Frankfort. In this body he always voted with the Left Centre, but left it in September, 1848, because the murders of Lychnowski and Auerswald had utterly disgusted him. For some years he lived in entire seclusion on his estates, publishing in 1852 the poetical works of his friend Nikolaus Lenau. After the change of affairs in Austria in 1859, he again took an active part in public life. In that year he was appointed by the Government a member of a commission to draw up a communal law for Carniola. In 1860 he was called by the Emperor to the "Verstärkter Reichsrath" for Carniola, and in 1861 was created a life member of the Austrian Herrenhaus. Here he was the regular reporter and author of addresses to the throne, with the exception of one session. In all questions of legislation he voted with the Liberals, while in the constitutional debates he was with those who advocated centralization and afterward dualism, rejecting the federal idea decidedly. The address of January, 1870, was an able argument for the preservation of the constitution, and against the impending federalistic experiments of the minority; that of November, 1870, culminated in a most decisive vote against the vacillating policy of the ministry, and was adopted even in the Herrenhaus by an almost unanimous vote. He spoke repeatedly for a peaceful and constitutional settlement of the difficulties with Hungary, and for a closer connection of Austria and Germany. In the Diet of Carniola, from 1861 to 1867, and afterward in that of Styria, he was an active supporter of German ideas and of the Liberals. In 1868 he was unanimously elected president of the delegation of the Austrian crown-lands. But, with the exception of his seat in the Herrenhaus, he resigned all his positions. In this body he continued to take an active interest up to his death. Among his speeches those delivered during the confessional debates of 1868 and 1874 have gained particular celebrity. His last poetical work of any importance was a German version of "Robin Hood" (1864).

AUSTRALIA AND POLYNESIA. The area and population of Australia and Polynesia were, according to the latest accounts, as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Sq. Miles of Subdivisions	Sq. Miles of Divisions.	Popul'tion of Subdivisions.	Population of Divisions.
New South Wales	308,560	.....	584,278	.....
Victoria	88,451	.....	808,437	.....
South Australia	380,602	.....	204,623	.....
Queensland	668,259	.....	163,517	.....
Western Australia	975,824	.....	26,209	.....
Northern Territory	523,531	.....	640	.....
Native population	.....	.....	55,000	.....
CONTINENT OF AUSTRALIA	.....	2,945,227	.....	1,841,700
Tasmania	26,215	.....	104,176	.....
New Zealand	106,259	.....	387,330	.....
Other islands	1,777	.....	1,260	.....
ISLANDS SOUTH OF THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN	.....	134,251	.....	492,800
New Guinea	274,730	.....	1,000,000	.....
New Hebrides	5,719	.....	134,500	.....
New Caledonia	6,097	.....	45,000	.....
Feejee Islands	8,034	.....	148,040	.....
Friendly Islands	404	.....	25,000	.....
Samoa Islands	1,163	.....	33,000	.....
Tahiti	453	.....	13,847	.....
Marquesas Islands	469	.....	4,200	.....
Other islands	36,283	.....	804,500	.....
ISLANDS BETWEEN THE EQUATOR AND THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN	.....	333,952	.....	2,207,000
Sandwich Islands	7,613	.....	56,897	.....
Caroline Islands	525	.....	18,800	.....
Pelew Islands	246	.....	10,000	.....
Gilbert Islands	275	.....	40,000	.....
Other islands	2,923	.....	16,200	.....
ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR	.....	11,672	.....	140,000
Total	.....	3,435,102	.....	4,682,400

According to the enumerations of the years 1869–'71, there were 1,300,452 Protestants,

443,442 Catholics, 8,243 Hebrews, 15,521 of other denominations, and 46,839 not known. In New Zealand there were, in 1874, 241,082 Protestants, 40,371 Catholics, 1,215 Hebrews, 4,764 pagans, 4,367 of other denominations, and 7,715 whose religion was unknown. Of the inhabitants of Australia in 1871, 1,817,187 were born on British territory; of these, 993,362 were born in Australia, and 807,786 in Great Britain. There were also 35,506 persons born in Germany, 5,475 in the United States, 3,046 in France, 31,036 in China, and 23,525 were born in other countries.

The movement of population in 1874 was as follows:

COLONIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
New South Wales	4,348	22,178	8,652
Victoria	4,925	26,800	12,222
South Australia	1,611	7,696	3,434
Queensland	1,340	6,383	2,794
West Australia	181	876	487
Tasmania	712	3,097	1,689
New Zealand	2,828	12,844	4,161
Total	15,940	79,874	33,439

The following table shows the rate of taxation per head of population, the revenue, the imports and the exports for 1874, and the public debt on December 31, 1874, for each of the Australian colonies:

NAME OF COLONY.	Rate of Taxation.	Revenue.	Debt.	Imports	Exports.
Victoria	£2 35s.	£4,106,790	£13,990,553	£16,954,000	£15,441,000
New South Wales	2 0s	3,509,966	10,516,371	10,837,000	8,957,000
South Australia	1 8l	1,003,820	2,989,750	3,983,000	4,403,000
Queensland	3 3s	1,160,947	5,253,286	2,834,000	3,750,000
Tasmania	2 0l	327,925	1,476,700	1,258,000	925,000
West Australia	3 1s	82,273	119,000	364,000	420,000
New Zealand	3 3l	3,024,348	13,366,936	8,122,000	5,251,000
Total	£2 4s.	£13,215,869	£47,712,596	£44,352,000	£39,156,000

Education in the different colonies is provided for by primary schools, grammar-schools, colleges, and universities. The latest statistics of the primary schools were as follows:

COLONIES.	Schools.	Teachers.	PUPILS.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New South Wales	1,503	2,334	57,917	52,370	110,287
Victoria	1,048	2,416	73,826	62,136	135,962
South Australia (1874)	320	315	.....	.....	13,774
West " (1874)	85	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Tasmania (1874)	147	283	.....	.....	7,970
Queensland (1874)	293	590	12,800	16,112	29,032
New Zealand (1874)*	680	1,272	21,774	19,253	41,027

The railroad statistics for 1874 were as follows:

COLONIES.	Miles in Operation.	Miles in Building.
New South Wales	401.5	286
Victoria	605	65
South Australia	133	142
West Australia	38	35
Tasmania	45	121
Queensland	249	106
New Zealand	209	621
Total	1,680.5	1,376

The length of telegraph-lines at the close of the year 1874, the length of wires at the close of 1875, and the number of stations in 1875, were as follows:

COLONIES.	Lines.	Wires.	Stations.
New South Wales	7,449	7,904	137
Victoria	3,388	4,613	163
South Australia	3,900	3,904	105
West Australia	763	1,600	20
Tasmania	291	547	32
Queensland	3,616	3,617	90
New Zealand	2,632	5,284	111
Total	22,039	27,469	658

* Inclusive of grammar-schools and colleges.

The postal statistics for the different colonies were as follows:

COLONIES.	Post Offices.	Letters sent and received.	Newspapers and Book-packages.	Money-Order Offices.	Money-Orders sent.
N. South Wales (1873)	654	9,602,000	5,468,300	217	92,744
Victoria (1873)	800	14,475,085	6,787,323	210	113,135
South Australia (1875)	344	4,234,831	2,774,003	....	.....
West Australia (1874)	44	.....	.....	....	.....
Tasmania (1875)	140	.....	.....	29	7,131
Queensland (1873)	135	2,459,434	1,688,332	42	33,506
New Zealand (1873)	533	7,915,985	5,269,195	....	52,351

The population of the four principal cities of New Zealand was estimated as follows on May 1, 1876: Dunedin, 19,657; Auckland, 13,186; Wellington, 11,298; Christchurch, 10,772.

The agricultural statistics of New Zealand show Canterbury, standing at the head of all provinces, with 550,759 acres in cultivation; Otago coming next, with 451,669; Wellington third, with 432,802; and Auckland fourth, with 356,988 acres; the total for the whole colony being 2,230,988 acres, showing an increase of 442,221 over 1875. Canterbury has the largest area in every kind of crop, with the single exception of oats, in which the Scottish province of Otago takes first place. The area sown with wheat shows a decrease for the whole colony of 14,868 acres as compared with the previous year.

A census of South Australia, taken on March 26, 1876, gave a population of 213,721, of whom 110,941 were males, and 102,780 females. Adelaide had 31,573 inhabitants, of whom 15,104 were males and 16,469 females. The next largest cities were Norwood and Kensington with 6,576, Hindmarsh with 4,120, Port Adelaide with 2,885, and Glenely with 2,028 inhabitants.

Gold-mining continued to be carried on successfully in the various colonies. New mines were discovered early in the year at the head of the Palmer River, in the colony of Queensland, and large numbers flocked thither. The crops were generally poor. In New South Wales a heavy drought was reported, while in Victoria the crops were seriously damaged by successive heavy rainfalls.

The plan to unite all the Australian colonies into one confederacy continued to be strongly urged during the year. A considerable impulse was given to it by the Intercolonial Exhibition held at Melbourne in the early part of the year.

The laying of the submarine cable between Sydney and New Zealand was successfully completed in the beginning of the year, and it was opened in February.

The exploration of the interior of the Australian Continent continued to be carried on with unabated energy. News was received in August from Mr. Wilshire, in the Northern Territory, announcing the discovery of good land on the Victoria and Daly Rivers, with grassy plains and soil fit for all tropical productions.

The last surviving native of Tasmania died during the year. It was the Queen, Lidgiwidgi Tancaninni, called Lalla Rookh by the white population. Tasmania, or the island of Van Diemen, which became in 1803 an English colony, had in 1815 a native population of 5,000; in 1847 there were only 45 left, and now the last of the race is dead. Lalla Rookh had been married five times, and each time to a king. She lived at Hobart Town, in the house of the Government inspector, and received a small pension from the British Government. She was seventy-three years old, and died of paralysis.

A sanguinary affair took place among the natives of Feejee in the early part of the year. A number of tribes not yet converted to Christianity made an attack upon the colony. They were aided by a number of natives who, once converted, had reverted to their heathen state in consequence of the measles, which had raged so terribly in the colony in 1875. They destroyed entire villages, and celebrated their victory by eating eighteen women and children. In consequence of these atrocities the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, marched against them, and succeeded in completely defeating them. Thirty-five of the leaders were tried and sentenced to death, but only fourteen were executed.

During the middle of the year the vessel Dancing Wave was captured by the natives of the Solomon Islands, who devoured the entire crew. Only one escaped and reported the affair. The man-of-war Sanafly was sent out to punish the murderers.

Mr. R. Abbay, in an article on the periodicity of fresh-water lakes of Australia, in No. 342 of *Nature*, makes the following interesting statements: Lake George, in New South Wales, which is from 23 to 24 miles long, and in its widest part seven miles wide, did not exist twenty-four years ago. In 1852 the deepest part of the lake was covered by a morass, while all the rest was rich alluvial ground. The depth of the present lake is only 25 to 30 feet, which, considering its great extent, is a strong argument in favor of the supposition that the lake has existed at some previous time, and was at least just as extensive as at present. This supposition is strengthened by the old alluvial terraces of the creeks, which lie 10 or 12 feet above the present level of the lake. But this could not be the case one or even several centuries ago, as the present lake is surrounded by a wide belt of forest-trees, which must have grown at a period which dates farther back than a century from the

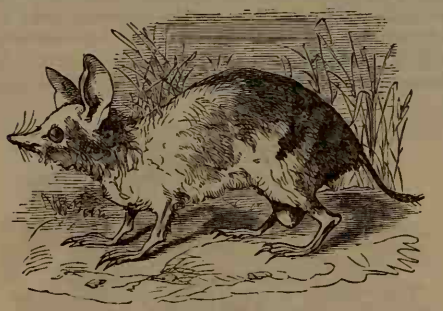
BOTTLE-TREE OF AUSTRALIA.

date of the present inundation. The chief reason for the present growth of the lake, Abbay thinks, may be found in the destruction of the forests in the cavity, the southern end of which is at present occupied by the lake. The consequence of the disappearance of the forests was a more rapid drainage of the entire basin, the water could flow off quickly and accumulate in the deepest part of the basin, while the loss by evaporizing was greatly diminished, as the water now reaches the lake in a few hours, even from the most distant part of the basin. Lake Bathurst, a few miles distant, also shows a considerable increase in its volume of water.

During the month of March meetings were held in Sydney to discuss a new journey of exploration of D'Albertis in New Guinea. D'Albertis proposed to travel up the Fly River to the centre of the island, where he expected to find its source, and then to return overland to Yule Island or Port Morley. He expected to perform the journey in from six to eight months. This plan was very favorably re-

ceived by the colonial authorities. The Government placed the steamer Neva at the disposition of D'Albertis, and a subscription was opened to secure the necessary expenses.

The annual report of the sub-Protector of Aborigines in South Australia for 1875 contains some interesting statements showing how rapidly the native Australians are disappearing even in that colony, where more is done for their protection than in any other. As an example may be cited the Narringerie tribe, which in 1842 numbered 3,200 persons, against 511 in 1875. This diminution cannot be ac-



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counted for by wars with other tribes, or with the whites, for the Narringerie have been affected more by civilization than any other tribe, and live at peace with the whites. It seems that the natives die out all the quicker the more they assume the mode of living of the European settlers. It has been determined that the largest ratio of deaths and the smallest of births are to be found among those blacks who have definitely settled. In the entire native population of South Australia, as far as could be determined, 140 deaths and 52 births were counted in 1875, making an excess of deaths of 88. The measles and the small-pox, which they have received from the whites, constitute a great danger to them. But their greatest scourge is consumption, to which more than one-half of their deaths must be attributed. On the other hand, fevers are entirely unknown to them; although, in contact with the whites, they are often exposed to scarlet fever, no such case has ever been reported among them. Over the whole territory of the colony numerous depots have been established, which furnish the sick natives medicine and other assistance. The medicine, however, helps them but little, for they either refuse to take it, or after its use they do not observe the necessary care.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY, an empire in Central Europe. Emperor, Francis Joseph I., born August 18, 1830; succeeded his uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand I., on December 2, 1848. Heir-apparent to the throne, Archduke Rudolphus, born August 21, 1858.

The ministry for the common affairs of the empire consisted, toward the close of the year 1876, of Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House (appointed 1871); Baron Leopold Friedrich von Hofmann, Minister of the Finances of the Empire (appointed 1876); and Count Arthur Bylandt-Rheidt, Minister of War (appointed 1876).

The ministry of cis-Leithan Austria was in 1876 composed of Prince Adolf von Auersperg, President (appointed November, 1871); J. Lasser Baron von Bollheims, Interior (November, 1871); C. von Stremayr, Public Works and Instruction (November, 1871); Glaser, Justice (November, 1871); J. Ritter von Chlumecsky, Commerce and Political Economy (appointed in November, 1871, Minister of Agriculture; transferred to the Ministry of Commerce in May, 1875); Baron von Pretis-Cagnois, Finances (January, 1872); Colonel Horst, Defense of the Country (appointed *pro tem.* November, 1871, definitely March, 1871); Count Mannsfeld, Agriculture (May, 1875); J. Unger (November, 1871) and Florian Ziemialkowski (April, 1873), ministers without portfolio.

Area of the monarchy, 240,348 square miles; population, according to the census of 1860, 35,901,435. The area of cis-Leithan Austria (the land represented in the Reichsrath) is 115,908 sqnare miles; population, at the end of 1874, officially estimated at 21,169,341. The estimate is based upon the census of December 31, 1869, by adding the average percentage of increase. It was distributed among the different crown-lands as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Inhabitants in 187[illegible].
Austria below the Enns	2,087,930
Austria above the Enns	741,918
Salzburg	153,386
Styria	1,164,512
Carinthia	338,045
Carniola	468,065
Trieste	132,274
Görtz and Gradisca	212,849
Istria	266,303
Tyrol	787,494
Vorarlberg	103,341
Bohemia	5,287,244
Moravia	2,056,081
Silesia	544,459
Galicia	5,827,798
Bukowina	537,815
Dalmatia	460,327
Total	21,169,341

The civil population of Vienna, according to the enumeration of April 17, 1875, was 1,001,999 persons.

Dr. A. Ficker estimates the distribution of the different nationalities for 1876 as follows:

NATIONALITIES.	Austria.	Hungary.	Total.
Germans	7,800,000	1,800,000	9,600,000
Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks	5,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
Ruthenians	2,600,000	600,000	3,200,000
Poles	2,500,000	.....	2,500,000
Croats and Servians	580,000	2,570,000	3,150,000
Slovens	1,190,000	60,000	1,250,000
Magyars	20,000	5,680,000	5,700,000
Roumanians	200,000	2,800,000	3,000,000
Italians	630,000	3,000	633,000
Jews	860,000	580,000	1,440,000
Gypsies	1,000	159,000	160,000
Bulgarians	.....	30,000	30,000
Armenians	4,000	5,000	9,000
Albanians	1,500	2,100	3,600
Greeks	2,300	1,000	3,300
Others	15,000	7,160	[illegible]

The movements of population in Austria proper, from 1870 to 1874, was as follows:

YEAR.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
1870	199,085	826,882	617,182	209,700
1871	194,591	820,869	636,083	184,786
1872	192,406	829,250	696,125	133,125
1873	194,815	848,206	831,326	16,880
1874	189,017	848,678	662,929	185,749

The following are the statistics for 1875 of the Austrian schools:

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Universities	6	689	8,664
Technical institutions	7	287	3,570
Agricultural and mining high-schools	4	61	248
Commercial academies	4	78	1,345
Art high-schools	1	22	216
Theological schools	45	240	1,349
Superior schools	67	1,377	15,392
Gymnasia, sub-gymnasia, real-gymnasia, real-schools, and sub-real-schools	229	3,829	55,689
Training-schools for { male teachers	42	544	4,953
Training-schools for { female teachers	28	332	2,848
Secondary schools	299	4,705	63,490
Schools of midwifery	14	14	781
Nautical schools	4	30	74
Commercial schools	47	338	6,426
Industrial schools	186	688	16,495
Schools of art and music	171	469	8,457
Schools of agriculture and forestry	69	395	1,701
Mining schools	6	12	140
Philological schools	68	83	1,578
Schools for gymnastics	20	36	2,516
Female work-schools	169	279	6,550
Other special schools	335	1,755	20,950
Special schools	1,089	4,099	65,668
Burgher and people's schools (Bürger- und Volksschulen)	15,166	31,196	2,134,683

The number of professors and students (inclusive of non-immatriculated hearers) at the universities of Austria proper was, in 1876, as follows:

UNIVERSITIES.	Professors.	Students and Hearers.
Czernovitz	29	209
Cracow	....	587
Gratz	78	881
Innspruck	71	614
Lemberg	....	918
Prague	123	1,885
Vienna	238	3,810
Total	.....	8,904

Of the total number of students, 7,620 were ordinary and 1,281 extraordinary; 7,432 were Austrians, and 1,469 foreigners. Of the latter, 1,055 were from Hungary, 144 from Germany, 35 from Switzerland, 53 from Italy, 2 from Belgium, 1 from the Netherlands, 8 from Great Britain, 66 from Russia, 12 from Turkey, 16 from Servia, 8 from Greece, 54 from Roumania, 3 from Asia, 13 from America, and 1 from Australia. According to the language, 4,162 were Germans, 1,540 Czechs, 1,338 Poles, 454 Ruthenians, 194 Slovenians, 223 Servians and Croats, 354 Italians, 129 Roumanians, 396 Magyars, and 111 spoke other languages.

The periodical press of Austria, in 1874, was divided as follows:

1. ACCORDING TO THE CONTENTS.

Political papers	279
Journals for political economy	81
Agricultural journals	58
Industrial and technical journals	47
Military and nautical journals	10
Journals for medicine and the natural sciences	28
Law journals	11
Theological and religious journals	26
Journals for pedagogy, stenography, and for the young	63
Historical and literary journals	16
Journals for theatre, music, art, fashion, sport, etc.	37
Journals of fiction and humor	59
Non-political local papers	62
Commercial and other advertising papers	33
Total	810

2. ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES.

In German	544
In Czechic	108
In Polish	47
In Ruthenian	8
In Slovenian	18
In Servo-Croatian	3
In Italian	57
In German and Czechic	6
In Italian and Servo-Croatian	4
In French	2
In Greek	2
In Hebrew (or with Hebrew type)	11
Total	810

3. ACCORDING TO THE MODE OF PUBLICATION.

Dailies	85
Four times a week	2
Tri-weeklies	20
Semi-weeklies	55
Weeklies	267
Tri-monthlies	31
Semi-monthlies	188
Monthlies	147
Four to ten times per annum	15
Total	810

Total 1873 806
Total 1872 885

BRAUNAU, BOHEMIA.

According to the common budget of the whole empire for the year 1877, the amount required for the ordinary branches of administration was 117,091,389 florins. The receipts for the same branches were estimated at 5,779,730 florins, the receipts from customs at 11,000,000 florins, leaving 100,311,659 florins to be distributed among Austria and Hungary. Of this amount, 2,006,233 florins were to come from the Treasury of Hungary, as a part of the Military Frontier had been placed under civil government during the year; and of the balance Austria contributed seventy per cent. and Hungary thirty per cent. The common debt of the empire on January 1, 1876, amounted to 411,999,941 florins. The budget of Austria proper, for 1876, was as follows (in florins):

RECEIPTS.	Total Receipts.	Cost of Collection.
1. Ministry of Finance	316,829,657	52,862,250
2. Ministry of Commerce	18,565,000	19,208,000
3. Ministry of Agriculture	10,942,070	8,269,100
Total for 1, 2, 3	346,336,727	80,339,350
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
Or	344,984,906	1,351,821
4. Council of Ministers	431,200	
5. Ministry of the Interior	1,108,800	
6. Ministry of Public Defense	34,123	
7. Ministry of Education	5,009,293	1,763,443
8. Ministry of Justice	387,400	
9. Miscellaneous	155,600	18,235,756
Total	352,201,322	21,351,020
Total receipts	373,552,342	
Net receipts	293,212,992	

EXPENDITURES.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1. Civil list	4,650,000	
2. Imperial Cabinet Chancery	74,745	
3. Reichsrath	679,200	1,000,000
4. Imperial Court	22,000	
5. Council of Ministers	702,360	25,000
6. Ministry of the Interior	16,250,000	2,730,300
7. Ministry of Public Defense	7,775,800	660,000
8. Ministry of Education	13,899,900	3,950,008
9. Ministry of Finances	69,242,150	1,558,100
10. Ministry of Commerce	20,895,000	3,354,300
11. Ministry of Agriculture	10,298,950	1,268,520
12. Ministry of Justice	19,669,900	1,738,135
13. Board of Control	157,500	1,000
14. Pensions	13,163,000	
15. Dotations	532,000	26,190,913
16. Public debt	101,056,051	1,352,951
17. Administration of public debt	759,300	
18. Cis-Leithan portion of the common expenditure	81,513,397	
Total	361,331,253	42,825,227
Total expenditure	404,156,480	

The public debt of Austria proper on January 1, 1876, was as follows (in florins):

TITLE OF DEBT.	Bearing Interest.	Bearing no Interest.	Total.
1. Consolidated debt, old	589,582	726,698	1,316,280
Consolidated debt, new	2,546,658,975	131,920,515	2,678,649,490
2. Floating debt	29,137,981	781,592	29,919,573
3. Rentes for damages	12,556,803		12,556,803
4. Rentes to Bavaria	1,750,000		1,750,000
T'l Jan. 1, 1876	2,590,693,341	133,498,805	2,724,192,146
" Jan. 1, 1875	2,599,107,804	136,600,841	2,735,708,645

The army in August, 1876, was composed as follows:

ARMY.	PEACE-FOOTING.			WAR-FOOTING.		
	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Regular army	14,666	257,091	46,135	23,504	753,992	148,236
Imp'rial Landwehr	572	1,999	24	2,916	118,626	6,070
Royal Hungarian Landwehr	461	7,318	1,330	3,028	127,234	16,742
Others	148	13,903	.....	148	13,903	.....
Total	15,847	280,311	47,539	29,596	1,013,755	171,048

The navy in August, 1876, was as follows:

VESSELS.	Tons.	Horse-Power.	Guns.
12 Iron-clads	58,430	9,350	158
3 Frigates	9,510	1,700	63
8 Corvettes	13,520	2,350	65
5 Gunboats	3,830	1,010	18
5 Screw-sloops	2,590	495	10
3 Side-wheel steamers	1,690	400	7
9 Other steamers	11,830	2,350	19
2 Monitors	620	160	4
9 School-ships	8,230	.....	50
6 Hulks	4,560	.....	10
5 Tenders	1,060	286	.....
1 Towboat	200	90	.....
68 vessels	117,070	18,101	404

The navy was commanded in October, 1875, by the following staff of officers:

OFFICERS.	In Peace.	In War.
Admiral	1	1
Vice-admirals	1	2
Rear-admirals	5	6
Captains of ships-of-the-line	16	18
Captains of frigates	17	19
Captains of corvettes	18	20
Lieutenants	120	135
Ensigns	150	170
Cadets	110	185

The number of sailors was to be 5,836 in peace, and 11,532 in war.

The total commerce, exclusive of precious metals, within the imperial line of customs, for 1873 and 1874, was as follows:

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
German Customs Union	427,800,000	395,400,000	262,600,000	265,800,000
Switzerland	2,200,000	2,200,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Italy	20,500,000	19,700,000	23,300,000	24,100,000
Turkey	34,000,000	37,400,000	46,100,000	52,600,000
Russia	17,000,000	27,600,000	27,000,000	34,100,000
Total by land	501,500,000	482,300,000	360,400,000	378,000,000
Total by sea	81,600,000	86,400,000	63,200,000	71,300,000
Total	583,100,000	568,700,000	423,600,000	449,300,000

The commerce of Trieste in 1874 and 1875 was as follows:

PORTS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
European ports	91,525,000	94,202,000	62,335,000	70,686,000
Transatlantic "	26,583,000	29,018,000	5,127,000	4,237,000
Austrian ports	10,255,000	13,848,000	25,196,000	27,483,000
Total	128,363,000	137,068,000	92,658,000	102,406,000

The movement of shipping in the port of Trieste was as follows in 1875:

VESSELS.		ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels	laden	5,703	269,830	4,992	323,589
	in ballast	913	94,107	1,668	46,872
Steamers	laden	1,295	606,551	1,442	595,246
	in ballast	241	33,426	99	43,628
Total		8,152	1,003,914	8,201	1,009,335

The commercial navy on January 1, 1876, was as follows:

VESSELS.		No.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels		577	280,502
Coasting-vessels		1,974	35,407
Fishing-barks and lighters		4,889	13,311
	Or		
Steamers	long voyage (16,450 horse-power)	73	54,880
	short voyage (767 horse-power)	25	1,391
Sailing-vessels		7,342	272,949
Total		7,440	329,220

The railroads in operation in Austria proper on January 1, 1876, comprised 10,397 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile).

The work of the Post-Office in Austria proper in 1875 was as follows:

Letters on which postage was due	169,276,000
Postal-cards	21,428,000
Free letters	26,255,000
Samples	5,578,000
Printed matter	19,794,000

The number of post-offices was 4,126.

The telegraph lines and wires in operation in 1875 were as follows:

	Kilometres.
Lines	32,883.4
Wires	84,884

The number of telegraph-stations was 2,212. The number of dispatches sent and received was 4,547,830.

The new armament of the Austrian artillery with the Uchatius gun was completed during the year. The Uchatius gun like the Krupp, is a breech-loader, and has given, in comparison with the Prussian weapon, the most satisfactory results. The alloy of which it is made is a simple mixture of copper and tin, but the peculiar plan adopted for suddenly cooling the mass after casting is maintained a close secret. Analysis of the metal gives no clew to the nature of this operation, the result of which is to secure an even and crystalline alloy free from "honey-comb" and "tin-pitting," which are the usual defects met with in bronze-work. After casting the cannon, and suddenly cooling it, General von Uchatius dilates the bore by introducing a steel wedge, which increases the calibre considerably, and places the weapon in a state of tension that is said to add much to its capacity to withstand the effects of continued firing. The expense of the bronze weapon is far less than that of the steel cannon of Krupp, for while a field-piece of the latter construction costs no less than £114, if fashioned of crucible steel, the value of the Uchatius gun is not more than £35. As it is, the new weapons are to cost the Austrian Government upward of £1,500,000, so that, had the Austro-Hungarian army been fitted out with Krupp guns instead, more than three times as much money would have been required.

The two Houses of the Reichsrath resumed their labors in January. The Herrenhaus on January 14th took up the discussion of the monastic association bill, which had been brought in by the Government in 1874.* Cardinal Schwarzenberg and all the bishops and abbots had taken their seats on this occasion. It was bitterly attacked by the cardinal and other Catholic speakers. The former stated that whoever attacked the convents attacked Christianity. The convents were the bulwarks of the Church, and were the first points to be attacked by those who opposed the Catholic Church. Minister Stremayr, speaking for the Government, stated that no hostile act against these corporations was intended by the law. It could never be the object of the state to meddle with the inner relations of the Church. On the 17th the entire law was finally passed to a second and third reading. On the other hand, the law regulating the legal status of the Old Catholics was rejected.† The monastic association law was passed in the Chamber of Deputies in February, after considerable debate. In November, Minister Stremayr informed the confessional committee of the House of Deputies that the Emperor had refused to sign the law as framed by the two Houses of the Reichsrath, but that he had authorized the ministry to bring in a new law. On February 9th the Chamber of Deputies adopted the new marriage law, according to the majority report of the committee. The discussion turned chiefly on the question in what manner the impediment to marriage was to be removed in the case of clerics. The majority report as adopted by the House made a distinction between those who had received the higher and the lower orders, and proposed that, in the case of the former, the impediment to marriage should only be removed by a change of religion, while the latter would merely be required to leave the clergy. The minority was opposed to this distinction, and proposed that the vow of celibacy should no longer be valid after the cleric had renounced his profession, no matter whether he had received higher or lower orders, and without leaving the religious community which regarded the vow of celibacy as an impediment to marriage. A third proposition, by Freiherr von Händel, which was sanctioned by the Minister of Justice, also wished to see no distinction made between the higher and the lower clergy, but demanded that a change of religion should in all cases precede the legalization of marriage. The other propositions of the committee regarding mixed marriages, and the remarriage of persons who had left the Catholic Church, were adopted without change. The Reichsrath adjourned on March

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874, p. 56.
† *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875, p. 59.

4th. It met again on October 4th. The Government sent in the budget, and several plans for an intended revenue reform were submitted to the House. The Czechie deputies early in the session repeated their old taeties of having an address read refusing to take part in the proeeedings. The President, Dr. Reehbauer, thereupon declared their seats vacant.

The Eastern question kept the Austrian diplomatists very busy during the year, Austria being, by its position and the eomposition of its population, one of the nations of Europe most interested in the struggle. Even during the rebellion in the Herzegovina, the Slavie population of the Austrian Empire very plainly expressed their sympathies for their struggling brethren in Turkey. After Servia and Montenegro had taken up arms in the movement for a union of all the Slavie tribes, the situation became critical for Austria, as her Slavie population appeared to be eager to join in the war. On the other hand, the Government endeavored to preserve the strietest neutrality,

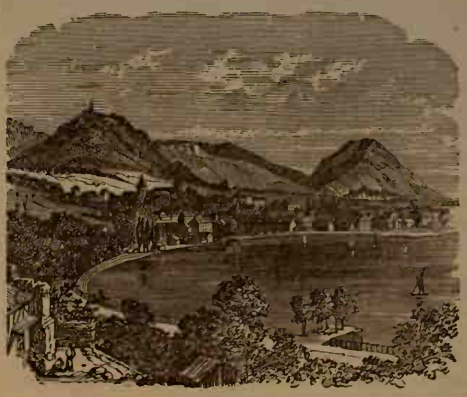
BOHEMIAN PEASANTS.

eompletely blockading the Turkish border. In the negotiations whieh ensued between the Turkish Government and the great powers of Europe, Austria took a prominent part. In the middle of September it deelared its eoncurrenee in the Anglo-Russian peaee proposals to be submitted to Turkey. At the close of September the Czar Alexander of Russia addressed a long autograph letter to the Emperor, after having previously (in June) had a eonference with him at Prague. Both the eontents of the letter and the proceedings of the eonferenee remained a seeret, although it was generally surmised that in his letter the Czar proposed the joint occupation of the Christian provinces by the two powers—Bulgaria by Russia, and Bosnia and the Herzegovina by Austria—in order to secure in this manner proper guarantees for the reforms to be proposed. The Emperor of Austria, in his answer to this letter, whieh also remained a seeret, is supposed to have stated that every step taken in this matter must be eharacterized by the same unity whieh had marked the previous steps of the great powers, and that it therefore depended upon the consent of all the powers whether the Porte should be proeeeded against in sueh a manner, and to whom the execution of this plan should be committed. In October the Czar sent another letter to the Emperor, whieh was believed to renew his former propositions. A strong party, led by the Arehduke Albert, was working for the same end in Austria. Immediately after the assembling of the Reichstag in October two interpellations were addressed to the Government, one from the Germans and one from the Slavi. On October 27th Prince Auersperg, the president of the ministry, replied to both. In answer to the Germans, he stated that, although the Constitution contained no elause regarding the interferenee of the eis-Leithan Government with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, still sueh interference was warranted by the reaction of the foreign policy upon home affairs. The Government had always fulfilled its duties in this respect, and received most willing information from the Minister of Foreign Affairs on every phase of the politieal situation. A more direet interference had not been warranted, as the ministerial programme, repeatedly approved by the eis-Leithan Government and the delegations, had been strictly earried out. The eis-Leithan Government would also state in the present phase of the Oriental question that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had, by a firm peaee poliey, done mueh to preserve the peaee of the empire and of Europe in general. The poliey of the empire was, above all, the preservation of peaee, whieh in itself exeluded the idea of annexation of new territory. No one could appreeiate the blessings of peaee more than the Government. The entire foreign poliey of Austria was a proof of the eonsisteney of this desire. The Government, therefore, was in a position to deelare that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in full aeeord with the Government, would also, under the eireumstanees mentioned in the interpellation, strive in the first plaee to seeure peace, and would use every means to preserve it for the empire. At the same time no doubt need be entertained but that these attempts would find their natural limit in the duty to guard the safety and the interests of the empire at all times and under all circumstances. A programme whieh would demand peaee without this natural limitation would expose the interests of the monarchy in advanee, and would be least adapted to seeure peace. This was the idea on which the foreign policy of

the empire had been and still was based, and which the Government approved. In conclusion, he (Prince Auersperg) wished to add that the Minister of Foreign Affairs was determined not to let himself be deterred from the course once taken by any warlike demonstrations, or any manifestations which might injure the authority of the empire. In answer to the Slavic interpellation, he stated that it was not the business of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to consider the interests of different races, but to keep in view the interests of the whole monarchy, particularly as the interests of the whole were also the interests of each member of the monarchy. From the beginning of the Oriental difficulties the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had had, in full accord with the Government, two objects constantly in view: the preservation of European peace, and the improvement of the condition of the Christian population of Turkey. This policy, which sought to give to the Christians of the East peace and civilization, was in the interest of the entire monarchy. The Government had heretofore pursued this policy, and would continue it in future. This speech created great excitement in the House, as many of the deputies thought that the Government also considered the interpellation of the deputies as one of those manifestations by which it would not let its policy be influenced. Prince Auersperg in consequence made the declaration, on October 30th, that he had only referred to demonstrations like those of the students of Hungary (*see* HUNGARY). A spirited debate followed from November 4th to November 7th in the House, in which the policy of the Government was defended by two speakers only, the deputy Plener, of the Constitutional party, and the most bitter opponent of the entire Constitution, Count Hohenwart, formerly president of the ministry. The opposition had a host of speakers, most of whom, however, differed in the policy they wished to see pursued. Some proposed to join Russia against Turkey, some wished to aid Turkey against Russia, and others advocated peace at any cost. M. Fanderlik, the leader of the Slavi, demanded of the Government that it should take the part of the oppressed Slavi in Turkey, and even went so far as to say that the Austrian Slavi would never fight against Russia. Count Hohenwart in his speech declared himself satisfied with the declaration of the Government that it would protect the interests and honor of Austria with the entire force of the Government if necessary, and laid particular stress upon the fact that the Government must consider the interests of the entire monarchy only, and not of any particular race.

In June the Minister of War, Baron von Koller, resigned his office. The Emperor, in accepting his resignation, conferred upon him the grand cross of St. Stephen in recognition of his eminent services. The Emperor appointed in his place Count Bylandt-Rheidt. The Minister of Finance, Baron von Holzgethan, died June 20th, and was replaced by Baron von Hofmann, who had occupied the position of chief of a section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The seventeen provincial Diets of cis-Leithan Austria met on March 1st. In none of them was any business of importance transacted, with the exception of the Tyrol. This Diet, in which the Catholics have a decided majority, protested against the encroachment upon the religion of the province on the part of the Government, by authorizing the organization of Protestant congregations. This demonstration was immediately answered by the Government by the closing of the Diet. The Liberal members of the Diet also drew up a document protesting against the clerical demonstration. At the elections for the Diet in Galicia, held in October, the Ruthenians, forming the Constitutional party in that province, were completely defeated by the Poles.



BREGENZ.

During the month of February the provinces of Upper Austria and Moravia were visited by most disastrous floods, in which a large number of houses were destroyed. A severe shock of earthquake was felt on January 17th, through a large part of the empire, affecting the Danube basin from Passau in Bavaria to Presburg in Hungary. The shock was felt at Wittingau in Bohemia, Scheletau in Moravia, Budweis, Trebitsch, Tischnowitz, and Prerau, and elsewhere to the north, while the southern limits were marked by Odenburg, Kindberg, and the Norie Alps. Rents were visible in many houses in Vienna. Several chimneys had fallen. The river Danube receded from the right bank and passed in a great wave to the other side.

The negotiations with Hungary continued during the year. On January 24th the House resolved to request the Government "to protect with firmness and decision the interests of Austria proper in the negotiations;" while the Herrenhaus, on two different occasions during the same month, resolved "not to sanction any further loosening of the union of the two

parts of the monarchy, nor anything that would cause a further taxation of cis-Leithania, or an injury to the credit system.

A new commercial treaty with Roumania was passed on February 27th.

In the beginning of October the Emperor created the following new life-members of the Herrenhaus: The former Minister of War, Baron von Koller; ex-Governor Mamula, of Dalmatia; M. Moser, the Governor of the "Boden-Credit-Anstalt;" the Prelate Charles, of the Stift Mölk; two chiefs of sections, Wehli, of the Ministry of the Interior, and Vesque von Püttlingen, of the Foreign Office; Stählin, the President of the Court of Administration; Napadievitch, the Ruthenian President of the Senate of the Supreme Court; and Apfaltern, Count Thun, and the Italian Pace, to represent the large real-estate owners.

The delegations of the two parts of the empire met on May 15th, in Pesth. The Government introduced the budget for the entire monarchy for 1877. On the 18th the Emperor received the delegations in Pesth, and in his answer to the addresses of the two presidents stated that the events in the East had shown him clearly the necessity of strengthening the bonds of union between the two parts of the empire. He also expressed the hope that the efforts of the Northern powers for peace would be crowned with success. The Government had proposed an additional item of 7,000,000 florins in the budget of the Ministry of War. This latter proposition met with considerable opposition, but the entire budget as proposed by the Government was finally passed. The delegations adjourned on the 2d of June.

B

BAER, Karl Ernst von, a Russian naturalist, born in Esthonia, February 17 (29), 1792; died November 29, 1876. His father wished him to prepare himself for a military career, but in 1810 he went to the University of Dorpat, where he studied medicine, and graduated in 1814. He soon after set out on a scientific journey through Germany, and in Würzburg devoted himself to the study of zoötomy. In 1819 he was appointed Extraordinary and in 1822 Ordinary Professor of Zoötomy in Königsberg, where he also formed the Zoölogical Museum. In 1829 he went to St. Petersburg as member of the Imperial Academy and Professor of Zoötomy, but returned to Königsberg in 1830, where he remained until 1834, when he again went to St. Petersburg. In 1837 he was commissioned by the Imperial Academy to make a voyage of exploration to Lapland and Nova Zembla. From this journey he brought home a large number of plants, but owing to various causes he was unable to execute his original project of visiting the icebergs on the northern coast of Nova Zembla. The results of this journey he described in the *Bulletin Scientifique* of the Imperial Academy. In 1851–'56 he was commissioned by the Government to examine the fisheries in Peipus Lake, in the Baltic and in the Caspian Sea, on which examination he published a work of four volumes. In 1861 he and Rudolf Wagner called a meeting of anthropologists in Göttingen. In 1862 he resigned as a member of the Academy, but was immediately elected an honorary member. He was the author of a large number of works, of which the following are the most important: "De ovi mammalium et hominis genesi" (1827); "Untersuchungen über die Gefässverbindung zwischen Mutter und Frucht in den Säugethieren" (1828); "Ueber die Entwickelungsgeschichte der Thiere, Beobachtungen und Reflexionen" (2 vols., 1828–'37: this work remained unfinished; Baer received for it, in 1831, the golden medal of the Academy of Sciences in Paris); "Historische Fragen mit Hülfe der Naturwissenschaften beantwortet" (1874); and "Studien auf dem Gebiet der Naturwissenschaften" (1874). He also contributed a large number of articles to Pander's *Beiträge zur Naturkunde*, Burdach's *Physiologie*, Meckel and Müller's *Archiv für Physiologie*, and to the publications of the Academy of St. Petersburg. The "Kaspische Studien," which appeared in the latter, were published separately, and are particularly remarkable as the best description of the Caspian Sea. He published, together with Helmersen, "Beiträge zur Kunde des Russischen Reichs" (vols. i.–xvi., 1839–'73). *See* his "Autobiography" (1866).

BAKUNIN, Michael, a Russian politician and agitator, born in 1814; died July 1, 1876. He was educated in the School for Cadets in St. Petersburg, and, having passed his examination, received an appointment as ensign in the artillery. He soon resigned this position, in order to devote himself to philosophical studies. In 1841 he went to Berlin, where he became a pupil of Hegel. The following year he went to Dresden, where he continued his studies under Arnold Ruge, and contributed a philosophical essay under the *nom de plume* of Jules Elisard to the *Deutsche Jahrbücher*. In 1843 he went to Paris, where he kept up intimate relations with the Polish refugees. He then passed to Switzerland, where he came into connection with the communist and socialist societies. This caused the Russian Government to order him to return home, but he declined to obey. In 1847 he delivered in the Polish banquet in Paris a speech, in which he proposed

the simultaneous rising of the Russians and the Poles against the authority of the Emperor. In consequence of this speech the Russian Government succeeded in obtaining his expulsion from France. Having fled to Brussels, he found himself in great danger in consequence of a reward of 10,000 rubles offered for him by the Russian Government. He returned to Paris after the Revolution of February, 1848, and in June of the same year took part in the Slavic Congress at Prague, and the revolutionary movements succeeding it. He then went to Berlin, but soon was ordered to leave the Prussian dominions. In March, 1849, he went to Dresden, where he became one of the organizers and leaders of the riots of that year. After their suppression he was compelled to flee, and on May 10th was captured in Chemnitz, together with Heubner. He was brought to the fortress of Königstein, and in May, 1850, was sentenced to death. His sentence was, however, commuted to imprisonment for life, and in June of the same year he was delivered to Austria. Here he was also sentenced to death, which was again changed to imprisonment for life, and he was then handed over to Russia, there to be again tried for political offenses. After having spent several years in the fortress at St. Petersburg, he was transported to Eastern Siberia. Here he spent several years as a penal colonist, and then received permission from the Governor-General Korsakoff to settle in the Russian territory of the Amoor. From there he succeeded in escaping to Japan on an American vessel, and thence he went by way of California to London. He immediately resumed his political activity, inciting the Russians and the Poles in numerous addresses and pamphlets to rise against the Government and the nobility, and to form a large Slavic federal republic. He entered into communication with Alexander Herzen and Ogarev, and took part in the publication of the journal *Kolokol;* but in the end even fell out with his own party by the excess of his radicalism. In 1863 he went to Stockholm, to aid the expeditions against the Baltic provinces, fitted out by Russians and Poles. After the failure of this plan he went to Switzerland, where he for some time took part in the work of the "International." His attempt to create in this union of working-men a secret society with the object of bringing about a general anarchy brought him into conflict with the other leaders of the union, and in the Congress of Hague, in 1872, he was with a large number of his friends formally expelled from the "International," since which time he has been bitterly attacked in the radical press. His influence on the young men of Russia continued for some time, but was also gone at the time of his death. In 1873 a difficulty arose between him and Marx, and since then he ceased entirely to labor for the "International," and retired to private life.

BALARD, Antoine Jérôme, a French chemist, born September 30, 1802; died at the close of March, 1876. He was successively professor at the Royal College, at the School of Pharmacy, and finally at the Faculty of Sciences, in Montpellier. The discovery of bromine, in 1826, gained for him great reputation. He was soon after called to Paris to take the place of Thénard as Professor of Chemistry in the Faculty of Sciences. In 1844 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was soon after appointed Master of Conferences in the Normal School, and in 1861 succeeded M. Pélouze as Professor of Chemistry in the College of France. Besides his discovery of bromine, he made other useful and interesting discoveries, as extracting the sulphate of soda directly from the sea-water. He did not write any books, but furnished a large number of articles to the *Annales de Physique et de Chimie* and to the *Mémoires* of the Academy of Sciences. He exhibited chemical products at the Universal Exhibition of London in 1851, and was one of the jurors in the Exhibition of Paris in 1855, and at London in 1862. In 1868 he was appointed Inspector-General of Superior Instruction, and Honorary Professor in the Faculty of Sciences in Paris. He was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1837, was created an officer in 1855, and a commander in 1863.

BALDASSERONI, Giovanni, an Italian statesman, born in Leghorn in 1790; died October 19, 1876. After holding several offices in the customs service in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, he was appointed administrator of finances. In this position he gained the confidence of the grand-duke to such a degree that in 1845 he was appointed councilor of state, and was intrusted with the actual direction of the finances of the country, although he was not created director of the finances until 1847. In the ministerial crises of 1847 and 1848 he retained his position under all the varying governments. After having been appointed senator, he was compelled to retire with the ministry of Ridolfi by the republican demonstration of July 30, 1848. For a time he did not take part in public affairs, but on May 24, 1849, Leopold II. appointed him president of the new conservative ministry, while at the same time he took charge of the ministry of finance. In this position he remained until the overthrow of the grand-duke in 1859. He wrote a biography of the Grand-duke Leopold II. (1871).

BANDEL, Joseph Ernst von, a German sculptor, born May 17, 1800; died September 25, 1876. He received his first instruction in art in Nuremberg, and subsequently attended the Art Academy in Munich. As early as 1820 he began to furnish for the Art Academy of Munich well-executed works, among which a statue of Charitas in marble attracted special attention by its delicacy and artistic beauty. Among the marble busts made by him, that of King Maximilian of Bavaria was notice-

able. But the great work of his life was the colossal statue of Arminius, or Hermann, the Deliverer of Germany, on the Grotenburg, near Detmold. It was begun as early as 1835, but suspended in 1841, in consequence of the exhaustion of his funds. In spite of frequent and bitter disappointment, Bandel never lost the hope of completing a work which he looked on as the first national monument of the great battle in the Teutoburg Forest. After sacrificing his entire private property in the prosecution of his labors, he saw at length, in 1871, his work nearly finished. Then the Imperial Government of Germany made an appropriation of 10,000 thalers for its entire completion, and on August 17, 1875, the statue was unveiled in the presence of the German Emperor, a number of German princes, and a vast concourse of people from all parts of the empire. Simultaneously with the unveiling of the statue on the Grotenburg, enthusiastic meetings in commemoration of the event which this statue was to celebrate took place in all the large cities of Germany. Even in foreign countries, as in the United States, the German population took part in the celebration by sending telegrams to the Emperor and Bandel, and by appropriate addresses. The whole statue weighs 76,570 kilogrammes (one kilogramme = 2.20 lbs.), of which 10,588 kilogrammes are copper, 63,076 wrought-iron, and 2,906 cast-iron. The height of the statue is 17.3 metres up to the top of the helmet, 19 metres to the end of the extended right hand, and 26 metres to the end of the uplifted sword. The entire monument, therefore, inclusive of the foundation, 31.4 metres high, will attain the extraordinary height of 57.4 metres, or 183 feet. (For a full account of the statue, and the ceremony of unveiling it, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875, page 355.) Among the other works of Bandel, the following are particularly noteworthy: "Amor and Psyche," "Venus," and the monument on the grave of Herr von Langer, the Director of the Royal Art Academy in Munich. Bandel was peculiarly noted for his works in marble, in the artistic finish of which he is ranked by critics among the best sculptors of modern times. In 1846 he published, with Massmann, "Der Exsterstein in Westfalen."

BAPTISTS. I. REGULAR BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the following table is given a summary of the statistics of the Baptist churches in the United States for 1875, as they appeared in the *American Baptist Year-Book* for 1876 (published in January, 1876). The decrease from the previous year which is apparent in some of the items is explained by the fact that the anti-mission Baptists, included in the tables of the previous years, were omitted in the present one. They number 41,454 members. Had they been included, the table would have shown an increase of 95,583 members. The number of additions by baptism during the year was 32,515:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Associations.	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Total Membership.
Alabama	50	1,183	619	74,606
Arkansas	36	949	510	46,460
California	6	102	86	4,212
Colorado	2	18	13	677
Connecticut	6	111	132	19,756
Dakota	1	15	11	427
Delaware	..	10	9	959
District of Columbia	1	29	29	8,551
Florida	14	248	146	17,290
Georgia	78	1,993	1,185	174,543
Idaho	..	1	1	20
Illinois	43	943	686	66,354
Indiana	30	562	333	38,974
Indian Territory	3	62	56	4,262
Iowa	22	377	285	21,345
Kansas	20	265	174	11,892
Kentucky	59	1,420	708	144,267
Louisiana	28	611	331	51,513
Maine	13	259	162	19,490
Maryland	1	50	34	6,457
Massachusetts	14	287	317	45,630
Michigan	16	311	278	21,726
Minnesota	7	168	97	6,917
Mississippi	47	1,258	602	93,522
Missouri	67	1,438	842	89,786
Nebraska	10	119	57	3,427
Nevada	..	3	3	52
New Hampshire	7	86	101	8,597
New Jersey	5	172	185	20,650
New Mexico	..	1	1	20
New York	46	846	765	103,859
North Carolina	50	1,287	698	113,414
Ohio	35	678	414	49,469
Oregon	5	60	52	2,185
Pennsylvania	21	508	406	56,782
Rhode Island	3	60	67	10,031
South Carolina	26	788	450	95,243
Tennessee	46	1,107	696	100,192
Texas	45	1,047	590	59,637
Utah	..	1	1	16
Vermont	7	112	87	8,250
Virginia	25	1,172	547	169,310
Washington	2	12	9	224
West Virginia	15	330	206	23,638
Wisconsin	12	185	135	11,718
Wyoming	1	2	1	50
Total	925	21,255	13,117	1,815,300
Statistics, 1874	943	21,510	13,354	1,761,171

The annual meeting of the *American Baptist Publication Society* was held at Buffalo, N. Y., May 25th. The report stated that the total receipts of the society for the year ending March 1, 1876, had been $564,064.05. Of this, $73,699.42 were received in the Benevolent Department, leaving $490,364.63 as the amount received in the Business Department. Of the latter sum, $180,203.57 had been given specifically for the publication building, leaving the actual ordinary business receipts of the year, $310,161.06. The new building for the publication-house in Philadelphia had been finished, at a total cost for ground, building, and furniture, of $258,586.68, all of which was either paid or provided for, and was formally opened February 29, 1876. Eighteen new publications had been added to the list of the society, of which 57,300 copies had been printed. The total number of publications on the catalogue of the society, March 1, 1876, was 1,174. The Missionary Department of the society had continued the Bible and Sunday-school work at Rome, Italy, and had sustained a general Sunday-school secretary and State Sunday-school missionaries and colporteurs in different States and Territories.

The anniversary of the *American Baptist Home Mission Society* was held in Buffalo, N. Y., May 26th. The Hon. Samuel A. Crozer presided. The report showed that the receipts of the society for the year ending April 1st for missions and educational purposes had been $175,534.38, or about $25,000 less than the receipts of the previous year. Report was made of the seven freedmen schools: Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C., 92 pupils; Richmond Institute, Richmond, Va., 79 pupils; Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., 236 pupils; Benedict Institute, Columbia, S. C., 115 pupils; Augusta Institute, Augusta, Ga., 95 pupils; Nashville Institute, Nashville, Tenn., 112 pupils; Leland University, New Orleans, La., 119 pupils. A report was presented on Indian missions, showing that among the tribes of the Indian Territory there were three Baptist associations, 84 churches, and nearly 5,000 members. A delegate was present from the Consolidated American Baptist Missionary Convention (colored), who presented resolutions which had been adopted by that convention in acknowledgment of the value of the work of the society among the colored people, and expressing readiness to coöperate with it. In return a resolution was adopted, "That this society extend to the American Baptist Consolidated Convention our expression of fraternal fellowship, and desire to coöperate as far as practicable in their most laudable attempt to conduct missionary and educational work under their own management and support." A resolution was also adopted, "That we cordially and urgently invite our brethren of the entire South, and particularly the ministers and members of Southern Baptist churches, to coöperate with our teachers and our board, even more earnestly than ever before, in the building up and strengthening of these schools for educating colored preachers and teachers."

The anniversary of the *American Baptist Educational Commission* was held in Buffalo, N. Y., May 24th. The report discussed the relations of the Baptist denomination to education.

The fortieth annual meeting of the *American and Foreign Bible Society* was held in New York City, May 16th. The treasurer reported that there was a balance in the treasury May 1, 1875, of $4,506.33; that the receipts during the year had been $8,725.77, and the expenditures had been $10,466.16, leaving a balance of $2,765.94.

The anniversary of the *American Baptist Missionary Union* was held in Buffalo, N. Y., May 23d. The Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., LL. D., presided. According to the financial statement in the report, the total receipts of the Union for the fiscal year ending March 31st, applicable to the work in hand, were $245,997.23. The total of liabilities for the missionary year in the foreign field, ending September 30, 1876, were $223,176.68. This left a balance of $22,850.55 applicable to the deficiency of the previous year, reducing it to $30,136.17. In addition to the receipts reported above, gifts have been made to the Union to be founded, and gifts in the nature of annuities, sufficient to swell the total of recipts to $258,678.03. Fourteen new missionaries had been sent out under the auspices of the Union and the two Woman's Baptist Missionary Societies. The Rev. San-Pan Kau-too, a Karen, educated in this country, had been sent back to labor for his people. One other missionary was under appointment of the Woman's Society for Burmah. Six missionaries, now in the United States, were expecting to return to their posts within the year, and several missionaries had retired from their posts for a vacation.

A correspondence was recommended with the Baptist Missionary Board of the South, and with the Colored Baptist Conventions of the United States, for the purpose of agreeing upon some policy of agency in which all the Baptists of the United States may unite in the support of missions to Africa. A delegation was received from the Southern Baptist Convention.

The following is a summary of the statistical reports of the mission-fields:

ASIATIC MISSIONS.

MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Native Preachers.	Churches.	Members.
Burmah (nine stations)	75	433	404	19,671
Teloogoos, India (six stations)	19	53	5	3,837
Assam (five stations)	16	23	11	670
China (four stations)	18	38	8	889
Japan (two stations)	6	1	1	15
Total	134	548	429	25,082

EUROPEAN MISSIONS.

MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Native Preachers.	Churches.	Members.
Sweden	..	130	234	10,495
Germany	..	270	103	19,997
France	..	10	9	505
Spain	4	..	3	250
Greece	2	..	1	....
Total	6	410	350	31,247
Total for all the missions	140	958	779	56,329

The missions in Sweden, France, and Germany are carried on entirely by native agencies.

The fifth annual meeting of the *Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the East* was held in Boston, Mass., April 18th and 19th. The treasurer reported that the total receipts of the society for the year had been $35,801.91, and the total expenditures, $34,157.62. Five new missionaries had been appointed, two of whom had gone to Burmah, two to Japan, and one was under appointment to Maulmain. More than 800 auxiliary circles, 90 children's bands and young ladies' societies, and 90 associational secretaries were reported as connected with the society. In the foreign work the society supported 18 missionaries,

besides a Karen assistant at Rangoon and a Eurasian at Nellore. These missionaries were laboring among the Burmans, the Karens, the Eurasians, and in Japan. Twenty schools were aided or supported, of which four had been begun during the year. In them were 51 native teachers and 1,420 pupils.

The fifth annual meeting of the *Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West* was held in Chicago, Ill., April 11th and 12th. The treasurer reported that the total receipts for the year had been $13,744.02. The sum of $11,816.93 had been spent in the foreign work, and $1,467.43 had been applied to the "home expenses" of the society. The joint annual meeting of the two societies was held in Buffalo, N. Y., May 24th.

The annual meeting of the *American Baptist Historical Society* was held in Philadelphia, May 28th. The Rev. Dr. Malcolm, who had long served the society as president, having retired in consequence of age and infirmity, was chosen honorary president for life. The Rev. Dr. Cathcart was chosen president. The report stated that the society had now in its collection 4,264 bound volumes, besides a large body of valuable pamphlets and manuscripts.

Social unions have been organized in many of the Baptist churches of the United States, as voluntary societies for social and literary intercourse. A general convention of these *social unions* was held in Philadelphia, May 29th. Mr. J. P. Townsend, of New York, presided.

The *Southern Baptist Convention* met at Richmond, Va., May 11th. The Rev. J. P. Boyce, D. D., of Kentucky, was chosen president. The treasurer of the Foreign Mission Board reported that his receipts had been about $45,000. This sum was stated to be about $13,000 above the average collections—exclusive of the Rome chapel-fund—of the three past years; and some $23,000, or 100 per cent., above the average of the six years previous. The women of Georgia and Virginia had contributed $2,491.60 for the Moon house (so called after the Misses Moon, missionaries), in Fung-Chow, China, and the women of South Carolina $1,343.41 for the missionary-house at Canton. Women in other States had also helped these objects. The total amount of $8,726.27 had been raised for the house at Canton, and the expenditure for this purpose was limited to $10,000 Reports were made of missionary operations, of which the following is a summary:

African Missions.—Foreign missionaries, 2; native assistants, 3; churches, 3; baptized, 26; total membership, 58. The Rev. W. J. David had visited the Vey people, north of Liberia, and had been impressed with the favorable opening for missionary effort. He afterward decided to establish himself at Tonchea. The convention recommended that approved colored ministers be advised to go to this field.

China Missions.—Foreign missionaries, 15; ordained native pastors, 2; native assistants, 15; out-stations, 6; churches, 5; baptisms, 37; memberships, 350. The missions were at Fung-Chow, Shanghai, and Canton, that at Chefoo having been closed. At Canton an average attendance of 91 pupils was reported for all the schools, and a highest attendance of 121.

Italian Missions.—Stations at Rome, La Tour, Milan, Modena, San Capri, and Porsidonio, Lodi, Cività Vecchia, and Bari, with the Rev. G. B. Taylor as American missionary superintendent, and seven Italian ministers. The Vatican adult school, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Van Meter, of 75 or 100 pupils, was addressed weekly by the Italian minister in Rome. Twenty-one thousand dollars had been secured toward the projected fund of $40,000 for the church in Rome. The Northern Baptists had undertaken to raise $20,000 of this sum, but had as yet failed to do so. The convention decided that the publication of the *Foreign Mission Journal* should be resumed as soon as practicable, and that the Home Mission Board should enjoy equal privileges and responsibilities. The treasurer of the Home Mission Board reported that the board was in debt to the amount of $6,483.44. On account of this incumbrance, it had not enlarged its work. Its work among the Indian tribes was of a very interesting and profitable nature. It gave much attention to the colored people of the South, with results of great promise. Twenty-six missionaries had labored under its direction during the year, who reported 284 baptisms. The board was requested by the convention to employ to the fullest extent practicable any voluntary agents to collect money, and, as soon as it may be done without violation of present contracts, to dispense with paid agents, except in States where it shall be found impracticable to do without them.

The report on the missions among the Indian tribes spoke of the importance of this work, and declared that it had reached a crisis. Special efforts were recommended to provide the Indians with educational facilities. The Creek nation had made provision to give land for schools and for farms connected with them, $70 *per capita* for scholars, to those who would go and establish schools among them. The Delawares and Shawnees were calling for religious and educational advantages. The convention resolved "that the agency of the Home Mission Board is an imperative necessity to meet the pressing wants of our own people and of the Indian tribes."

The president, Dr. Boyce, who is also president of that institution, reported of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary that during the next year the contribution of the Baptists of Kentucky of $300,000 to its endowment would be completed. The $200,000 which were to be raised in the other States must be secured within the next two years, else the funds for the support of the professors would

be exhausted, and the seminary would have to be closed. A resolution was passed, expressing the interest of the convention in the seminary, and recommending efforts among the people to complete the endowment before the end of 1876. Eight visitors were appointed to attend the Northern Baptist anniversaries to be held in Buffalo, N. Y. New Orleans was appointed the place for the next meeting of the convention.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the *American Bible Union* was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 16th. The report showed that the expenditures for the year had been $3,084.69, this sum including donations amounting to $3,232.17. The whole amount had been met by receipts during the same period. The following books of the Old Testament were revised and ready for the press, awaiting the means to publish them: the books of Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Chronicles, and Isaiah.

II. Free-Will Baptist Church.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Free-Will Baptist Church, as they are given in *The Free-Will Baptist Register* for 1877:

YEARLY MEETINGS.	No. of Quarterly Meetings.	No. of Churches.	No. of Ordained Preachers.	No. of Communicants.
New Hampshire	8	115	131	8,809
Maine, Western	4	67	62	4,650
Maine, Central	5	101	90	6,344
Penobscot	9	112	87	4,254
Vermont	6	62	49	3,017
Massachusetts and Rhode Island	3	46	51	5,351
Holland Purchase	5	35	42	1,985
Genesee	4	23	25	1,408
Susquehanna	4	33	22	1,387
New York and Pennsylvania	4	32	22	1,086
St. Lawrence	2	12	17	623
Union	2	14	12	670
Central New York	5	39	30	2,018
Pennsylvania	2	7	11	448
Ohio and Pennsylvania	5	38	30	1,626
Central Ohio	5	26	18	1,455
Ohio	2	10	12	590
Ohio River	6	58	38	3,572
Indiana	1	6	3	267
Northern Indiana	4	21	16	701
Michigan	10	84	81	3,483
St. Joseph's Valley	3	19	17	881
Illinois	8	39	38	1,400
Southern Illinois	7	66	54	3,310
Central Illinois	4	17	22	723
Wisconsin	9	62	48	2,195
Minnesota	3	19	19	668
Minnesota, Southern	4	30	13	538
Iowa	4	30	28	1,304
Iowa, Northern	4	40	35	1,252
Kansas	2	10	9	234
Virginia F. B. Association	2	10	16	754
Louisiana	3	21	13	598
Ontario, P. Q.	3	16	5	626
Bengal and Orissa	2	5	7	411
Liberty Association	..	16	10	1,256
Shelby Association	..	14	9	578
American Association	2	21	24	994
Union Association	2	15	14	743
Quarterly meetings not connected with a yearly meeting	10	56	47	1,603
Churches not connected with a yearly meeting	..	8	9	284
Other churches (in Missouri)	..	9	11	555
Total, 58 yearly meetings	168	1,464	1,295	74,651

The number of licensed preachers is given at 126. The tables show an increase from the preceding year of four quarterly meetings, 118 ministers, 2,523 members, and 65 churches. The *Register* accompanies its statistical reports with the statement that "there are a number of associations of Baptists in America which, in doctrine and polity, are in general agreement with the Free-Will Baptists. No specific reports have been received from these associations, but, from the best information received, the inference is that they number in the aggregate not less than 25,000." At the Free-Will Baptist Printing Establishment, Dover, N. H., are published the *Morning Star*, the weekly newspaper organ of the denomination; the *Little Star* and the *Myrtle*, semi-monthly Sunday-school papers; *Lessons* for Sunday-schools, and a variety of denominational books. Among the *Benevolent Institutions* of the Free-Will Baptists, the *Register* names the Foreign Mission Society, the Home Mission Society, the Education Society, the Sabbath-School Union, the Temperance Society, the Central Association, the Kansas Free-Will Baptist Home Mission Society, the Free Baptist Woman's Mission Society, and the New Hampshire Charitable Society.—The *Register* gives the following list of Free-Will Baptist literary institutions: Bates College, Lewiston, Me., Rev. Oren B. Cheney, D. D., president, and ten professors; Nicholas Latin School, Lewiston, Me., four teachers; Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, D. D., president, and eighteen professors and instructors; New Hampton Institution, New Hampton, N. H., eight teachers; Austin Academy, Centre Strafford, N. H.; Lapham Institute, North Scituate, R. I., four teachers; Whitestown Seminary, Whitestown, N. Y., nine teachers; Pike Seminary, Pike, Wyoming County, N. Y., eight teachers; Atwood Institute, Albany, Athens County, Ohio; West Virginia College, Flemington, West Va., Rev. W. Colegrove, A. M., president, and four teachers in the literary department; Ridgeville College, Ridgeville Ind.; Rochester Seminary, Rochester, Wis.; Wilton Collegiate Institute, Wilton, Iowa, four teachers; Stover College, Harper's Ferry, West Va., normal and academic departments in operation, seven teachers; Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me., six teachers; Parsonsfield Seminary, North Parsonsfield, Me.; Green Mountain Seminary, Waterbury Centre, Vt.; Randall Academy, Berlin Cross-Roads, Ohio; Evansville Seminary, Evansville, Wis.; Lyndon Literary and Biblical Institution, Lyndon Centre, Vt.; Walsey College, Peach Grove, Tenn.

The anniversaries of the *Free-Will Baptist Benevolent Societies* were held in Saco, Me., beginning October 9th. A plan was adopted for retrenchment of the expenses of collecting the funds for the several societies. It provided that the Home Missionary, Foreign Missionary, and Educational Societies should employ one and the same agent for collecting funds. The corresponding secretary of the Sunday-School

Union reported that there had been during the year an increase of 8,000 scholars and 2,000 teachers, and that about 2,000 conversions had taken place among the children.

III. Seventh-day Baptists.—The Executive Board of the *Seventh-day Baptist Education Society*, in their thirty-first annual report, for 1876, made the following statements of the condition of the several literary institutions of the denomination—Alfred University, Alfred Centre, N. Y.: endowment fund, $95,746.10; grounds, buildings, library, cabinets, and apparatus fund, income from 1836 to 1876, $145,076; teaching and incidental fund, income from 1836 to 1876, $211,574.38; revenue and expenditure account for the year ending July 5, 1876, $9,088.46; number of teachers, 19; whole number of students during the year, 388. Wilton College, Wilton, Wis.: value of lands and buildings $34,450; amount of endowment fund and notes, $6,000; value of cabinets, apparatus, furniture, paintings, and libraries, $5,600; value of other articles, estimated, $300; total assets, $46,350; number of students during the year—in the college classes, 67; in the academic classes, 175: total, 242; whole number of graduates from the beginning, 131, 98 of whom were in the academic classes and 33 in the college. Albion Academy: value of property, $50,000; indebtedness, between $2,000 and $3,000; number of teachers, 10; whole number of students during the year, 263.

At the thirty-third session of the *Seventh-day Baptist Tract Society*, held at Walworth, Wis., October 1st, the Executive Board were instructed to pass over the work of the society to the General Conference as soon as it could be safely and legally done. The board were advised, also, to take "early and efficient" measures to procure the publication of tracts in large quantities, "bearing on every aspect of the Sabbath controversy, together with larger works containing more elaborate and extensive treatises on the same general topics, and a good commentary on all the passages of Scripture bearing, or supposed to bear, on the Sabbath."

The sixty-second session of the *Seventh-day Baptist General Conference* was held at Walworth, Wis., beginning September 27th. Letters were read from thirty-nine churches, representing the Eastern, Central, Western, and Northwestern Associations. D. E. Maxson was chosen president. Report was made by the Executive Board that, in accordance with instructions received at the previous session, a charter had been procured for the General Conference, bearing date July 4, 1876. The various societies were invited to become constituent members of the General Conference, without loss of their legal rights or prerogatives as societies. The report on the state of the Church represented that the educational work of the Church was in a prosperous condition at every point; that the missionary work was in good condition, but that its field of operations should be enlarged; that the "Sabbath reform" work had been greatly extended during the year; and that the Sabbath-school work had everywhere become greatly strengthened. One hundred dollars, contributed for that purpose, had been received, and bestowed by the committee having the matter in charge upon young men preparing for the ministry at schools of the Church. The trustees of the "Seventh-day Baptist Memorial Fund" reported that they had just received the deed of a valuable property in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., the gift of Mr. Delos C. Burdick and his wife, of Pardee, Kan., constituting the largest gift yet made to the fund. The income of the fund had been considerably larger than during any previous year, so that a balance of $251.89 was left after paying all appropriations and expenses. The Executive Committee of the Sabbath-School Department reported that there were under their care 58 schools, with 489 teachers and 4,519 pupils. One hundred and eighty-two baptisms had taken place in the Sunday-schools. A normal institute had been held at Westerly, R. I., in November, 1875, with good results. The interchange of courtesies with the Seventh-day Adventists was commended, and its continuance advised, but a resolution was adopted in connection with this subject to the effect that "while the Seventh-day Adventists and Seventh-day Baptists cherish in common a sacred regard for the Sabbath of the Lord, and will still continue kindly Christian intercourse, nothing good to the cause of Christ would come of any measure looking to a consolidation of the two bodies, while holding such diverse and opposing views on important Christian doctrine." Varnum Hull was appointed to prepare a paper or tract on "the difference now existing between the Seventh-day Baptists and the Seventh-day Adventists," to be presented to the next session of the Conference for action upon it.

IV. Baptists in the Dominion of Canada.—The first *Baptist Conference of Ontario and Quebec* was held at Toronto, Ont., October 15th. Papers were read on subjects pertaining to the interests of Baptist Churches in the Provinces. The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the *Baptist Missionary Convention of Ontario* was held in Toronto, Ont., October 16th. The report of the secretary showed that the income for the year had been $6,100. Forty-six missionaries had labored in the mission-fields, who had conducted services at 103 stations, and administered baptism to 584 converts. Ten associations, of which the convention is composed, reported an increase in membership of the churches of 2,391 by baptism.

The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, met at Sackville, N. B., August 26th. Avard Longley, Esq., of Paradise, N. S., was chosen president for the year. The convention has charge of Acadia College and the foreign mission in-

terests of the Baptist churches of the three Provinces. The most important business of the present meeting was the consideration of a proposition to incorporate Acadia College in the scheme of the university at Halifax, which had been established by the Government of Nova Scotia as an examining university. Most of the other denominational institutions of the Province had associated themselves with this university, and the Government had appointed five gentlemen to represent the Baptist denomination in its senate. The convention unanimously decided that Acadia College should not comply with the enactments of the bill establishing the University of Halifax. It also resolved that, in order to enable the college to maintain an independent position under the circumstances, an appeal should be made to the members of the churches to give it a new endowment of $100,000. A resolution was passed expressing confidence in the fidelity of the Baptist brethren who had been appointed on the senate of the university, but declaring that while no infringement was intended on their individual rights, it must be distinctly understood that their acceptance of office "must not be interpreted to indicate affiliation, direct or indirect, of Acadia College with the University of Halifax."

A report was adopted protesting against the desecration of the Christian Sabbath by the running of railway-trains and the consequent employment of men in connection therewith, and calling the attention of the Government to the subject.

V. Baptists in England and Scotland.—The anniversaries of the *British Baptist Societies* began in London, on the 20th of April, when the fifty-first annual meeting of the *Baptist Building Fund* was held. The reports showed that the annual contributions had increased, and several legacies had been left the fund, the contributions of the year amounting to £1,700. The annual meeting of the *Baptist Union* was held April 24th. The report stated that during the year 20 new churches had been formed, 30 new chapels had been built, 8,371 new members and 20,318 new Sunday-scholars had been received. The sum of £58,804 had been spent in building chapels. Ninety-three brethren had entered the ministry, and 55 ministers had died. The following amounts had been received for benevolent schemes: For the Home Mission Fund, £15,435; for the augmentation of ministers' incomes, £2,670; for ministers' widows and children, £15,161. For foreign missions, the Particular Baptists had raised £52,871, and the General Baptists, £9,471: altogether, £62,342; for the nine colleges, £15,655. Adding to these contributions the amounts raised for ministerial support (estimated at £170,000), the offertories at the communion (estimated at £20,000), the contributions for Sunday-schools, Dorcas societies, and incidental objects, it was thought that between £600,000 and £700,000 were annually raised by Baptists for denominational purposes.

The anniversary of the *Baptist Missionary Society* was held April 27th. It was reported that the entire receipts for the year had been £44,762 1*s.* 10*d.*; but there had been a falling off of more than £2,000 in the contributions, and an increase of £2,081 13*s.* 4*d.* in expenditures: there was, therefore, a balance due to the treasurer of £4,354 12*s.* Five new missionaries had been engaged in the service of the society; six missionaries had returned home for their health, and three had died. About 99,000 copies of parts of the Scripture had been published from the mission press in Calcutta, in the Bengali, Hindi, and Geno languages. Selections from the Scriptures had also been prepared for popular use, in attractive forms, with engravings. In Rome the work of the missionaries had been prosecuted with vigor and success. Many thousand copies of the New Testament and of religious tracts had been circulated.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the *Bible Translation Society* was held April 24th. The income for the year had been £3,165. The work of translating, printing, and distributing the Bible was actively carried on in the various mission-fields.

The autumnal meetings of the *English Baptist Union* were held at Birmingham, beginning October 2d. About 950 ministers and delegates from all parts of the kingdom attended its deliberations. A resolution was adopted condemning the Elementary Education act of 1876 as unjust to nonconformists, and prejudicial to the interests of national education, "inasmuch as it shows great favor to denominational schools, which are almost wholly in the hands and under the control of the clergy of the Established Church; tends to demoralize parents by encouraging them to seek pecuniary help, even at the sacrifice of their conscientious convictions, for the education of their children; gives the management of schools, with power to compel attendance, to the guardians of the poor and others not elected with reference to such duties, and not properly responsible for the discharge of them; prepares the way for the dissolution of existing school boards; and, generally, is calculated to retard instead of advancing the establishment of a sound system of national elementary education. . . . For these reasons," the resolutions continue, "the assembly cannot accept the act of 1876 as a satisfactory settlement of the principles on which the elementary education of this country shall be permanently based; and, having little confidence in the effectual working of any conscience clause, anticipates the continual recurrence of cases of oppression toward the nonconformists, and recommends the immediate formation of vigilance committees in connection with every county association."

The annual meetings of the *Baptist Union and*

Home or Highland Mission of Scotland were held at Edinburgh, beginning October 25th. Three new churches, at Berwick, Dumbarton, and St. Fergus, Aberdeenshire, were received into the Union. The statistics for the year showed that there were connected with the Union 73 churches, 64 ministers (an increase in the year of fourteen ministers), 34 Bible-classes with 1,470 students, 62 Sunday-schools with 5,390 scholars and 690 teachers, 210 preaching-stations, and 7,361 members. Eight hundred and thirty-seven persons had been added to the communion during the year.

The Baptist Home Missionary Society for Scotland, chiefly for the Highlands and Islands, according to its report for 1875, employed nearly thirty agents, who occupied about 150 stations in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the islands of the west coast, the northern and western Highlands, and one or two Lowland counties.

The annual meeting of the *New Connection of General Baptists* was held in Derby, beginning June 19th. The Rev. Dr. Buckley, of Orissa, India, was chosen president. The report of the secretary showed the following facts respecting the condition of the connection: Number of members in the home churches, 23,408; total number of members at home and in Orissa, 24,262; number of baptisms during the year by the home churches, 1,535; number of baptisms by the mission churches, 63. Six new churches were applying for admission, and when these were received, there would be 170 independent churches in the association. The condition of the denomination was represented as sound in doctrine and practice. A resolution was adopted against Lord Sanders's educational bill, which gave as reasons for opposing that measure, that it gives undue advantage to national schools (so called); that it tends to perpetuate denominational education; and that any measure which fails to provide for the universal establishment of board schools, while enforcing compulsory attendance either direct or indirect, inflicts an injustice upon all nonconformists.

VI. Baptists in Germany and Adjacent Countries.—The Triennial Conference of the *German Baptist Union* was held at Hamburg, beginning July 13th. The statistical reports showed that the Union numbered 110 churches, with 22,504 members, and 1,296 preaching-stations. The churches had raised during 1875, for religious purposes, the sum of 188,891 marks. During the three years since the last meeting of the Union, 4,874 believers had been baptized. It was decided to give increased attention to home missions, particularly in the Russian department. The Russian (Slavonic) Baptists employed seven of their number as missionaries among the people, and the Government no longer persecuted them. The meeting was attended by 151 deputies, of whom 57 were from the northwest, 53 from Prussia, one from Poland, 34 from the south, five from Denmark, and one from Russia. Seven new churches were received into the Union—five from Germany and two from Russia.

BARILI, Antonio, an Italian composer and Professor of Music, born in Rome in 1824; died in Naples, July 12, 1876. From six years of age till thirteen, when he received the diploma of professor at the Congregation of St. Cecilia, being then the youngest member of that body, he was a pupil of his father. About this period his father died, when he entered upon the study of composition with Giuseppe Baini. At eighteen he left Italy for a short time, and, joining his mother in Spain, continued his studies under Carniser. Returning to Milan, he studied for a time under Mandanici, and afterward graduated as Maestro Composer in the Philharmonic Academy of that city at the age of twenty-one. The year following he was leader and director of the Italian Opera in Algiers, and the same year was serving in the same capacity in New York City. In 1850 he held a like position in the city of Mexico; and in 1854, returning to New York, organized the Sontag opera-troupe, with which he returned to Mexico. He remained in that city until 1861, and during that time composed his Spanish opera, "Un Pasio á Santa Anita." In 1856, under the patronage of President Comonfort of Mexico, he organized and established a conservatory, which is now a flourishing national institution. After this he returned to New York and lived there eleven years, devoting himself to the duties of his art, and giving to the stage a number of artists. From the end of that time until 1874 he resided and labored in Baltimore and Washington. In August, 1874, he went to Naples, where he opened an "Academy of pure Italian singing," especially for foreign ladies finishing their studies in Italy. Thirty years of unremitting toil had much impaired his health, which he hoped to recover in the salubrious climate of that city. But in this he was disappointed. Barili came from an eminent musical family. His father was a composer of distinction; his mother, Madame Barili Patti, a famous prima-donna, who once gained renown in the United States. His sister, Clotilda, was equally successful on the operatic boards; his brother, Nicolai, achieved popularity as a basso; his second brother, Ettore, was an excellent barytone; his half-sisters, Adelina, Carlotta, and Amelia Patti, have made a world-wide reputation; and his half-brother, Carlo Patti, gained many laurels as a violinist and orchestral director.

BAUER, Clara, a German authoress, well known under the *nom de plume* of Karl Detlef, born June 23, 1836; died June 29, 1876. At an early age she lost her father, and being thus forced to provide for herself, she devoted her whole energy to develop her musical talents. She went to St. Petersburg, where she was a frequent visitor at the house of the Prussian embassador, Herr von Bismarck, who ever

after took a great interest in her success. The impressions received on a journey through the Russian steppe caused her to devote herself to a literary career. Upon her return to Germany she settled in Dresden, and here, in 1869, published her first novel. Her last novel, "Ein Document," was not finished, one volume only having appeared at the time of her death. Her novels are chiefly descriptions of Russian life.

BAYER, HIERONYMUS JOHANN PAUL VON, a German jurist and scholar, born September 21, 1792; died June 13, 1876. After studying law at the Universities of Salzburg, Landshut, and Göttingen, he became in 1816 Privatdocent in the law faculty of the University of Landshut; in 1819 he was appointed extraordinary and in 1820 ordinary professor. After the removal of the University of Landshut to Munich, he five times occupied the position of rector. In 1853 he was appointed a life-member of the Upper Chamber of the Bavarian Diet. He is the author of a number of highly valuable works on law, among which are: "Vorträge über den deutschen gemeinen ordentlichen Civilprocess" (tenth edition, 1869); "Theorie der summarischen Processe" (seventh edition, 1859); "Theorie des Concursprocesses nach gemeinem Rechte" (fourth edition, 1868).

BELGIUM, a kingdom of Europe. Leopold II., King of the Belgians, was born April 9, 1835, son of King Leopold I., former Duke of Saxe-Coburg; ascended the throne at the death of his father, December 10, 1865; was married August 22, 1853, to Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, born August 23, 1836. Offspring of this union are three daughters. Heir-apparent to the throne is the brother of the King, Philip, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837, lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium, married April 26, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845; offspring of the union is a son, Baldwin, born July 3, 1869.

The area of the kingdom is 11,373 square miles; population, according to the last census, taken in 1866, 4,737,833; according to an official calculation of December, 1874, 5,336,634. Of this population, 54 per cent. belong to the Flemish and 44 to the Walloon-French nationality. The following table exhibits the population of each province of the kingdom on December 31, 1874, as well as the number of arrondissements and communes into which each province is divided:

PROVINCES.	Number of Arrondissements.	Number of Communes.	Population on Dec. 31, 1874.
Antwerp	3	150	522,735
Brabant	3	340	942,247
Flanders, East	6	250	691,190
" West	8	295	863,696
Hainault	6	435	949,346
Liége	4	335	635,076
Limburg	3	206	204,619
Luxemburg	5	205	208,339
Namur	3	351	319,386
Total	41	2,567	5,336,634

The movement of population was as follows in 1874:

PROVINCES.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Marriages.
	Males.	Femal's	Males.	Femal's	
Antwerp	9,710	9,347	6,139	5,678	4,302
Brabant	16,306	15,586	10,514	9,731	7,693
Flanders, East	11,771	11,008	7,866	7,396	4,571
" West	14,401	13,695	9,392	8,981	5,549
Hainault	15,221	14,575	9,138	8,107	7,782
Liége	10,869	10,281	7,086	6,362	5,149
Limburg	3,250	3,044	2,214	1,972	1,447
Luxemburg	2,976	2,914	1,884	1,831	1,486
Namur	4,721	4,303	2,706	2,598	2,349
Total	89,225	84,753	56,939	52,656	40,328

From these tables we derive the following facts: The number of boys born for 100 girls was 105.3, the number of inhabitants for one birth 30.2, the number of births per 100 deaths 158.7, and the number of inhabitants for one death 47.9. In the same year the number of still-born amounted to 7,750, 4,451 males and 3,299 females, and the number of divorces to 120. Of the births, 161,882 were legitimate and 12,096 illegitimate, and of the still-born 6,974 were legitimate and 776 illegitimate, making in all 168,856 legitimate and 12,872 illegitimate births.

In 1874 there were four communes with over 100,000 inhabitants, twelve communes with from 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, thirty-eight communes with from 10,000 to 25,000, ninety-eight communes with from 5,000 to 10,000, 1,207 with from 1,000 to 5,000, and 1,213 with less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Instruction is well cared for in all grades. In 1872 there were 5,678 primary schools with 618,937 pupils. Schools for adults have been established in most communes. Their number in 1872 was 2,351, with 199,957 pupils. The number of normal schools for primary teachers was, in 1874, 37, with 2,336 students, of which 22 schools, with 1,132 students, were for females. The number of secondary schools in 1874–'75 was 168, with 17,763 pupils. Superior instruction is imparted in the two state Universities of Ghent and Liége, and the two free Universities of Brussels and Louvain. The number of students in each of these in 1874 was as follows:

UNIVERSITIES.	Students.
Ghent	221
Liége	541
Brussels	555
Louvain	955
Total	2,272

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Antwerp had, in 1874, 1,601 students. There were, besides the Antwerp Academy, 80 other academies of design and drawing-schools, with 10,191 pupils; a Conservatory of Music at Brussels with 594, another at Liége with 609 pupils, and 46 other conservatories of music, with 8,932 pupils. The expenses for primary instruction in 1873 amounted to 18,076,635 francs, and the expenses of the two government universities in 1874 were 949,990 francs.

Nearly the entire population of Belgium is nominally connected with the Roman Catholic Church, at the head of which are the Archbishop of Malines, and five bishops. The other ecclesiastical benefices consisted, December 31, 1874, of 184 deaneries, 230 *cures* (parishes of the first class), 2,779 *succursales* (parishes of the second class), 180 chapels, 1,839 vicariates, 114 coadjutors, 26 annexes, 695 oratories and chapels of hospitals, colleges, etc. The number of religious communities of men, in 1866, was 178, with 2,991 inmates; that of religious communities of women, 1,144, with 15,205 inmates. The number of mutual-aid societies recognized by the state was, in 1873, 117; their aggregate revenue, 207,918 francs; expenditures, 194,923 francs; capital, December 31, 1873, 612,882 francs; number of mutual-aid societies not recognized by the state, 89; receipts, 447,309 francs; expenses, 403,785 francs; capital on December 31, 1873, 480,110 francs. The number of saving-societies for buying winter provisions recognized by the state was four; expenditures, 28,806 francs; capital on December 31, 1873, 13,879 francs. The number of saving-societies not recognized by the state was eight; expenditures, 86,019 francs; capital on December 31, 1873, 3,340 francs.

The receipts and expenditures for 1873 were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Francs.
I. *Ordinary Receipts:*	
1. Taxes	142,738,395
2. Tolls	7,596,197
3. Stocks and Rentes	74,718,153
4. Reimbursements	1,978,428
5. Extraordinary resources applied to the general needs of the state	973,203
II. *Special Receipts*	113,084,446
Total receipts	341,088,822

EXPENDITURES.

I. *Ordinary Expenditures:*	
1. Public debt	47,061,392
2. Dotations	4,455,257
3. Justice	15,360,895
4. Foreign Affairs	1,608,438
5. Interior	16,369,412
6. Public Works	75,175,858
7. War	39,866,076
8. Finances	15,572,812
9. Outstanding debts and reimbursements	1,286,622
II. *Extraordinary Expenditures*	139,141,616
Total expenditures	350,898,378
Deficit	9,809,556

The public debt at the close of 1874 was as follows:

LOANS.	Francs.
Two and one-half per cents	219,959,632
Four and one-half per cents:	
1st series, conversion of 1844	65,364,182
2d series, emission of 1844	67,483,000
3d series (1853)	141,284,900
4th series (1857 and 1860)	65,846,400
5th series (1865)	58,581,000
6th series (1867, 1869, 1870, 1871)	77,578,200
Four per cents (1871)	50,608,800
Three per cents (1873)	243,250,000
Floating debt	314,585,000
Total	994,541,114

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able-bodied man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable. Substitution is allowed. The legal term of service is eight years, but two-thirds of this time are generally spent on furlough. The strength of the army is to be 100,000 men on the war footing, and 40,000 in times of peace. In 1874 the army was composed as follows:

ARMY.	En Solde.	Sans Solde.	Total.
Infantry	21,954	44,381	66,335
Cavalry	4,807	4,367	9,174
Artillery	6,522	7,386	13,908
Engineers	933	1,231	2,164
Total	34,216	57,365	91,581

The civic militia or National Guard numbers 125,000 men without and 400,000 with the reserve. Its duty is to preserve liberty and order in times of peace, and the independence of the country in times of war. A royal decree, dated October 20, 1874, divided the kingdom into two military circumscriptions, one embracing the provinces of Antwerp and West and East Flanders, and the second the others.

The imports in 1873 amounted to 1,422,700,000 and the exports to 1,158,600,000 francs. (For a detailed statement of the commerce with each country, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.) The commercial navy in 1873 was composed of 69 sailing-vessels with 46,439 tons, and 28 steamers with 30,005 tons.

The aggregate length of the railroads in operation on December 31, 1874, was 3,370 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile), of which 664 were state railroads, and 2,706 belonged to private companies. The aggregate length of the lines of electric telegraph was, in 1872, 4,430 miles; that of wires, 15,802; the number of telegraph-offices was, in 1871, 478; the number of telegrams sent in 1874 was 2,750,223, of which 1,849,973 were inland, 693,506 foreign, and 206,744 transit telegrams.

On March 22d the House passed the bill of the Minister of Finance, by which the 12,000,000 francs which the state owed the Railroad Building Association were to be paid immediately instead of the time agreed upon. The purpose of the bill was to assist the Bank of Belgium, which had lost heavily by the defalcation of its cashier, the bank being a creditor of the association.

On April 8th the new law respecting academic degrees was passed by a vote of 78 to 26, all the Catholics and 19 Liberals voting for it, while 26 Liberals voted against it, and two did not vote. This law provides that in future the universities shall confer the degrees upon their own judgment, while the state will only guarantee their legality after an examination by a special commission. The state, however, reserves the right to subject to a special examination all persons who desire to obtain a government office. The winter session of the Chambers began on November 14th. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Bara brought up the election riots, which had occurred in several

places in June, but at the same time proposed the postponement of the debate.

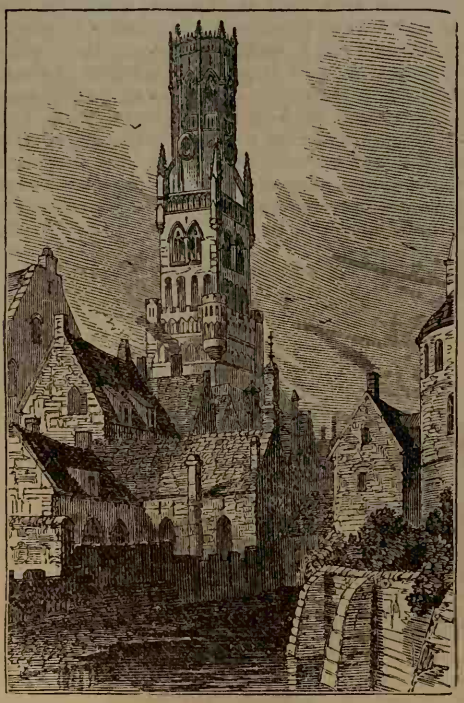
The elections for provincial councils, held on May 22d, resulted in favor of the Liberal party in Antwerp, Liége, Tournay, and Ghent, while the Catholic party was successful in Namur, Bruges, and Louvain. The elections for the House of Representatives took place on June 13th. The Liberals had hoped to obtain a majority in the new House, but were disappointed in this, the political situation remaining virtually unchanged. At Brussels and Liége the Liberals carried the day without a contest. At Ostend, Philippeville, and Arlon, they defeated their opponents; and at Malines, Turnhout, Louvain, Courtrai, Dixmude, Roulers, Thielt, Dinant, and Bastogne, they were beaten. The Catholics, in spite of opposition, maintained their positions at Bruges—where, however, they had only a majority of eight—at Furnes, Namur, Marchin, Neufchâteau, Virton, and Antwerp. The Catholic party gained a seat at Ypres by the defeat of M. Alphonse Vandenpeereboom, a Liberal, and formerly Minister of the Interior. On the other hand, it lost two seats at Nivelles, where its candidates were replaced by Liberals who were returned by a large majority. The Catholic ministry had a majority of fourteen in the previous Chamber. The Liberals having gained two seats at Nivelles and lost one at Ypres, the Catholic loss was reduced to one seat, or a displacement of two votes, still leaving the Catholics a majority of twelve. Great excitement prevailed in many of the larger towns on election-day. In Antwerp the people thronged

BOUILLON, BELGIUM.

the streets singing and hooting; blows with walking-sticks were exchanged, and some windows broken. The same scenes took place at Brussels, but on a smaller scale. Later in the evening the disturbances became more serious. A house was demolished, and more than fifty shots were fired by the troops of the line. At Ghent a monster demonstration was made in front of the Catholic Club, and the windows were broken by the mob. The disturbances continued for several days. Crowds continued to hoot and hiss in front of Catholic institutes, so that the authorities were forced to protect them by the civic guards. In Brussels the rioters, to the number of many thousands, marched through the streets shouting, "Down with the ministry!" and attacked and wrecked a Catholic institution. The police charged upon the mob, wounding several and arresting a large number. One result of the electoral defeat of the Liberals is, that Antwerp has taken the initiative of an agitation which is to be extended to all the large towns. This agitation is to be for the purpose of obtaining a change in the existing electoral law. The vote is now given by arrondissement, and the consequence is, that in four large towns—Ghent, Antwerp, Bruges, and Namur—where the great majority of the electors are Liberals, they are swamped by the rural electors, who are completely under the sway of the Catholic clergy. The reform proposed by the Liberals would completely do away with this state of affairs, and would secure to the large cities a Liberal representation.

On February 13th the Catholic party arranged a large demonstration in Malines for the purpose of celebrating the election of a city council, and to offset similar demonstrations arranged by the Liberals in Antwerp and Ghent. The Catholic associations in the kingdom had generally been invited, and numerous delegations, with many of the prominent leaders of the party, took part in the festivities. The meeting was followed by a banquet, at which the first toast was the Pope, and the second the King. Upon the departure of the guests, disturbances occurred at the depot, which

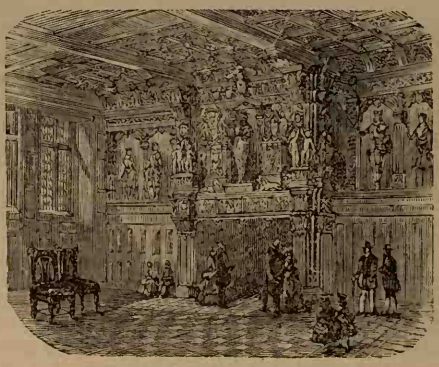
formed the subject of an interpellation in the House. The Minister of the Interior promised a thorough investigation and the punishment of the guilty. In the animated debate which ensued in the House, the Catholics held the entire Liberal party responsible for the disturbances.



BELFRY OF BRUGES.

Brussels was the seat of several important international conferences during the year. The Health Congress, held in September, was preceded by an international exhibition of objects relating to public health and safety. The exhibition was opened by the King on June 26th. Upon arriving at the entrance the King was received by the Count of Flanders and the chief members of the executive and the various committees, including M. Warocque, the President of the Chamber of Representatives, General Renard, Lord Alfred S. Churchill, and Major Burgess, chairman and secretary of the British Committee. The opening ceremony was of a very simple character. An address to the King and Queen was read by M. Warocque, who dwelt on the difference between this and other exhibitions, explaining its objects and intentions, and expressing the gratification of the executive at the aid they had received from other countries. The address concluded with a few words especially addressed to the Queen, and referring to the interest she is known to take in the Belgian Red-Cross Society. The King responded very briefly, merely expressing his gratification at the excellent prospects of the exhibition, and the pleasure he felt in opening it. The members of the different committees were then presented to him in a reception-room which had been prepared for the purpose, and afterward proceeded to their different galleries, where they attended the King in his inspection of each in turn. The exhibition building, which was in the park, was of rather a singular character. In order to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary condition of the park, it was made to follow the lines of the walks, and therefore consisted of a number of long buildings of different widths, meeting at the points of junction of the paths, but otherwise separate. Each country had a whole building or part of one, and was thus compelled to make the best appearance it could, without much reference to the general effect. Of the countries exhibiting, Belgium had the most space, with England following closely, these two being the largest exhibitors. France, Germany, and Russia, were well represented, while Austria, Hungary, Italy, Norway and Sweden, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland, the other contributing countries, were not so largely, and the United States was not at all represented.

The Health Congress, which was held as an appendix to the exhibition, was in session from September 27th to October 4th, and was attended by delegates from all European countries. The Congress divided itself into five sections, which held their sessions in the mornings, while in the afternoons all the sections united to a common session. Of the common sessions, six were held. In the first the important question of laborers' dwellings was discussed. The debate limited itself to the question



INTERIOR OF TOWN-HALL, BRUGES.

whether it was preferable for the laborer to possess his own cottage, or to be a tenant. Most of the speakers advocated the former proposition, while among the few who advocated the opposite side M. Rolin-Jacquemyns, of Ghent, made some telling arguments. The two following sessions of September 29th and

30th were devoted to a consideration of the question of the safety of the emigrants, the establishment of the cause of death and proper modes of interment. In its last three sessions the Health Congress considered the question of the best manner to check the excessive use of liquor by the laboring classes, the measures to be employed for the organization of aid societies for sick and wounded in war, and the best system of cleaning large cities.

A Geographical Congress was opened in Brussels on September 12th by the King in person. In his opening address he pointed to the growing interest taken in the civilization and exploration of Africa. He stated that for some time past the persons engaged in this task had recognized the necessity of a closer union between all explorers for the furtherance of their common efforts, and that for this reason the Congress had been called. He then emphasized the necessity of organizing stations for scientific purposes at the boundaries of the unexplored parts of Africa, and for the execution of this work proposed the establishment of an international committee. The Congress then elected the King its president, who thereupon took the chair, this being the first time that a king presided at another than a political congress. The Congress was addressed by the African explorers Nachtigal, Schweinfurth, Rohlfs, Lieutenant Lux, Commander Cameron, and Colonel Grant, on the results of their explorations. Commander Negri, of Italy, reported on the misfortunes of the Italian expedition to Central Africa, and Minister Baron Hofmann, of Austria, on Gessi's and Piaggia's latest journeys in the territory between the Albert Nyanza and the Victoria Nyanza. The question of establishing stations for scientific purposes in the interior of Africa was then discussed. Sir H. Rawlinson made particular reference to the military stations of Colonel Gordon on the Upper Nile, and Sir Fowell-Buxton to the stations of the English Missionary Society, which penetrated farther into the interior every year. Sir Rutherford Alcock particularly proposed the erection of a strong station on the east coast opposite Zanzibar. After resolving to advocate the erection of such stations, the Congress adjourned on September 14th. On October 5th the permanent commission for the measurement of a degree assembled in the Royal Academy. The conference was opened by the Minister of the Interior, and adjourned to meet in Stuttgart in September, 1877.

BELOOCHISTAN, a country of Asia, bounded north by Afghanistan, east by British India, south by the Indian Ocean, and west by Persia. The government is under several rulers, of whom the Khan of Kelat is the most important. After deducting the territory in the west, which has been ceded to Persia, the area amounts, according to the latest calculations, to 106,750 square miles. The population was estimated by Dieterici in 1859, under the supposition of a density of twelve inhabitants to the square mile, and an area of 165,800 square miles, at about 2,000,000. At an area of 106,750 square miles the same density would give a population of only 1,250,000. Major-General Obrutchev, however, estimates the total population in 1868 at only 1,000,000, which gives a density of about nine to the square mile.*

The Bolan Pass, a defile in the mountains of Northwestern Beloochistan, on the route between the Lower Indus and the table-land of Afghanistan, is not only one of the most remarkable mountain-passes of the world, but has of late gained a considerable political importance for the British rule in India.

BOLAN PASS.

A rebellion against the Khan of Kelat, which had broken out in 1875, and continued during a part of the year 1876, led to a British diplomatic mission to Kelat. Emil Schlagintweit (in the *Augsburg Gazette*, No. 58, 1876) gives the following report on the disturbances: "According to the British scouts, the sovereign is the sole cause of the civil war now raging in Kelat, on the western border of India. His oppressions had caused the high dignitaries of the country to forget their old feuds, and to unite against the Khan. Nasr'ed-din and Tadsh Mohammed, Princes of Las, the southern province of Beloochistan, became the leaders of the rebels. As the Khan did not succeed in conquering his enemies in the open field, he pretended friendship, enticed them to his capital in the fall of 1875, and there had them murdered. But the cause of order was but little aided by this deed, and the Khan and his chiefs were much farther from an understanding than before. Disorders increased, as the

* For a more detailed account of the population of Beloochistan, see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.

trade with India was completely at a standstill. The Indian Government now resolved to send off a commissioner to establish peace, and secure safe escorts for caravans. The commissioner, Major Sandeman, left British territory in December, and was received with great attentions by the Khan. The latter also promised safe escorts for the caravans from India, and showed himself inclined to treat with the rebels. But the murder of his chief opponents had irritated the people against him to such a degree that the British commissioner saw but little prospect of bringing about the desired result. In the mean while the commissioner of Sinde, Sir William Merewether, was ordered to proceed to the border, that he might be nearer to the scene of action. He accordingly made his headquarters in the border fortress of Jacobabad, whose garrison, consisting in part of 1,410 men, was considerably increased."

Major Sandeman, with his escort of 1,000 men, met the Khan and his rebellious chiefs at Mastung, and succeeded in bringing about a peace. In August the Khan signed a treaty, the principal provision of which is the security of the Bolan Pass. The Sirdar Alladina Kurd is intrusted with guarding the pass and keeping it open. For this he receives from the Indian Government 1,000 rupees per month. The Khan is to receive a certain sum for every camel that crosses the pass, while the tribes living in the pass are also to receive a certain sum. These dues are to be collected by a person to be appointed by the Indian Government. Emil Schlagintweit speaks as follows of the results of Major Sandeman's mission (*Augsburg Gazette*, No. 284): "After a stay of five months at the most important point of the Bolan Pass, the English expedition, consisting of five companies of infantry, 350 cavalry, and two mountain-cannon, returned from Kelat, whither it had been sent by the Indian Government, under the command of Major Sandeman, in order to give the necessary force to the propositions of this officer. Without firing a shot Sandeman succeeded in reconciling the different tribes which had been at war with each other for several years, and to bring them back under the sovereignty of the Khan of Kelat. This military promenade forms a turning-point in the British policy. For years the officers on the border had recommended this step, but it had been considered impossible for armed men to cross the border without being attacked, and being involved in a new war with tribes of Beloochistan and Afghanistan, which could only end with the further extension of British rule over an unfertile country, with a population decidedly reduced in wealth and intellectual qualities. Instead of these consequences ensuing, the troops were welcomed everywhere as peace-makers. Without any great exertion England has gained considerable renown among these border tribes."

A second expedition set out in October for Kelat from Simla, the residence of the Viceroy, bearing dispatches for the Khan. The object of this mission was to prepare the Khan for the visit of the Viceroy, who expected to make a trip through Sinde, and wished to have a meeting with the Khan.

BERTRAND, Félix, a Senator of France, born in 1808; died May 27, 1876. After holding different offices in the tribunals of Saint-Flour, and Ambert, and in the courts of appeal of Riom, Grenoble, and Bastia, he succeeded, in 1858, his uncle, as president of the Tribunal of Saint-Flour, his native town. He resigned this position a short time before the senatorial elections of 1876, in order to be eligible as senator, and was elected conjointly with M. Parieu from the department of Cantal. He called himself a liberal conservative.

BLAIR, Francis Preston, an American journalist, born at Abingdon, Washington County, Va., April 12, 1791; died at Silver Springs, Md., October 18, 1876. He was educated at Transylvania University, Kentucky, and studied law, but never entered upon the practice. He early took part in politics, and in 1824 supported Henry Clay for the presidency, but dissented from his views, especially in relation to the United States Bank. When in 1829 the nullification movement was developed in South Carolina, Mr. Blair published an article against it in a Kentucky newspaper, which attracted the attention of General Jackson, who invited the writer to become the editor of the *Globe*, a Democratic journal about to be established in Washington. The journal was commenced in November, 1830, and became the organ of the successive Democratic administrations, Mr. Blair retaining the control of it till 1845, when President Polk thought it necessary for the harmony of the party that the organ should be placed in other hands, offering Mr. Blair the position of minister to Spain, which was declined. He then retired to his estate of Silver Springs, Montgomery County, Md. In 1848 he withdrew from the regular Democratic party, and supported Mr. Van Buren for the presidency. After the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he took an active part in the organization of the Republican party. He was the father of Montgomery and of the late General Francis P. Blair, Jr.

BOSIO, Astyanax Scevola, a French sculptor, born about 1798; died July 5, 1876. He was a son of Jean Bosio, a well-known historical painter, and a pupil of the celebrated sculptor Baron Bosio, his uncle. His first works were exhibited in 1831, and at once gained for him considerable celebrity. Among his best-known works are a bust of Admiral Bougainville (1831), a young huntress nursing her wounded dog (1835), a statue of Flora (1840), and a large number of busts and bas-reliefs. He obtained a second medal in 1838, and the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1857.

BOSWORTH, Joseph, an English scholar, born about 1790; died in June, 1876. He was educated at Repton Grammar-School, received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws at Aberdeen, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Leyden in 1831. He subsequently studied at Cambridge, where he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1839. He was ordained deacon in 1814, and after holding several livings in England he was British chaplain in Rotterdam and Amsterdam between 1829 and 1841, where he translated the Common Prayer-Book into Dutch. In 1857 he was elected a member of Christchurch College, and was soon after appointed Professor of Anglo-Saxon in Oxford. In this position, and by his writings on the Anglo-Saxon language and kindred subjects, he gained great renown, being considered a high authority on this subject. He wrote: "The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar" (1823); "A Compendious Grammar of the Primitive English or Anglo-Saxon;" "A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language" (1838); "The Origin of the Danish Language;" "Abstract of Scandinavian Literature;" "Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations;" and "A Compendious Anglo-Saxon Dictionary" (1848). He published "King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Historian Orosius" (1855), and "The Description of Europe and the Voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan," by the same author, both with English translations. He also published "The Gospels in Gothic of 360, and in Anglo-Saxon of 995, in Parallel Columns with Wycliffe's Version of 1389 and Tyndale's of 1526" (1865; second edition, 1873). He was a member of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands, and fellow of numerous foreign literary societies.

BOWLES, Sir George, a British general, born in 1787; died in May, 1876. He received his commission as ensign in 1804, and served with Lord Catheart in the north of Germany in 1805–'6. He took part in the capture of Copenhagen in 1807; served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814; was present at the passage of the Douro; at the battles of Salamanca, Talavera, and Vittoria; at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos, and San Sebastian; at the capture of Madrid; at the passages of the Bidassoa, Nivelles, Nive, and Adour, and the investment of Bayonne. He was also present at the battles of Quatre-Bras and Waterloo, and at the capture of Paris. He was created a lieutenant and captain in 1810, major in 1815, lieutenant-colonel in 1821, colonel in 1837, major-general in 1846, lieutenant-general in 1854, and general in 1862. He was military secretary to the Duke of Richmond in Canada from 1818 to 1820; was deputy adjutant-general in the West Indies from 1820 to 1825, and was stationed in Canada from 1837 to 1843, having command of Lower Canada during the rebellion of 1838. From 1845 to 1851 he was Master of the Household to the Queen. Upon retiring from this office he was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and was created a K. C. B. and a G. C. B. in 1873.

BOYD, Sir Harley Hugh, fifth baronet of Ballycastle, county of Antrim, born November 2, 1853; died in July, 1876, on board the mail-steamer Trenton, off St. Helena. He was the only son of Sir John Augustus Hugh Boyd, Bart., R. N., by his wife Honora Mary, third daughter of the late Charles Biggs Calmady, Esq., of Longdon Hall, Devon. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, August 7, 1857. Dying unmarried, the title reverted to his uncle, the Rev. Frederick Boyd, M. A., rector of Holwell, Bedfordshire.

BRAGG, Braxton, an American general in the Confederate service, born in Warren County, N. C., about 1815; died in Galveston, Texas, September 27, 1876. He graduated at West Point in 1837, was appointed lieutenant of artillery, and served mainly in Florida till 1843, during the war with the Seminoles; from 1843 to 1845 he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, and, just before the breaking out of the war with Mexico, was ordered to Texas. In May, 1846, he was made captain by brevet for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Brown, Texas, and in June was made captain of artillery. He was present at the battle of Monterey, September 21st–23d, and was brevetted as major for gallant conduct there; and in 1847 he was brevetted as lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. From 1848 to 1855 he was engaged in frontier service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Fort Gibson, and Washita. In March, 1855, he was appointed major of cavalry, but declined, and received leave of absence. In January, 1856, he resigned his commission in the army, and retired to his plantation at Thibodeaux, La. In 1859–'61 he was Commissioner of the Board of Public Works of the State of Louisiana. When the civil war broke out he joined the Confederate side, was appointed brigadier-general, and placed in command at Pensacola. In February, 1862, he was made major-general, and ordered to join the Army of the Mississippi. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th; was raised to the full rank of general in place of General A. S. Johnston, killed at Shiloh; and after the evacuation of Corinth succeeded General Beauregard in command of the department. In August he left Tennessee at the head of a strong force, and entered Kentucky, but, after the battle of Perryville, October 8th, was forced to retreat, carrying with him a vast amount of supplies and many recruits from Kentucky. He was removed from his command and placed under arrest, but was soon restored, and resumed command of the force opposed to the Federal army under Rosecrans. He was checked by Rosecrans in the protracted contest of Stone River or Murfreesboro, December 26,

1862, to January 2, 1863; again encountered and defeated him at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863; but was decisively defeated by General Grant at Chattanooga, November 23d–25th. Shortly afterward he was relieved from command and called to Richmond, where for a time he acted as military adviser to President Davis, with whom he was a favorite. In the autumn of 1864 he led a small force from North Carolina to Georgia to operate against Sherman, but without success.

BRAZIL (Imperio do Brazil), an empire of South America, and the only monarchy in the Western Hemisphere. It extends from latitude 5° 10′ north to 33° 46′ south, and from longitude 34° 47′ to 74° 7′ west.* It is bounded on the north by the United States of Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and the Atlantic; on the east by the same ocean; on the south by Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay; and on the west by Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia.

The boundary-lines with Bolivia, Colombia, the Guianas, and the Argentine Republic, have not yet been officially defined.

The territory of the empire is divided into twenty provinces and one neutral municipality (*municipio neutro*), which, with their populations in 1876, and their capitals, are as follows:

PROVINCES.	Population.		Capitals.
	Free.	Slaves.	
Amazonas*	56,631	979	Manáos.
Pará	232,622	27,199	Belem, or Pará.
Maranhão	284,101	74,930	São Luiz.
Piauhy	178,427	23,795	Therezina.
Ceará*	689,773	31,913	Portaleza.
Rio Grande do Norte*	220,959	13,029	Natal.
Parahyba	341,643	20,914	Parahyba.
Pernambuco*	752,511	89,028	Recife.
Alagôas*	312,268	35,741	Maceió.
Sergipe	139,812	21,495	Aracajú.
Bahia	1,120,846	162,295	São Salvador, or Bahia.
Espirito Santo*	59,478	22,659	Victoria.
Rio de Janeiro	456,850	270,726	Nictheroy.
Municipio Neutro*	226,033	48,939	Rio de Janeiro.
São Paulo*	680,742	156,612	São Paulo.
Paraná*	116,162	10,550	Curitiba.
Santa Catharina*	144,818	14,984	Desterro.
São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul	364,002	66,876	Porto Alegre.
Minas Geraes	1,612,419	366,574	Ouro Preto.
Goyaz*	149,743	10,652	Goyaz.
Matto Grosso	53,750	6,667	Cuyabá.
Totals	8,223,620	1,476,567	
Uncivilized Indians	1,000,000	.....	
General total	10,700,187		

The area of Brazil has recently been estimated at 8,337,218 square kilometres, or 3,219,001 square miles. The areas of the three largest provinces—Amazonas, Matto Grosso, and Pará—are 732,054, 532,683, and 443,132 square miles, respectively; and that of Sergipe, the smallest province, is 15,093 square miles; and that of the neutral municipality, 538 square miles.

* The statistics given in this article are, save where otherwise expressed, taken from official returns for 1876.

In the table above given, the figures corresponding to the provinces marked thus, *, are according to the recent census; those for the other provinces are merely estimated. It is presumed with reason that, as soon as the census-returns shall have been completed, the total population of the empire will be found to exceed 12,000,000.

The number of uncivilized Indians, leading a nomadic life in the wilds and virgin forests of the interior, is reckoned to be about 1,000,000. The Government has constantly encouraged the efforts made to reclaim these savages to civilization and Christianity; and, despite the vast extent of territory over which they are disseminated, and the difficulty of obtaining an adequate corps of missionaries (there are but sixty-three at present engaged in the service), the results so far achieved are comparatively satisfactory. Many encampments have been established, particularly in the valleys of the Araguaya and the Amazon proper, for the performance of religious exercises, and for the education of the young, who readily acquire proficiency in reading, writing, and other elementary branches. The encampments, formerly under the exclusive control of the missionaries who founded them, are now, for the most part, subject to secular directors. The indigenous inhabitants, with the exception of a few small tribes, are of pacific habits and proverbial sobriety; they are endowed with great physical strength, are exceedingly agile and adroit, and easily trained to till the ground, work in the mines, and man the craft navigating the immense rivers of the interior. Yet their native proneness to wandering proves a serious obstacle to their fairly settling down to sedentary occupations.

The children are enticed to the encampments by presents of useful tools and instruments of iron, and there, simultaneously with the moral and intellectual instruction of both sexes, the males are prepared for carpenters, smiths, or other trades, while the females are usually employed as domestics.

There is a project on foot for the formation of a regular corps of official interpreters, speaking the principal Indian languages, and destined to be attached to the various military colonies situated mainly in the great centres of the aboriginal population. Several colleges have already been organized for the education of the Indians, the most important being those of Santa Isabel, in the valley of the Araguaya, and Manáos, capital of the province of Amazonas, and the Government intends to establish one at Mucury, on the banks of the river Doce, in the midst of the region mainly inhabited by the Botocudos.

The system of slavery, rendered necessary by force of circumstances, from the time of the foundation of the first European colonies on Brazilian soil, will, in the course of a few years, have altogether disappeared. By virtue of the law of September, 1871, no child of any

color or degree is any longer born to slavery. The slaves belonging to or employed by the Government, or in the service of the imperial household, were declared free on the day on which the abolition law was promulgated. The rural establishment of São Pedro de Alcántara, in the province of Piauhy, was prepared as a place of refuge for a portion of the slaves, who entered immediately upon the enjoyment of freedom, and they are there employed as laborers in the national demesne, and their children, born since the proclamation of the law, are reared in an institute specially devoted to that purpose and in charge of a director, a female teacher for the primary branches of education, and a priest for their moral and religious instruction. For the slaves owned by private individuals a special emancipation fund has been formed, to be applied yearly for the purchase of their freedom, agreeably to the regulations published in 1871.* The sums appropriated for that fund in the fiscal years 1871 and 1875 amounted to $2,304,-212; to which should be added the special appropriations in the several provinces, and donations from private philanthropists, from whom a large number of slaves receive their freedom every year.

The number of emancipated slaves from the end of 1871 to the commencement of 1876 was 6,000; and that of the children born of slave mothers since the law of abolition was issued, 64,000.

Naturalization is at present easily obtainable in Brazil, the only qualification required being a residence of two years within the empire, or of a like period abroad in the service of the Brazilian Government, and the evident intention of the applicant to remain in the country, or in its service, after he has become a citizen.

One of the chief necessities of the country being an increased population, special efforts are made by the Government for the accomplishment of that end. Among other inducements and privileges offered to immigrants† are the following:

The payment by the Government of the difference in the amount of passage-money from the port of departure to the United States and that to Brazil; the advancement of the full passage-money to families intending to settle in the government colonies; exemption from import duty on all effects the property of and brought into the country by the immigrants; a hunting-gun given to each adult; etc., etc.

There were in 1875 fifteen colonies immediately dependent upon the central Government, with a population of 23,018, against 16,412 in 1873; about a dozen others founded under the auspices of provincial governments, and a number belonging to private companies, some of whom, however, receive subsidies from the national Government. Though many of the colonies are in a prosperous condition, the Brazilian system of immigration has not hitherto been attended with so good results as that of the Argentine Republic. It would appear that the immigrants who fare worst in Brazil are those

BALSAM COPAIBA.

proceeding from the United Kingdom. In the second half of 1876, the British Emigration Commissioners were desired, by the Secretary for the Colonies, to give publicity to the following further caution to persons desiring to emigrate to Brazil:

In February, 1875, and again in June of the present year, the Emigration Commissioners were directed by her Majesty's Government to caution emigrants against proceeding to Brazil. It appears, however, by dispatches from her Majesty's minister at Rio de Janeiro, that emigrants have recently arrived from this country for the settlement known as Kittoland, in the province of Paraná, in Southern Brazil, and that accounts have been received at Rio that those emigrants are in a lamentable condition. Under these circumstances, the Emigration Commissioners have been directed to repeat their caution to persons invited to emigrate to Kittoland or any other settlement in Brazil, to consider well before they do so. Her Majesty's minister at Rio has sent home a statement made by a respectable emigrant, who proceeded to Kittoland in June last, to the effect that, on his arrival at the settlement, he found that it comprised very little table-land, but that there were heavy woods, and that, generally speaking, the spot was unfit for habitation. He added that not a single house had been erected, and that there was no road within twenty miles; that there were at that time in the settlement but three Englishmen, who were living under tents, and that the English emigrants whom he met at Curitiba, on his way to Kittoland, appeared to be in a deplorable condition. This statement was made on oath before her Majesty's minister at Rio, and is confirmed by two other British subjects, one of whom states that he had resided at Curitiba for eight years. In the end the emigrant returned to Rio, on his way to this country, having lost by his emigration no less than £175 in money, besides the value of tools and other articles he had taken with him. The Emigration Commissioners recommend persons invited to emi-

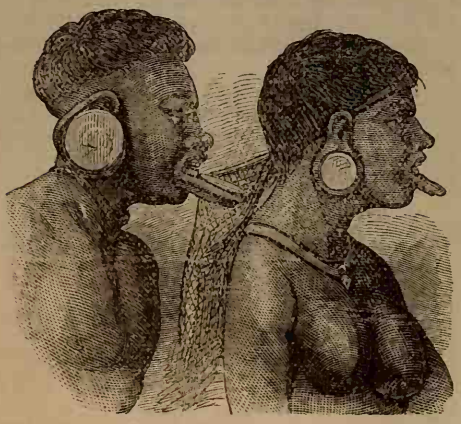
* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1872.

† *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

grate seriously to consider the above statement and to compare it with the expectation held out to them by the promoters of the emigration. If they do so, they cannot fail to see that it contradicts those expectations in several of the most important points. This is especially the case in regard to the promised erection of a "reception-house" for the accommodation of settlers on their first arrival, the provision of employment on public works for such as required it, the early construction of the tramway between the settlement and Curitiba, and the establishment of stores at which settlers might both purchase what they require and sell their surplus produce at fair prices. If, however, notwithstanding this caution, emigrants decide to proceed to the Kittoland settlement, the responsibility for any disappointment they may meet with will be their own.

(For the Constitution and Government of Brazil, reference may be made to the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.)

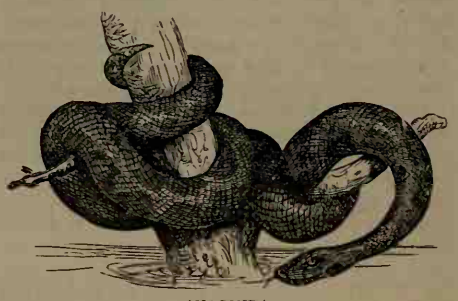
The Emperor, Dom Pedro II. de Alcántara, John Charles Leopold Salvador Bibiano Francis Xavier de Paule Leocadio Michael Gabriel Raphael Gonzague, born December 2, 1825, son of Dom Pedro I. de Alcántara (King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil), is the present sovereign. He reigned under tutelage, by virtue of the act of abdication of his father, from April 7, 1831, until July 23, 1840, when he was declared by law to have attained his majority; was crowned on July 18, 1841; and married on September 4, 1843, to Theresa Christina Maria, born March 14, 1822, daughter of the late King Francis I. of the two Sicilies.



BOTOCUDO INDIANS.

The new cabinet, formed June 25, 1875, is composed as follows: Interior, Councilor J. B. da Cunha Figueiredo, Senator; Justice, Councilor Diogo Velho, Deputy; Foreign Affairs, Baron de Cotegipe, Senator; War, Duke de Caxias, Senator, and President of the Council of State; Navy, Councilor L. A. Pereira Franco; Finance, Baron de Cotegipe (*ad interim*); and Public Works, Commerce, and Agriculture, T. J. Coelho de Almeida, Deputy.

The Council of State is made up of the following members in ordinary: Princess Imperial Donna Izabel; Prince Gaston d'Orléans, Count d'Eu; Senators—Viscount d'Abaeté; Marquis de São Vicente; Viscount do Rio Branco; J. T. Nabuco d'Aranjo; Viscounts de Muritiba, de Bom Retiro, de Jaguary, de Carvelhas, and de Nictheroy; and of the six members extraordinary: Senators—Viscount de Araxá; Duke de Caxias (President); J. P. Dias de Carvacho; J. J. Teixeira; Vice-Admiral J. R. de Lamare; and Dr. P. J. Loares de Souza.



ANACONDA.

The President of the Senate, which is composed of eight members elected for life, is Viscount de Jaguary; Vice-President, Viscount de Camaragibe.

The Chamber of Deputies, with 122 members elected for four years, has now for President Councilor M. F. Corrêa; Councilor A. J. Henriques; J. P. M. Portella; A. G. de Paula Fonseca.

The Archbishop of Bahia, J. G. de Azevedo (elevated in 1875), is Primate of all Brazil, and there are eleven bishops: those of Pará, São Luiz, Fortaleza, Olinda, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Marianna, Diamantina, Goyaz, and Cuyabá.

The regular army (peace footing) comprises a special corps (staff, 29 men; engineers, 56; states, 118; almoners, 79; sanitary corps, 145) of 427 men; twenty-one battalions of infantry, 9,864 men; five regiments, two detachments, one squadron, and four garrison companies of horse, 2,484; and three regiments and four battalions of artillery, with one battalion of engineers, 3,280: total, 16,055 men.

The strength of the army in time of war is fixed at 32,000 men.

The police force consists of 9,662 men, of whom 800 are in Rio de Janeiro.

The National Guard has been disbanded, to be reorganized in accordance with the results of a new census.

The Brazilian Government still maintains, in Paraguay, an occupation-brigade 1,500 strong —horse, foot, and artillery.

According to the terms of the law of February 27, 1875, governing military conscription, every Brazilian is in duty bound to take up arms to maintain the independence and integrity of the empire.

No army or navy officer can be deprived of his rank without trial.

The navy of the empire consists of 19 iron-clad steamers, 1 steam-frigate, 8 steam-corvettes, 23 steam-gunboats, 7 steam-transports, and 3 sail-of-the-line; the total armament is 230 guns, and the aggregate horse-power of the steamers 12,027. There were, besides, one school-ship, and one brig for midshipmen, both without armament; in process of construction, 1 steam iron-clad, and 4 steam-corvettes. There were in the navy 15 general staff officers, 338 first-class and 159 second-class officers, a sanitary corps 65 strong, 24 almoners, 215 accountants, 78 guardians, 33 engineers, 3,000 imperial marines, a naval battalion 913 strong, and 3,400 apprentices—total, 7,313.

Brazil is one of the few nations whose revenue persistently increases, it might be said, spite of all circumstances. The subjoined tables show the branches and amounts of the national revenue and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874:

REVENUE.

Custom-house	$36,826,086
Shipping duties	289,987
Railways	3,087,991
Post-Office	443,873
Telegraphs	61,459
Stamp-duties	2,094,745
Mutation duties	2,304,818
Taxes on industries, trade, etc	1,535,819
Income-tax	89,319
Real-estate tax	1,204,864
Licenses	253,924
Lottery-tax	826,080
Mines	21,652
Receipts extraordinary	890,318
Deposits	1,173,702
Slave liberation fund	631,125
Sundries	768,877
Total	$52,504,639
From the provinces	11,756,078
Municipal receipts	2,275,959
Total revenue	$66,536,676
Estimated revenue for same year	51,666,944
Surplus	$14,869,732

EXPENDITURE.

Ministry of the Interior	$3,732,219
Ministry of Justice	2,436,568
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	582,855
Ministry of the Navy	9,994,147
Ministry of War	9,699,015
Ministry of Finance	21,248,901
Ministry of Commerce	13,049,207
Total	$60,742,912
Estimated expenditure for same year	45,331,370
Deficit	$15,411,542
In the estimated budget for 1875–'76, the revenue figures at	$64,775,405
The expenditure at	60,511,158
Surplus	$4,264,247

The budget for the year 1875–'76 exhibits the estimated revenue at $64,775,405, and the expenditure at $60,511,158, leaving a surplus of $4,264,247.

The entire national debt amounted, in June, 1876, to $360,067,170, in the following manner:

Foreign debt	£19,815,400
Home funded	29,000,000
Floating debt	23,198,034
Total	£72,013,434
	or $360,067,170

Brazil has seven loans (all at Rothschild's) in London, which amounted in January, 1876, to the following sums:

1852	4½	per cents	£1,210,000,	emitted at 95
1859	5	"	270,000,	" 93
1860	4½	"	775,000,	" 90
1863	4½	"	2,690,000,	" 88
1865	5	"	6,184,200,	" 94
1871	5	"	3,385,000,	" 89
1875	5	"	5,301,200,	" 98
Total			£19,815,400	
			or $990,077,000	

The original amount of the above seven loans reached £23,222,000 ($116,110,000), showing that £3,406,600 ($17,033,000) has already been redeemed.

The home debt is made up as follows:

Government stocks, fours, fives, and sixes	£26,000,000
Gold bonds, 6 per cent	3,000,000
Government notes and Treasury bills	20,000,000
Orphan-fund, etc	3,200,000
Total	£52,200,000
	or $261,000,000

The six per cents are always above par, and these include almost the whole funded debt; 5 per cents only amount to £220,000 ($1,100,000), and 4 per cents to £12,000 ($60,000). About 84 per cent. of the home debt is held in Rio Janeiro, 3 per cent. in Bahia, and 12 per cent. in foreign countries—say:

In Brazil (Rio and Bahia)	£25,200,000
In England	2,100,000
In other countries	1,700,000
Total	£29,000,000
	or $145,000,000

The credit of Brazil on the London market ranks almost on a level with that of France, her 5 per cent. stock being usually near par. The home paper-money debt and Treasury bills do not include quite $20,000,000 of bank-notes not guaranteed by the state.

The Government paper-money of Brazil was only $85,000,000 before the Paraguayan War; but it rose to $110,000,000 in 1869; since then it has been reduced every year, being, in June, 1876, about $99,000,000, including Treasury bills. Besides the Government paper-money, three banks have the right of emission, viz.: the Bank of Brazil $16,500,000, including $3,350,000 at the branches of Pernambuco, Bahia, São Paulo, Minas, Maranhão, Pará, and Rio Grande do Sul.

The Bank of Bahia emits $800,000, and that of Maranhão $135,000; which, added to the sum for the Bank of Brazil, make up a total of $1,933,500 in bank emission.

No more recent returns of the commerce of Brazil have been published than those given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875; but, in the absence of new general tables, it may not be uninteresting to insert here a few statistical details relative to the chief articles of export from the empire.

Coffee.—This staple alone, which is cultivated from the Amazon southward to the province of São Paulo, and from the shores of the Atlantic westward to the most westerly limits of

the province of Matto Grosso, or throughout an area of nearly 1,200,000 square miles, has represented during the three quinquennial periods 1859–'74 almost one-half of the total value of the exports. Much care and attention are bestowed upon the culture and preparation for market of this article, the demand for which, in foreign countries, is constantly increasing, as may be seen in the subjoined tables for the five-year period of 1839–'44 and that of 1869–'74:

PERIODS.	Quantities.	Value.
1839–'44	184,113,261 lbs.	$10,377,928
1869–'74	363,251,290 "	51,743,664
Increase	179,138,029 lbs.	$41,365,736

Here is observed a mean annual increase of 2.86 per cent. in the quantity and of 11.72 per cent. in the value of the coffee sent out of the country during the periods mentioned.

But the rate of increase grew sensibly larger in the second of the two periods just mentioned, as attested by the subjoined comparative table of the quantities and values of the exports for the biennial periods of 1870–'72 and 1872–'74:

PERIODS.	Quantities.	Value.
1870–'72	289,091,833 lbs.	$43,405,992
1872–'74	413,773,944 "	64,030,072
Increase	124,682,111 lbs.	$20,624,080

The total quantity of coffee now produced in the empire is estimated at 572,000,000 lbs. per annum, of which one-fifth, approximately, is reserved for home consumption; and the total number of coffee-shrubs is stated, by competent authority, to be not under 600,000,000.

Cotton.—This staple has been constantly cultivated, from the early colonial times down to the present.

The following comparative table serves to exhibit the increase in the quantities and value of the cotton exported in the five-year periods 1839–'44 and 1869–'74:

PERIODS.	Quantities.	Value.
1839–'44	22,824,542 lbs.	$2,070,928
1869–'74	119,758,839 "	18,751,384
Increase	96,934,297 lbs.	$116,680,456

Sugar.—Sugar-culture, formerly very extensively carried on in Brazil, was somewhat neglected after the introduction of the coffee-shrub; but the production of sugar has been once more extended, and that, too, in a considerable degree, as is shown in the following comparative tables of the exports in the quinquennial periods 1839–'44 and 1869–'74:

PERIODS.	Quantities.	Value.
1839–'44	180,773,848 lbs.	$5,866,424
1869–'74	337,228,172 "	13,692,208
Increase	156,454,324 lbs.	$7,845,784

Hides—dry and salted—manifest in like manner a constant increase in quantity and value of exports. There were 61,451,372 lbs. of these commodities sent out of the country in the five years 1869–'74, at a value of $5,829,576, being more than double the quantity and nearly four times the value of the exports of the same articles in the quinquennial period 1839–'44.

It is calculated that there are at the present time 20,000,000 head of bovine cattle in Brazil, representing a value of $113,600,000.

India-rubber.—This important commodity, extracted from the *Siphonia elastica*, which grows spontaneously in great abundance in the provinces of Pará and Amazonas, from the sea-shore to a distance of some 2,000 miles westward, has become of late years the object of an immense trade, and is steadily advancing in value. Here follows a table of the exports of India-rubber for the same periods given in the foregoing tabular statistics:

PERIODS.	Quantities.	Value.
1839–'44	861,531 lbs.	$119,280
1869–'74	12,282,157 "	5,861,760
Increase	11,420,626 lbs.	$5,742,480

Tobacco, in the periods hitherto referred to, increased threefold in quantity exported, and more than eightfold in value. The exports do not, however, yet exceed 6,500,000 lbs. per annum, at a value of about $742,000.

At the beginning of 1876 there were, in Brazil, twenty-two lines of railway, with an aggregate length of 1,143 miles; sixteen lines in course of building, with an aggregate length of 830 miles; and some twenty-eight projected, to have a total length of 4,080 miles.

BRONGNIART, Adolphe Théodore, a French botanist, born January 14, 1801; died February 18, 1876. He was the son of Alexandre Brongniart, an eminent French naturalist. At an early age he devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences, particularly to that of botany, making the history of the cryptogams a special study. Before 1825 he published his "Classification des Champignons," and in 1828 he presented to the French Institute the first two volumes of his "Histoire des Végétaux Fossiles, ou Recherches Botaniques et Géologiques sur les Végétaux renfermés dans les Diverses Couches du Globe." The progress of this last-named work was interrupted by his feeble health. He was appointed, in 1833, Professor of Botany in the Museum of Natural History, and in 1852 Inspector-General of the University for the Natural Sciences. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in the place of Desfontaines, and in 1866 he was created a member of the Council for Secondary Special Instruction, and a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction. He was one of the founders of the "Annales des Sciences Naturelles," and contributed to this, as well as to other scientific

works, a large number of articles on botanical and physiological subjects. He also wrote the botanical part of the "Voyage de la Coquille" (1831), and "Énumération des Genres des Plantes cultivées au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle" (1843).

BROWNSON, ORESTES AUGUSTUS, LL. D., an American author, born at Stockbridge, Vt., September 16, 1803; died in Detroit, Mich., April 17, 1876. In his nineteenth year he joined the Presbyterian Church at Ballston, N. Y., where he was at the time attending an academy; but he afterward changed his views, and he became in 1825 a Universalist minister. He preached in different villages in Vermont and New York, and wrote for various religious periodicals in support of his new belief. His ecclesiastical position had grown into disfavor with him, when, making the acquaintance of Robert Owen, he was fascinated by schemes of social reform, and in 1828 he was prominent in the formation of the Working-men's party in New York, the design of which was to relieve the poorer classes by political organization; but he presently despaired of the effectiveness of this movement. Afterward the writings of Dr. Channing drew his attention to the Unitarians, and in 1832 he became pastor of a congregation of that denomination. In 1836 he organized in Boston the "Society for Christian Union and Progress," of which he retained the pastorate till he ceased preaching in 1843. Immediately after removing to Boston he published his "New Views of Christianity, Society, and the Church," remarkable for its protest against Protestantism. In 1838 he established the *Boston Quarterly Review*, of which he was proprietor, and almost sole writer, during the five years of its separate existence, and to which he contributed largely during the first year after it was merged in the *Democratic Review*, of New York. It was designed not to support any definite doctrine, but to awaken thought on great subjects, with reference to speedy and radical changes. To this end also he published in 1840 "Charles Elwood, or the Infidel converted," a philosophico-religious treatise, in the form of a novel. In 1844 he entered the Roman Catholic communion, to which he afterward remained attached. The method which he adopted in his philosophical system is the distinction between intuition (direct perception) and reflection (indirect or reflex knowledge). The mind is unconsciously intuitive; it does not, in intuition, know that it has intuition of this or that truth, because as soon as it knows or is conscious of the intuition it has reflex knowledge. Reflection can contain nothing which is not first in intuition. In order to reflect on that which we know intuitively, we must have some sensible sign by which the mind may apprehend or take hold of it. Such a sign is language, both in the ordinary and figurative sense of the word, which thus holds in his metaphysics a place corresponding to that which tradition holds in his religious system. The knowledge of God, he maintained, is intuitive. The ideal element of every intellectual act is God creating creatures, *ens creat existentias*. The later publications of Mr. Brownson are "The Spirit-Rapper" (1854), "The Convert, or Leaves from my Experience" (1857), and "The American Republic" (1865). From 1844 he conducted almost single-handed, in Boston and New York, *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, devoted especially to the defense of Roman Catholic doctrines, but also discussing politics and literature. This periodical was suspended in 1864, and revived in 1873, and continued to the close of 1875. He was invited by Dr. John H. Newman and others to accept a chair in the new university in Dublin, but he preferred to continue his labors in his native country. Translations of several of his works and essays have been published in Europe, where he is probably better known and appreciated than in this country.

BUCHHOLTZ, REINHOLD, a German naturalist, born in 1836; died April 17, 1876. He received his early education in the Gymnasium of Königsberg, and afterward in the Joachimsthal Gymnasium in Berlin. He then studied medicine as his profession, and natural history, in the Universities of Berlin and Greifswalde, but zoölogy was his favorite study. After graduating at Greifswalde, he settled there as practising physician, but soon went to Italy in order to make in Genoa and Naples thorough studies on the different animals inhabiting the sea. Although he had to struggle with great embarrassments, he was entirely successful, bringing home with him some valuable specimens of the animals of the Mediterranean. He then took part in the North Pole Expedition of the Hansa, sharing all the adventures and privations of that ill-fated vessel. The loss of his collections and instruments on board of the Hansa affected him so much that in a fit of insanity he left his companions on the coast of Greenland. He was found among the icebergs, almost frozen, and was brought home by the mate of the Hansa. He was placed in an asylum, where he was cured in a comparatively short time, so that he soon again resumed his studies. He now wrote several articles about the expedition of the Hansa, and was soon after appointed professor in the University of Greifswalde. In 1872, in company with two young physicians, he went to the west coast of Africa to explore the mouths of the Niger. One of his companions died of yellow fever, while Buchholtz returned to Greifswalde in 1875, after having passed through a shipwreck on the Madeira Islands, and various other dangers. In 1876 he was appointed ordinary professor at Greifswalde, in recognition of his services. But the dangers and privations of his travels had been too much for him, and had completely undermined his health.

BURRELL, Sir Percy, Bart., M. P., was born in 1812; died July 20, 1876. He was educated at Westminster and at Christchurch, Oxford. He was a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county of Sussex, and a captain in the Eighteenth Sussex Rifle Volunteers. In 1862 he was elected for the borough of Shoreham, and kept this seat up to his death. In politics he was a moderate Conservative, declaring himself in favor of "national education being based on religion." The ancestors of the family were the Burrells of Brooke Park, near Alnwick, one of whom married a daughter of Sir Walter de Wodeland, equerry to the Black Prince.

BUSHNELL, Horace, D. D., an American clergyman, born at New Preston, Conn., in 1802; died at Hartford, February 17, 1876. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, was teacher in an academy at Norwich, Conn., and in 1829 became tutor in Yale College, and at the same time studied law, and afterward theology. In 1833 he became pastor of the North Congregational Church in Hartford, where he continued with eminent ability until 1859, when ill health compelled him to resign. In 1837 he delivered at Yale College the Phi Beta Kappa oration on the "Principles of National Greatness," and in 1847 published "Christian Nurture," in which he discussed the subject of religious education, and treated of the family as a religious institution. In 1849 appeared "God in Christ," three discourses previously delivered, with a preliminary "Dissertation on Language as related to Thought." The views herein expressed respecting the doctrine of the Trinity were questioned, and the author was called upon to answer a charge of heresy before the Clerical Association, of which he was a member. The charge was not sustained. In further explanation and defense of his views, he published in 1851 a work entitled "Christ in Theology," in which he argued that systematic orthodoxy is not attainable, and that human language is incapable of expressing with any exactness theological science. His other principal works are: "Sermons for the New Life" (1858); "Nature and the Supernatural" (1858); "Work and Play" (1864); "Christ and His Salvation" (1864); "The Vicarious Sacrifice" (1865); "Moral Uses of Dark Things" (1868); and "Woman's Suffrage, the Reform against Nature" (1869). He also published many addresses, and was a frequent contributor to religious periodicals.

BUTCHER, Samuel, Bishop of Meath, born in 1811; died July 22, 1876. He was the second son of Vice-Admiral Butcher, R. N. He received his education in Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1837. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History, in 1852 Regius Professor of Divinity, and in 1866 Bishop of Meath. He was a member of her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and enjoyed precedence, in right of his see, as premier bishop in that kingdom. He was the ninetieth holder of the see in succession since its foundation in the sixth century. He wrote "An Introductory Lecture on the Study of Ecclesiastical Literature" (1851), "Sermons on the Crimean War" (1854), "On the Present State of the Romish Controversy in Ireland" (1855), "On the Relative Value of Human and Divine Knowledge" (1857), "On the Conservative Character of the English Reformation" (1862), "Some Thoughts on the Supreme Authority of the Scriptures" (1864), and "Two Sermons on Dr. Pusey's 'Eirenicon'" (1866).

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CABALLERO, Fernan, the *nom de plume* of the Spanish novelist Cecilia de Arrom, born in 1797; died in July, 1876. She was born in Switzerland, and was the daughter of Böhl von Faber, a German merchant. Having been educated in Germany, she went to Spain with her father in 1813, where the latter had a large business. Having become a widow after a short period of married life, she married the Marquis de Arco-Hermeso, and, when the latter had died in 1835, the lawyer Arrom. As his widow she has lived in Seville since 1863. In 1849 she published her first novel, "La Gaviota," which was followed by a number of others, among which may be particularly mentioned "La Familia de Alvareda," "Clemencia," "Lágrimas," and "Ella." She also published several collections of smaller tales. Her works from the beginning attracted general attention in Spain, which soon spread to France, Germany, and other European countries. She was the founder of modern realistic romance in Spain, whose people she described with wonderful truth and accuracy. But in all her works she showed herself an ardent Spaniard, and her writings are of a national character, like those of few other writers of fiction. Her object was to encourage the Spaniards to hold on to their old customs, their old faith, and to return to the old monarchy. In this way she expected to see a regeneration of Spain brought about. Her "Cuentas Poesias Populares Andaluces" (1859) were the first collection of Spanish popular tales and songs. Her principal works were translated into English, German, French, and Italian.

CABRERA, Don Ramon, Count of Morella, a Carlist general, born August 31, 1810; died August 29, 1876. He studied theology in his youth, but, as the life of a priest did not suit

him, he entered the ranks of the Carlists, among whom he soon became known for his bravery and his cruelty, particularly for the latter. In 1837 he took part in the expedition of Don Carlos against Madrid, on which he received the title of Count of Morella, in consequence of a successful battle at Morella. Espartero, who had command of the Christinos, repulsed the Carlists, whose cause from that time gradually declined. Maroto, the Carlist commander-in-chief, concluded the convention of Vergara, España was murdered, and only Cabrera succeeded in maintaining himself in the mountains of Aragonia. In 1840 he was defeated by O'Donnell, driven to Catalonia, and finally forced on July 6, 1840, to cross the French border. For one year he was a prisoner in the fortress of Ham, then went to Lyons, and from there protested against the resignation of Don Carlos. In 1848 he again tried to carry the standard of revolt into Spain, but was defeated and forced to flee. After the battle of Pastoral, on January 17, 1849, he was driven to France, remained there for a short time, and then went to England, where he married Miss Richards, a very rich lady. In 1850 he sought in vain to bring about complications between the kingdom of Naples and Spain, and, having been expelled from the former country, he retired entirely from the political field, taking no part in the Carlist rising in 1854 against the rule of Espartero and O'Donnell. In the last Carlist war, which came to an end in 1876, he openly took the part of Don Alfonso XII., who confirmed all his titles and dignities which he had received from Don Carlos. The address which he issued to the Carlists, calling upon them to lay down arms, produced but little effect, while Don Carlos had him tried by court-martial, which sentenced him to death *in contumaciam*.

CALIFORNIA. The twenty-first session of the Legislature of California began on the 6th of December, 1875, and continued until April 3, 1876. The number of acts approved by the Governor was 585; but scarcely any of these were of special importance. The leading subjects of consideration and discussion were finally left without any practical action. Among these was a general plan of irrigation for the State, reform of the educational system, prevention of what was known as the "land monopoly," the regulation of agricultural and mining interests, reform in the penal system, and other matters, which occupied a large share of attention, and were the subjects of reports and bills, but of no enactments. The subject of retrenchment in government expenses was referred to a special committee, which made an elaborate report, pointing out wherein the expenditures were extravagant, and could be reduced, but nothing was done either in the appropriations or tax-levy to diminish materially the cost of administration.

The question of calling a convention for the revision of the constitution of the State occupied considerable attention. The Legislature of 1873–'74 had provided for submitting the question to a vote of the people, declaring in the act for that purpose that "a majority of the aggregate vote of the State cast for members of the Legislature being in favor of a convention, said convention shall be deemed to have been called." The provision of the constitution which relates to calling a convention for its revision uses this language: "If it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting at such election have voted in favor of calling a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next

STATE SEAL OF CALIFORNIA.

session, provide by law for calling a convention, to be holden within six months after the passage of such law." At the election of 1875 a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition for a Constitutional Convention were in favor of it, but the number was much less than a majority of all the votes cast at the same election for other purposes. The question, therefore, arose whether the vote of the people authorized the calling of a convention. A bill for the purpose was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Two reports were made, a minority of the committee recommending that the bill pass, and the majority recommending its indefinite postponement. The minority took the ground that it was the intent of the constitution that a majority of the electors voting on the proposition for a convention should determine whether it was to be held, and the majority maintained that a majority of the persons voting at the election for any purpose was necessary. The majority report was finally adopted. A bill originating in the Assembly for the same purpose was passed by that body, but defeated in the Senate. An act was passed recommending the electors of the State to vote at the next election on the amendments of the constitution, proposed by the Legislature of 1873–'74.

The subject of regulating railroads occupied a very large share of attention during the session. No fewer than four bills were introduced and debated at considerable length. They were all referred to a committee, which made an

elaborate report on the general subject of railroad legislation, and recommended the passage of an act, originating in the Senate, known as the "O'Connor bill." This was passed, and received the approval of the Governor on the 3d of April. It provides that the Governor shall, on or before the 15th of May, 1876, appoint three competent persons as Commissioners of Transportation, who shall be in no way connected with or interested in railroad business, and who shall serve two years, or until their successors are appointed. They must qualify by taking an appropriate oath, and entering into bonds of $10,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. Each commissioner is to be paid $3,000 per annum, and a secretary may be employed, at a salary of $1,800. It is made the duty of the commissioners to inspect railroads and require them to be kept in a safe condition. All companies are required to file with the commissioners copies of their tariffs of charges, their rules, regulations, and instructions to employés in force on the 1st of January, 1876, and to make no changes in them. The president, or other executive officer in charge of each railroad company, is required to furnish detailed information of its affairs, sixty-three items being designated of the information to be given, covering the amount of stock and debts of the road, cost and equipment, characteristics, operations of the last year, earnings, and expenses. Neglect to furnish this information is made punishable by fine of $100 to $1,000. Authority is given to the commissioners to examine the books and papers and the officers and employés of any railroad company in order to ascertain its condition and management. In case of dispute the commissioners may fix the route of any new line, determine the compensation to be made by one railroad to another for transportation, and determine the time-tables, accommodations, etc., required by the public. Awards by the commissioners are subject to revision in the county courts, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. Extortion and discrimination are defined and prohibited under penalties, to be exacted by the commissioners. The substance of the definition of extortion is demanding or receiving more than the regular specified rates for fare, freight, storage, or delivery, and discrimination is demanding or receiving more or less of one person than another for a like service. The issue of free passes is restricted to the directors, officers, and employés of the railroads, with their families, the officers and agents of other railroads, and of telegraph companies, destitute persons, the State Commissioners, and their employés traveling on official business, public messengers, troops and persons entitled by existing laws or contracts to free transportation. There is a penalty of $100 for issuing free passes to others than those designated. It is made the duty of the commissioners to investigate violations of the law and prosecute suits therefor.

Among the bills which were prominent in the deliberations, but which failed to pass, was one to simplify the school system, one repealing the compulsory education law, one compelling publishers of libels to make retraction, and one requiring the signature of the writer to be appended to all newspaper articles. Among the other acts passed was one to regulate the practice of medicine, requiring all practitioners to have a diploma, either from some medical institution or from a board of examiners authorized and established by the act; one abolishing the Board of Tide Land Commissioners; one repealing the act to permit the voters of every town or city to vote on the question of granting licenses for the sale of liquor; and one establishing a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A committee of the Assembly, appointed to examine into the affairs of the State Land-Office, having reported unfavorably on its administration, a commission was provided to inquire more thoroughly into all matters relating to the sales and disposal of the public lands of the State. Its report was made to the Governor on the 14th of October. This showed that the fees of the office of Surveyor-General and Register of the Land-Office from December 4, 1871, to December 6, 1875, amounted to $74,713.36, of which $42,499.97 was unaccounted for. The Surveyor-General during that period claimed to have expended $31,004.07 for extra clerk-hire, maps, certificates, postage, expressage, and traveling-expenses. Allowing these items, there was still $11,211.32 unaccounted for. Besides the fees of the office, there had been expended by it $65,565.60 drawn from the State Treasury. The commission concluded that "lamentable extravagance (to use the mildest possible language)" had "characterized the official conduct of the ex-Surveyor-General."

The subject of Chinese immigration was taken up by the Legislature and an investigation by a commission of the Senate ordered to take place during the recess. The following resolutions were also adopted:

Whereas, It is the duty of the General Government to promote the welfare of its citizens by the enactment of wise laws, and to advance their material interests by treaties of friendship and commerce with foreign nations, by conceding to their subjects such rights as they allow our citizens to enjoy in their territories; and—

Whereas, Our present treaty with China grants to her subjects privileges for which in return we receive no corresponding advantages, but which bring to our shores large numbers of her people, many of whom come among us to pursue an immoral vocation, which has made certain quarters of our towns and cities localities where human degradation is seen in its most abhorrent forms; and—

Whereas, The laboring element that is brought among us from China by organized companies of capitalists is not of a desirable character as residents, because, owing to the low standard of living on which it can subsist, it deprives our own working-people of employment in industries which they have learned only by a long apprenticeship; and—

Whereas, Pauper wages for our own working-

classes, who have wives and children depending on them for support, result from the maintenance of the treaty with China, which largely contributes to fill our poor-houses and hospitals with unwilling inmates as the only shelter they can obtain from poverty and sickness caused by loss of work; and—

Whereas, It is against public policy that under any present pretext whatever encouragement should be given by treaty stipulations, or otherwise, to the immigration of a servile laboring element among us: therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to have Articles V. and VI. of our treaty with China modified, so as to discourage the further immigration of Chinese to our shores, by appropriate action on the part of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress at as early a day as possible.

Before the Senate commission entered upon its inquiry, a public meeting was held in San Francisco for the expression of the sentiment of the people on the subject. Governor Irwin addressed the meeting, declaring that the influx of the Chinese threatened a subversion of our civilization and the degradation of American labor. An address was adopted setting forth the extent of Chinese immigration, its effect upon industry, morals, and health, and the necessity of some action to put a check upon it. Among the statements of the address were the following:

Altogether they cannot be made more than in a partial degree amenable to the laws of the several States they have invaded; they, in effect, constitute a vast secret society, governed by laws and controlled by officials of their own; beyond the reach of the legally constituted authorities of the land, they are for the most part so singularly regardless of the laws of health in their mode of living and so difficult to be brought within sanitary regulations, especially as to proper ventilation in their crowded abodes, as to constitute wherever they are found in numbers a startling menace to public health.

They will never acquire our language except for the purpose of perfecting themselves for certain employment. Their civilization is not in accordance with ours. Their numbers make them as formidable, and their habits as destructive, as the locusts of Egypt or the grasshoppers of Kansas.

We look upon them with fear and alarm. No superiority of race or intelligence can resist such superiority of numbers. They are not of us, and we invoke the protection of the General Government against the invasion now upon us and with which we are threatened.

The committee give their denial to the sentimental error that the Chinese are distinguished for the peculiar possession of the virtues of industry and are a law-abiding and inoffensive population. The truth is, that in the city of San Francisco there are not less than ten thousand Chinese belonging to the criminal classes, and number among them the most abandoned and dangerous of criminals; that they are more difficult to manage by the police authorities than the same class among the white people, and are entirely out of the pale of any possible reformation.

The committee are informed, upon intelligent Chinese authority, that this class is dangerous, and a constant source of terror to their own people, embracing as it does gamblers, opium-eaters, hangers-on upon dens of prostitution, and men of abandoned and violent character who live upon their countrymen by levying black-mail, and exacting tribute from all classes of Chinese society.

The address closed with the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the sentiments embodied in the foregoing address are expressions of the opinion of this assemblage, and in view of the facts therein set forth we earnestly recommend the Congress of the United States to give this matter of Chinese immigration its immediate and earnest attention.

Resolved, That the people of California, in their perfect loyalty to the Government and the law, recognize their duty to the Chinese now among us, promising them protection and all their rights, and a guarantee of all the privileges to which they are entitled under existing laws.

Resolved, That in relation to the continuing immigration of Chinese, we claim the right, from our superior knowledge of the results of this immigration and our observation of its practical workings, and as an intelligent part of the American people, to declare our unalterable hostility to it, to say that the bulk of this immigration is pure and simple peonage.

Resolved, That the majority of the immigrants are coolies, in bondage to secret organizations more powerful than our courts, and held in servitude for debt—a slavery only terminable at the will of masters over whom our laws have no control.

Resolved, That this system is immoral and brutalizing—worse than African slavery. It involves systematic violation of our State and municipal laws, and is attended by murder, false and forcible imprisonment, perjury, subornation, kidnapping, and the sale of women for the purpose of prostitution.

Resolved, That the presence of these people in our midst has a tendency to demoralize society and minister to its worst vices; it aids to corrupt and debauch our youth, and the labor of this servile class comes in direct competition with the labor of American citizens. It degrades industrial occupations, drives white labor from the market, multiplies idlers and paupers, and is a menace to Christian civilization. If these things be true—and we challenge their successful denial—then we have a right to demand of Congress that it shall investigate, and then legislate for the abatement of this evil: therefore—

Resolved, That the general committee having this meeting in charge shall appoint, the mayor of the city approving, not to exceed five reputable citizens of San Francisco, intelligent upon this Chinese question, who shall proceed to Washington, and, having submitted this address and these resolutions to the Houses of Congress, shall earnestly urge such legislation as may be necessary to meet the requirements of this occasion.

The Senate commission pursued its investigation for several weeks during the months of April and May, and took a large mass of testimony concerning the character and effects of Chinese immigration. In the latter part of the year a committee of the Federal Senate visited the State for the purpose of inquiring into the same subject. The official reports have not yet been made public.

There was no State election this year, but conventions of the political parties were held for the purpose of appointing delegates to the national conventions. That of the Republicans took place at Sacramento, on the 27th of April. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have undiminished faith in the integrity of the Republican party of the nation; that

in its principles is the only security of national existence, prosperity, and honor.

Resolved, That in suppressing the great rebellion, begun and prosecuted by one wing of the Democratic party, countenanced and aided by the other, and in destroying slavery and preserving the nation, the Republican party justly earned the gratitude of the lovers of liberty and good government everywhere; yet as a political party it cannot long endure and receive popular support solely on renown already achieved, however brilliant, but must go forward and courageously deal with other questions now demanding consideration, and that among such questions there is none more pressing or important than reform in the civil service of the Government, and the complete extirpation of the *spoils system*, inaugurated by the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we both admire and approve the action of those who have been, and are still, engaged in the prosecution and punishment of official dishonesty; that we are in favor of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers.

Resolved, That the Republican party of California deprecates now, as it has done at all times in the past, the presence among us of hordes of servile Chinese, inimical to our advancement as a nation; that, while the Democratic party has repeatedly resolved against the introduction of these people, it has never taken action to prevent it; that we fully indorse the course of our representatives, to whom is due the credit of the only laws of reform upon this subject; that we are in favor of such a modification of the existing treaty with China as will effectually prevent any further influx of these people into our State.

Resolved, That we favor a return to metallic currency, and the restoration of the silver coin of the United States to its constitutional equality with gold as a legal tender.

Resolved, That the funded debt of the nation, the principal and interest of which was by law made payable in gold, should be so paid, and that any and every scheme of repudiation, direct or indirect, meets the hearty condemnation of the Republicans of California.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this State is not to be trusted as a national party with the possession of the presidential office or of Congress, because of its purpose to add hundreds of millions to the national debt, for pensions to Confederate soldiers, claims for cotton, legally and justly confiscated, and, in the end, over a thousand millions as compensation for the loss of slaves of the South; the allowance of which would most surely result in another war, since loyal Union men will never peaceably consent to be taxed to pay treason for its losses.

After the delegates had been appointed, the following additional resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That while the Republican party contains many men who, by their recognized ability and devotion to the principles of the party, have proved themselves worthy of public support and confidence, and capable of filling honorably the highest office in the gift of the people, the Republican party of California especially recognizes in the Hon. James G. Blaine an eminently able and tried exponent of the principles of the party, of large experience in public life, of the purest public and private character, and possessing in a marked degree those personal qualities which would do honor to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That while thus expressing our preference for the Hon. James G. Blaine, yet, having confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of our delegates to the National Convention, we leave them unembarrassed by instructions, and free to exercise their own deliberate choice in the convention, as the interests of the country may in their judgment seem to demand.

The Democratic Convention was held in San Francisco, on the 24th and 25th of May. A State Central Committee and delegates to the St. Louis Convention were chosen. The platform enunciated the following principles:

1. Fidelity to all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.
2. The perpetual union of all the States, with local self-government in every section.
3. Civil-service reform and the restoration of the tests of honesty, fidelity, and capacity, in the qualification of public officers.
4. Retrenchment and economy in the Federal, State, and municipal administration, lessening the burdens on labor by the reduction of offices and taxation.
5. The exposure and speedy punishment by penal laws of the corruption and peculation in the administration of public affairs.
6. The private use and appropriation of public funds by official custodians means embezzlement and robbery. Official accountability exacted and enforced by a better administration of the civil and criminal laws.
7. State corporations supervisable by and subordinate to State legislation in the interests of the people.
8. Free schools, exempt from all sectarian control, and a free press, accountable for abuses to the civil and criminal laws.
9. The preservation of the public faith and credit, and the honest payment of the public debt.
10. The money of the Constitution, gold and silver, the only legal tender.
11. A tariff for purposes of revenue only.
12. No Chinese immigration. It is so thoroughly obnoxious to our people and institutions that its prohibition is imperatively demanded, and all the powers of the Government should be exerted to that end.

A resolution was adopted, declaring that the vote of the State in the National Convention should be cast by a majority of the delegates. Then the following was adopted by acclamation, under a suspension of rules:

Whereas, The Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State of New York, by his manly defense of the people against the corrupt schemes of political tricksters, has proved himself to be a true reformer and a fit champion of the people in conflict with official corruption, and by his bold advocacy of the hard-money circulating medium of our country he has made himself an unobjectionable leader of the Democratic party: therefore, be it

Resolved, That his nomination as President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention would be acceptable to the Democratic party of California as a glorious victory in the cause of honest government.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the State on the 11th of February, in the case of the People *vs.* the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, to the effect that mortgages and credits are not subject to taxation. The constitution of the State provides that "taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. All property in this State shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; but assessors and collectors of town, county, and State taxes shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district, county, or town in which the property taxed for State, county, or town purposes is situated." The political code of the State re-

quires that all property shall be taxed, and declares that personal property includes "money, goods, chattels, evidences of debt, and things in action." Judge McKinstry, in delivering the opinion of the court, maintained that "evidences of debt and things in action" could not be regarded as property within the meaning of the constitution. He said:

That causes of action are dependent on too many contingencies to be capable of appraisement which shall accord with any rule of equality or uniformity of value, is too plain for argument. Yet the constitution requires that all property shall be assessed on the *ad valorem* principle by local assessors. All property which is visible and tangible is capable of such assessment; choses in action are not. The word "property" has been used in our language in several senses; but in the case in hand we cannot be limited to the meaning given it by the code, but may also—and such is our duty—look for its meaning in the constitution. The constitution provides that no property, as property, shall be taxed, except such as is capable of a valuation by the assessors, which shall be ratably equal and uniform with that affixed to all other property. . . .

It is property in possession or enjoyment, and not merely in right, which must ultimately pay every tax. The Legislature may declare that a cause of action shall be taxed, but a cause of action cannot pay the tax; and this because it has, and can have, no value independent of the tangible wealth out of which it may be satisfied. . . .

He who has the property in possession must be taxed on its value, and the value once taxed cannot be retaxed without a violation of the constitutional provision that each value shall be taxed proportionately to the sum of all the values.

The sovereign power of the people employing the prerogative of taxation regards not the claims of individuals on individuals, but deals with the aggregate wealth of all; that which is supposed to be unlimited is here limited by an inexorable law which parliaments cannot set aside, for it is only to the actual wealth that governments can resort, and, that exhausted, they have no other property resource. This is as certain as that a paper promise to pay money is not money. . . .

The facts of the present case do not present any question as to the power of the Legislature to require the payment of a specific sum by way of license for the transaction of a practical business, or the performance of particular acts. The views above expressed remove the objection heretofore resorted to, that the creditor cannot complain if the debtor shall pay a double tax. The creditor can always complain, because the credit should not be taxed at all, inasmuch as it has no independent value, and therefore cannot be taxed in proportion to such value (as part of the aggregate of value) in the manner required by the constitution.

Judge Miles concurred fully in Judge McKinstry's views. Chief-Justice Wallace and Judge Crockett submitted separate but concurrent opinions. Chief-Justice Wallace said:

This provision of the constitution established the cardinal rule that property taxation in this State should always be imposed upon an *ad valorem*, as contradistinguished from a specific basis, and may be paraphrased thus: "All the actual wealth within this State shall be equally burdened with the support of the government." That "property" as here employed in the constitution, and "actual wealth" as used in the paraphrase, are synonymous, and that each of them alike excludes mere credits, is believed to be demonstrable. In the nature of things, both the scale of public expenditure indulged and the consequent degree of taxation necessary for its supply have reference to the actual aggregate wealth of the political community to which government looks for support. These habitually vary as the State is popularly said to be comparatively rich or comparatively poor.

The Legislature, in making up the budget, must necessarily, therefore, look to the aggregate amount of actual wealth in the hands of the people, and borne upon the tax-rolls. This constitutes the capacity to pay, which it is always indispensable for the statesman to consider. And in considering it, how, it may be asked, can it be supposed that the aggregate wealth of the people—their actual capacity to pay taxes—is at all made up of credits—the mere indebtedness owing by individual members of the body politic to others of its members?

An answer would perhaps most readily be found in supposing, were such a thing possible, that the entire tax-rolls exhibited nothing but such indebtedness. Taxation attempted under such circumstances would of course be wholly fanciful, as having no actual basis for its exercise.

It must result, therefore, that mere credits are a false quantity in ascertaining the sum of wealth which is subject to taxation as property, and that, in so far as that sum is attempted to be increased by the addition of those credits, property taxation, based thereon, is not only merely fanciful, but necessarily the unconstitutional imposition of an additional tax upon a portion of the property already once taxed.

Mr. Justice Crockett, speaking of former decisions, said:

I am satisfied, upon more mature deliberation, and in the light of the later and more exhaustive arguments of the questions, that the former rulings on this point cannot be supported. The constitution being the fundamental law, it is of the utmost consequence to the people that its provisions should be properly construed. This is peculiarly true of those provisions relating to the power of taxation—a power more subject to abuse than any other, and which directly affects the interest of every citizen. Whatever weight may be due to the rule of *stare decisis*, as applied to other subjects, it ought not, in my opinion, to prevent a return to a proper construction of those provisions of the constitution which affect the vital question of taxation. No great property rights have grown up under the former construction, which can be injuriously affected by the change in the rule, and I discover no sufficient reason for persisting in a construction, the only effect of which, in a large majority of cases, is to inflict upon the borrowers of money an unjust and oppressive system of double taxation. That this is the necessary result of a tax on debts secured by mortgage for money loaned is, in my opinion, too plain to admit of debate.

Mr. Justice Rhodes dissented from these opinions and from the judgment of the court, which reversed the decision of the lower court and remanded the case.

The following industrial and commercial statistics of California, for 1875, were received too late for the last volume of this work:

PRODUCTS.	Quantity.
Wheat	20,000,000 centals.
Wheat and flour exports	9,000,000 "
Gold and silver	$90,000,000
Coinage of San Francisco Mint	$32,069,000
Lumber	362,000,000 feet.
Wool	43,500,000 pounds.
Wine	8,000,000 gallons.
Quicksilver	44,000 flasks.
Exports of merchandise by sea	$30,455,000
Tonnage movement of Central Pacific Railroad	1,365,731,003 pounds.

PRODUCTS.	Quantity.
Tonnage movement of Southern Pacific Railroad	451,854,741 pounds.
Deposits in savings-banks	$72,500,000
Banking capital	$150,000,000
Corporation dividends disbursed	$28,000,000

The total acreage of wheat in 1876 was 2,169,000 acres, and the yield 24,776,000 centals; barley, 613,000 acres, 10,066,000 centals. The gold yield for 1876 was estimated in November at $20,000,000.

The census of school-children, for the years 1874 and 1875, was as follows:

PUPILS.	1874.	1875.
Whites, five to seventeen years	157,511	169,383
Increase over 1873	.....	139,596
Negroes, same age	1,064	1,067
Increase over 1873	.....	123
Indians, same age	1,142	1,113
Increase over 1873	.....	43
Totals	159,717	171,563
Increase over 1873	.....	22,953
Total children under five years	74,876	78,650
Increase over 1873	.....	8,564

ATTENDANCE.

PUPILS.	1874.	1875.
Census children attending school at any time of the year	105,890	116,896
Average daily attendance of census children	63,651	69,658
Average census children belonging to public schools	70,279	77,350
At private schools at any time in the year—census children	14,149	15,021
Percentage of census children who have attended only public schools	8.86	8.75
Ditto who have attended only private schools in 1873	.....	8.04
At no school during the year—census children	39,678	39,646

NATIVITIES.

Of 224,633 children in 1874 and 252,301 in 1875, the nativities were:

PUPILS.	1874.	1875.
Native born, both parents native born	109,742	125,119
Native born, one parent foreign born	24,207	26,962
Native born, both parents foreign born	85,887	93,776
Foreign born, children	4,797	6,444

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

SCHOOLS.	1873.	1874.	1875.
School-districts in California	1,462	1,512	1,579
First-grade schools	465	718	875
Second-grade schools	761	737	770
Third-grade schools	642	550	545
Total schools	1,868	2,005	2,190

The value of school property in 1875 was $5,068,678.30; receipts from all sources for school purposes, $3,390,359.30; apportionment per child, $19.76.

CAMERON, J. DONALD, Secretary of War, is the eldest son of Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and was born in Harrisburg, about 1830. Until the present year, he has never held public office, but for ten years past has taken a prominent part in Pennsylvania politics. For a number of years he was President of the Northern Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, in which position he was succeeded by Colonel Thomas A. Scott, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a controlling interest in the Northern Central. Mr. Cameron was a prominent member of the Republican State Convention which met at Harrisburg in March, 1876, and by it was chosen as the head of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Convention which assembled in Cincinnati in June. May 22, 1876, Mr. Cameron was nominated by President Grant as Secretary of War, and was promptly confirmed by the Senate. The new Secretary is regarded as a man having administrative abilities of a high order.

CAPERTON, ALLEN T., was born near Union, Monroe County, Va. (now West Va.), November 21, 1810; died in Washington, July 26, 1876. He graduated at Yale College in 1832, and studied law at Staunton, Va. He was for several years a member of the Virginia Legislature, his last term in the Senate being in 1859–'60. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1861, and opposed secession until the beginning of hostilities. He was elected to the Confederate States Senate, and served till the fall of the Confederacy. He was chosen to represent West Virginia in the Senate of the United States for the full term beginning March 4, 1875. He was a member of the Committees on Claims, Railroads, and the Revision of the Laws of the United States.

CAPPONI, Marquis GINO, the last representative of an illustrious Florentine family, born September 14, 1792; died February 3, 1876. In 1847 he was created Senator of Tuscany, and after the proclamation of the Constitution of 1848 he became Minister of State and President of the Council. In the following years he resolved to give up public life, but afterward accepted a position as a member of the commission governing Tuscany in the absence of the grand-duke. His contributions to Italian literature are numerous. He wrote a number of articles for the "Italian Anthology" on Florence, which were suppressed in 1832. In addition to these various publications he dictated, after he became blind, an important work under the title of "Fragments on the Subject of Education." He was also one of the principal editors of the "Historical Archives," published in Florence. His biography was written by Montazio (1872).

CARNÉ, LOUIS MARCEIN, Count DE, an eminent French publicist, born February 17, 1804; died February 13, 1876. He entered the diplomatic service at an early age. In 1839 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he was a follower of Lamartine. He opposed many of the points of M. Guizot's foreign policy, but in the year 1847 accepted the presidency of the Commercial Department of Foreign Affairs. From this he retired after

the Revolution of February 24, 1848. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1863. Appearing as a candidate for a seat in the Legislature in 1869, he was defeated. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1837. He was the author of numerous works, among which are "Vues sur l'Histoire Contemporaine" (1833), "Du Gouvernement Représentatif en France et en Angleterre" (1841), and "L'Europe et le Second Empire" (1865). He also furnished numerous contributions to the *Revue Européenne*, the *Encyclopédie du XIXme Siècle*, the *Dictionnaire de la Conversation*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and numerous journals. His son Louis accompanied the French Scientific Expedition to Indo-China in 1866 to 1868, and gained considerable reputation by his contributions to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on that country.

CENTRAL AMERICA (América Central), the isthmian territory comprised between Mexico and Colombia, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and serving to unite the northern and southern continents of America.

It comprises the five independent states of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, formerly united under a single Government, known as the Republic of Central America.

On February 22, 1876, the plenipotentiaries for the reëstablishment of the Central American Confederation retired "to their respective homes," leaving the prospects of reconstruction as meagre as at the time of their assembling. The spirit of union, nevertheless, still exists in the breasts of the people, though it is manifested with greatest earnestness in Guatemala, by far the most progressive of the five states.

On September 15, 1876, the anniversary of Central American independence was celebrated in all of them with unabated patriotism, and in the midst of enthusiastic rejoicings. In the national palace of Guatemala, Señor T. Martin Barrundia, of the War Department, delivered an oration, the concluding remarks of which reflect the prevailing policy at the present time in that country respecting Central American reunification: "It is on this day that we ought all to strive to join in the prayer that these five sections of the same territory may soon form one family, united under one and the same flag, and so present to the world the grand spectacle of another republic founded by them, like that of Washington or William Tell."

Through the mediation of the British Government, the consent of the Government of San Salvador to a satisfactory settlement of the outstanding bonds for the Salvadorian portion of the original Central American debt was obtained. New difficulties, created by the minister of the republic in London, appear, however, to offer an obstacle to the immediate surrender of the bonds. A memorial has been sent to the San Salvador Government, through the Foreign Office, appealing against further delay.

CHAIX D'EST ANGE, Gustave Louis Victor Adolphe Charles, a French lawyer and politician, born April 11, 1800; died December 14, 1876. He took an active part in the exciting events of 1830 and 1848, and was engaged in numerous celebrated trials. At the end of 1857 he was appointed *procureur général* at the Imperial Court in Paris. He was appointed shortly after Councilor of State, and in 1862 was created a Senator of the Empire. In 1863 he was appointed Vice-President of the Council of State, and in 1864 was assigned to preside over the section of Public Works and Fine Arts. He took an active part in the Corps Législatif as commissioner of the Government, and in 1868 presented to the Senate a report on the celebrated petition of the Catholics demanding free superior instruction. He was created a Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1858, and a Grand Officer in 1861.

CHELIUS, Maximilian Joseph, an eminent German surgeon, born in 1794; died August 17, 1876. He studied at Mannheim and Heidelberg, receiving at the age of eighteen the diploma of Doctor of Medicine. He practised medicine in several cities, was physician to the hospital at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, and accompanied the Baden troops in the invasion of France after the overthrow of Napoleon I. He subsequently increased his knowledge of surgery and medicine by attending a course of lectures at the hospitals and universities of Vienna, Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris. In 1817 he was appointed Extraordinary and in 1819 Ordinary Professor of Medicine at Heidelberg. In 1826 he was created a ducal councilor of Baden. His best-known work is his "Handbuch der Chirurgie" (2 vols., seventh edition, 1851), which has been translated into several languages, and is considered a standard work on surgery. He was also the author of "Ueber die Heilung der Blasenscheidenfisteln durch Cauterisation" (1844), and "Zur Lehre von den Staphylomen des Auges" (1858).

CHEMISTRY. *Chemistry of the Brain.*—Mr. Charles T. Kingsett, assistant of Dr. Thudichum, in his researches into the chemical constitution of the brain, in a lecture before the Liverpool Chemists' Association, stated as follows the constituents of brain-substance:

TABLE SHOWING CONSTITUENTS OF THE BRAIN.

GROUP OF SULPHURIZED PRINCIPLES.

Albumen	$C_{72}H_{112}N_{18}SO_{22}$

GROUP OF PHOSPHORIZED PRINCIPLES.

Sub-Group of Kephalins.

Kephalin	$C_{42}H_{79}N\ PO_{13}$
Kephaloidin	$C_{42}H_{79}N\ PO_{13}$
Oxy-kephalin	$C_{42}H_{79}N\ PO_{14}$
Peroxy-kephalin	$C_{42}H_{79}N\ PO_{15}$
Amido-kephalin	$C_{42}H_{80}N_2PO_{13}$

Giving compounds with $PtCl_4$; $CdCl_2$; Pb; acids, bases, and salts.

Sub-Group of Myelins.

Myelin	$C_{40}H_{85}N\ PO_8$
Oxy-myelin	$C_{40}H_{75}N\ PO_{10}$
Amido-myelin	$C_{40}H_{82}N_2PO_{10}$

Compounds as with kephalin.

Sub-Group of Lecithins.

Lecithin ..... $C_{42}H_{83}N\ PO_9$
Compounds as kephalin.

GROUP OF NITROGENIZED PRINCIPLES.

Cerebrin ..... $C_{34}H_{68}N_2O_8$
Stearoconote ..... $C_{34}H_{68}N_2O_8$
Phrenosin ..... $C_{34}H_{67}N\ O_8$
Kerasin ..... $C_{46}H_{91}N\ O_9$
Extractive and secretory acids.
Uric acids and congeners.
New acids.
Extractive alkaloids (several new ones).
Urea and amido-acids.

GROUP OF OXYGENATED PRINCIPLES.

Cholesterin ..... $C_{26}H_{44}O$
Inosite ..... $C_6H_{12}O_6$
Lactic acid, etc.
Fats and fatty acids.

GROUP OF INORGANIC PRINCIPLES.

H_2SO_4; HCl; P_2O_5; CO_2; H_2O; K; Na; NH_3; Ca; Mg; Cu; Fe; Mn.

The albuminous matters from the brain, he observed, do not differ specifically from similar matter derived from other parts of the body, and are mainly insoluble in water. The kephalins possess a great affinity for oxygen, and also exhibit a wonderful power of combination. The first member of this group was discovered by Thudichum.

Lecithin has been obtained mainly in combination with platinic chloride as hydrochloride, but this salt proves so unstable as to defy in great measure all attempts which have been made to elucidate its nature. But it has proved at least to possess characters different in some respects from those attributed to the lecithin described by Streeker and Gobley, although it appears to yield similar products of decomposition.

Cerebrin, stearoconote, phrenosin, and kerasin, are all well-characterized substances: the first two are isomeric, stearoconote being formed from cerebrin, when the latter is heated in alcohol, more rapidly than it can be dissolved, when it fuses and becomes insoluble. But the product is readily soluble in benzine, while cerebrin is absolutely insoluble in cold benzine; from the benzine solution the stearoconote is precipitated by alcohol.

Cerebrin seems to be the di-amidated form of a fatty acid, while phrenosin appears to constitute the mono-amidated form.

Kerasin has a microscopical character extremely easy to recognize, and of such form as to readily enable one to discover the presence of foreign matters.

Inosite is a sort of sugar; it is probably present in human brain-matter, while in the brain of the ox it exists in very decided amount.

In certain cases of softening of the brain, Dr. Thudichum has observed the presence of glycerophosphoric and fatty acids in the free state. As these matters are *never normally* present, and as they constitute the decomposition products of some of the phosphorized principles, it is probable that softening of the brain may be expressed chemically as the decomposition of one or more of the phosphorized principles into proximate nuclei.

All the principles of which brain-matter is composed are, *en masse* (with the exception of the albuminous framework), soluble in warm alcohol, although the individual principles are not all soluble under these conditions. The question occurs here: Can a man consume so much alcohol in the form of stimulants, and retain enough in his blood in the unoxidized condition, to dissolve traces of matter from his brain? Actual experiments made by Mr. Kingsett appear to favor the hypothesis of a solvent action exerted by alcohol on the brain of the living individual.

Influence of Chemical Works on Public Health.—With a view to determine statistically the effects upon human life of the vapors and gases emanating from chemical works, a series of questions was sent to the members of the Northwestern (England) Association of Medical Officers of Health. Upon the basis of the facts brought out in the replies, Dr. Francis Vacher has written a report, the substance of which is here given. Five questions were submitted to the officers of health, the first being whether the gases and vapors from chemical works are productive of any excessive mortality. To this question twenty-six medical officers made reply. Of these, six distinctly state that they do consider noxious vapors a cause of the mortality in their respective districts, and one of these six gave an opinion that the irritant as well as the poisonous gases increase the death-rate. Three other medical officers refrain from answering positively, either in the affirmative or in the negative. Of these, the officer for the city of Glasgow is of the opinion that noxious vapors do affect the local death-rate, but asserts that the subject "cannot be studied in its purity," as "the larger factors of house over-crowding and building, dirt, and poverty, obscure the action of all other agencies." The other two do not answer the question. But the remaining seventeen medical officers answer the question, positively or indirectly, in the negative. Thus, the officer for Bristol finds "the population exposed to these gases as healthy as that of any part of the city." The medical officer of Blaydon-on-Tyne, where there are considerable chemical works, states that the average health condition of the place is singularly good, and has been for the last thirty years. The medical officer for Liverpool is "acquainted with no facts which would support a belief that the excessive mortality of the district is due to the vapors of chemical works."

In thirteen of the twenty-six returns no reply is made to the second question, in which information is sought as to the forms of disease, if any, produced or aggravated by noxious vapors. The medical officers of the remaining thirteen towns and districts are of opinion that diseases are produced or aggravated by gases and vapors from chemical works, and many of them instance specific diseases, which they believe to be traceable to this cause. In one return it is stated that "every disease of the respiratory organs seems to be aggravated, and vomiting sometimes produced," by the noxious vapors. Other returns note injurious effects produced on patients suffering from bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, and, in some instances, these and allied complaints are said to be primarily caused by the vapors from chemical works. Lastly, the medical officers for three districts charge gases and vapors from chemical works with the production of phthisis. There is also some evidence that these gases and vapors, in some districts, cause loss of appetite, sick headache, diarrhœa, nausea, and indigestion.

Question number three is in this form: Have you noticed any signs of general ill-health or weakness that could properly be attributed to this pollution of the air? In seven of the twenty-six returns tabulated, the question is not specifically answered. The medical officers for ten districts say they have not noticed any signs of general ill-health or weakness attributable to this cause; the medical officer for Bristol adding, "Although St. Philip's, Bristol, stinks from one end to the other of gases from different manufactories, the people are very healthy—the children *remarkably plump and healthy*." The answers from the remaining nine districts are all in the affirmative. Thus, one medical officer reports "cases of temporary uneasiness of the respiratory organs," which he ascribes to this cause; and another says: "I could not fairly attribute the general signs of ill-health I observe to this pollution of the air alone, but it appears to me, in some cases, to be the chief cause of ill-health." The medical officer for St. Helens remarks: "The aspect of the people, especially those who dwell in the immediate neighborhood of the works, is sallow and anæmic, presenting a marked contrast to those who live in healthy towns." Thus, we have the evidence of several medical officers in charge of polluted districts that the vapors and gases emitted by chemical works are a cause of general ill-health and weakness, sometimes producing specific diseases of an asthenic type, or even premature old age.

Question number four refers to a matter on which it is particularly difficult to obtain positive information; it is as follows:

Have you observed whether the atmosphere is especially injurious to those newly settled in the district, and whether a prolonged stay seems to secure comparative immunity from suffering?

The evidence under this head may be briefly summed up. It is not very strong either way, but what there is appears to amount to this: The medical officers who have had experience of the more serious effects of noxious vapors do not find that immunity from these is secured by a prolonged stay in a polluted district, and those medical officers who can charge the vapors with producing nothing graver than headache, chest constriction, and indigestion, find the sufferers from such complaints become acclimatized. There is also some evidence supporting the belief that, except in the case of those actually employed in the works, the newly settled in a polluted district suffer most.

The fifth question, which asks for practical or legislative suggestions toward amending the evils observed, has elicited suggestions from six medical officers.

These suggestions are briefly as follows:

1. The removal of the works from the vicinity of inhabited houses.

2. The reduction of the legal maximum of noxious vapors allowed to be discharged.

3. Emitting the vapors, for the most part, when the wind will carry them in a safe direction.

4. The more stringent application by sanitary authorities of the legislative provisions already existing.

5. The adoption by manufacturers of the most approved scientific processes.

6. Requiring the removal of all sulphur from alkali waste before deposit.

Bartlett's Ozone-Generator.—Dr. F. W. Bartlett's ozone-generator, which was exhibited at the Buffalo meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, consists of three parts, each having a share in the process. The base, or generator, is a glass vessel eight inches high, with a projecting rim at either end; the interior space, four and a half inches in diameter, being divided into eight compartments by projections from the inner wall, extending one and a quarter inch toward the centre. This unoccupied centre has a movable cylinder which, when in position, completes the walls of the separate cavities. In each of these a tablet of phosphorus, one by two inches, and one-eighth of an inch thick, is suspended in water by a fusible wire—the fusible wire being used so that, in cases of ignition, which sometimes occurs, the phosphorus may be completely submerged and the flame extinguished. Resting upon the base is a conical cylinder, eight inches high, and with a diameter at the top of five inches, composed of double walls of wire-cloth, between which lies some porous material saturated with a strong alkaline solution. This presents an effectual bar to the passage of phosphoric acids, while it permits the free transit of the ozone. Above this eliminating-chamber is a second glass cylinder about eight inches in height, with an aperture at the top through which passes a glass rod carrying a plunger for displacing the water in the base, and by means of which the tablets of phosphorus may be raised or lowered. The space thus provided above the phosphorus is about eighteen inches, and is considered by the inventor indispensable to the full utilization of the phosphoric vapor in the production of ozone.

In its present form the machine is employed chiefly for disinfecting purposes, and performs such work not only thoroughly but very cheaply. For ozonizing the atmosphere of a house, the slow oxidation of 100 to 150 grains of phosphorus daily will suffice. It is entirely manageable and without any disagreeable odor.

Dr. Bartlett claims that ozone possesses very important curative properties, has employed it successfully in numerous cases of asthma, hay-fever, typhoid fever, scarlatina, diphtheria, puerperal fever, erysipelas, etc. He predicts that its introduction will work great changes in the medical treatment of zymotic or malarial diseases.

An Improved Gas-Jet.—The flame from a Bunsen burner is not solid, but, like the flame of

a candle, has a central hollow space about half its own length, the "zone of no combustion." Mr. J. Wallace, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has discovered a method of obliterating this hollow space, and of producing a solid flame. While experimenting with a view to ascertain the conditions of safety in the mixture of air with coal-gas, Mr. Wallace observed that as the proportion of air was increased the hollow space became smaller, the whole flame contracted, and the heat became more intense. The surface of the space changed from a leaden color to a brilliant emerald green, and finally, as the proportion of air was increased, the "zone of no combustion" disappeared altogether and the gas and air exploded in the Bunsen burner. The form of the burner was such as to allow of an intimate mixture of the air and gas. It was thus apparent that the hollow space or "zone of no combustion" depended entirely on the amount of air which was mixed with the gas previous to combustion, and it only remained to construct a burner in which the gas-jet should be able to induce the extra quantity of air, and the burner itself be so arranged that the tendency to explode or light within should be prevented. It may here be noted that a much greater proportion of air must be pre-admixed to obtain a good flame from a large burner than from a small one, because the area of the flame increases at a much greater rate than its circumference. The remainder of the air, which makes up the total combining quantity, is combined with the gas *during* combustion, and appears only to unite at the lower part of the flame; the upper part being enveloped and cut off, so to speak, by its own products.

The following account of some of Mr. Wallace's experiments is from the *Engineering and Mining Journal:*

A cylindrical cap of finely perforated iron plate was fitted on to a burner tube 1 inch in diameter, and made adjustable to various heights. When raised to ¾ inch, gas was burned above it at the rate of 20 feet per hour, with a flame which was solid to the centre, each hole in the cap being covered by a bright-green bead showing where combustion began. A 2-inch tube was next fitted up with 3 jets at the bottom, capable of passing 40 feet per hour at 1½-inch pressure. When lighted and adjusted the flame proved to be as complete as the previous ones, and the proportion of air pre-admixed, when measured from a test-holder, was 4⅘ volumes. A platinum wire stretched across the flame ½ inch above the cap became instantly white-hot for a distance of 4 inches, and the color gave no indication of any difference of temperature in any part enveloped in the flames. When the air was interrupted at the base of the burner a large hollow space immediately appeared above the cap, and the wire cooled to blackness. On again admitting the air the wire was once more incandescent. The green beads when examined by the spectroscope give the spectrum of carbonic oxide, and they only appear in a flame which burns in the most complete manner.

Absorption of Nitrogen by Plants.—Berthelot has published the results of a series of experiments which prove that, under the influence of atmospheric electricity, free nitrogen is absorbed at the ordinary temperatures by the proximate principles of plants. The apparatus used in these experiments consists of a system of tubes in which the organic substances come into contact either with pure nitrogen or with atmospheric air, the whole communicating with a source of electricity at a tension precisely the same as that of atmospheric electricity. Under these conditions pure nitrogen, or the nitrogen of the atmosphere, is invariably fixed by different organic matters, as moist cellulose and dextrin. The amount of nitrogen that is thus fixed is considerable. These experiments demonstrate the influence of a natural cause, hitherto scarcely suspected, and nevertheless of great importance for vegetation. Hitherto, when the effects of atmospheric electricity have been studied, its luminous and violent manifestations, such as thunder and lightning, have been chiefly regarded. Upon whatsoever hypothesis, the formation of nitric and nitrous acids or of nitrate of ammonia has been exclusively taken into account. But the author's experiments show a new and hitherto unknown action, which works unceasingly under the most serene sky, and which determines a direct fixation of nitrogen in the principles of the tissues of plants.

New Oxide of Manganese.—Frémy has obtained a new oxide of manganese, Mn_4O_5, arising from the reaction of the sulphate of the sesquioxide of manganese on the sulphate of the protoxide. It is obtained by decomposing permanganate of potassium with an excess of trihydrated sulphuric acid. On mixing the two sulphates of manganese, the liquor takes on a wine-red color, and deposits hexagonal tablets formed by the combination of sulphuric acid with the oxide Mn_4O_5. This salt is very unstable, water decomposing it with a precipitate of hydrated sesquioxide of manganese. The liquor retains in solution a mixture of sulphuric acid and sulphate of protoxide of manganese. The rose-colored liquid known to chemists, obtained in the preparation of oxygen by treating the peroxide of manganese with concentrated sulphuric acid, owes its coloration to the presence of the new compound discovered by M. Frémy. The new oxide, Mn_4O_5, takes its place in the following series of oxides, sometimes called manganites, true saline oxides: Sesquioxide, $Mn_2O_3 = MnO_2$, MnO; red oxide, $Mn_3O_4 = MnO_2$, 2MnO; new oxide, $Mn_4O_5 = MnO_2$, 3MnO. The newly-discovered salt is decomposed by potash, and gives a black precipitate, which easily dissolves in sulphuric acid, and which reproduces the primitive salt. Certain specimens of peroxide of manganese, it is thought, contain a certain quantity of the oxide Mn_4O_5; those, probably, which give a rose-colored liquor under the action of concentrated sulphuric acid.

The Oxides of Manganese Sources of Ozone.—Experiments made by Valmagini indicate that ozone is not only abundantly present in bi-

noxide of manganese, and many other natural oxides of manganese, but also that these substances are remarkably well adapted for use in all cases where ozone would be effective as an agent of disinfection. The following reactions have been determined by Valmagini: 1. Ozone test-paper, prepared with starch and iodide of potassium, is immediately rendered blue without the addition of an acid. 2. A solution of chemically-pure iodide of potassium is immediately decomposed by fragments of the mineral, and the separated iodine can be detected by starch or bisulphide of carbon, or by volatilization. 3. Artificially-prepared, chemically-pure binoxide manifests precisely the same reactions. 4. The powdered mineral strewed upon chemically-pure silver, and moistened, immediately produces a brown stain of oxide of silver, as is shown by its disappearance on ignition. 5. Air becomes ozonized by passing over the mineral, or surfaces coated with its powder. 6. Tincture of guaiacum is turned a deep blue by these manganese minerals. 7. Gases resulting from putrefaction are also rapidly destroyed by them. A number of possible sanitary applications of these minerals are suggested, among them the coating or plastering of sewers, or smoke and gas flues, the treatment of waste-water pipes, and use in manufactories, stables, cellars, etc.

New Disinfectant.—A new disinfecting compound, known as the "Universal Disinfecting Powder," is highly commended in the chemical journals. It consists of Cooper's salts and sulphate of zinc. It has been analyzed by Prof. Wanklyn, who reports upon it as follows: "This powder contains 70 per cent. of mixed chloride of sodium and chloride of calcium, and about 6 per cent. of anhydrous sulphate of zinc (equal to about 12 per cent. of hydrated sulphate), a little insoluble matter, and 15 per cent. of moisture.

Spontaneous Combustion of Coal. — The British Government commission appointed to inquire into the spontaneous combustion of coal in ships has made its report—a document of very considerable practical interest. In this report the development of heat in coal-cargoes is attributed to chemical changes which certain substances undergo through the agency of atmospheric oxygen.

The best known of these substances are combinations of sulphur and iron, known as iron pyrites. The presence of moisture in the air promotes the oxidation of pyrites; it does so apparently by bringing the atmospheric oxygen into more intimate contact with the surfaces of the oxidizable material. The oxidation of pyrites is accompanied by the development of heat, which may accumulate to such an extent as to lead to ignition.

But there is another cause of ignition. Coal varies considerably, not only in chemical composition, but in structure, some varieties being comparatively open and porous, others compact or laminated, very friable and readily broken up. Carbon in a finely-divided or porous condition has the property of absorbing and condensing within its pores large volumes of certain gases, among which is oxygen. The condensation of a gas by a porous body is attended by the development of heat. Moreover, the tendency to oxidation, which carbon and certain compounds of carbon possess, is favored by the condensation of oxygen within their pores, whereby the very intimate contact between the carbon and oxygen particles is promoted. Hence the development of heat by absorption and the establishment of oxidation occur simultaneously. Oxidation is accelerated as heat accumulates; chemical action proceeds so energetically that the carbon may be heated to igniting point. The breaking up of the coal before and during shipment by the rough usage to which, for the sake of speedy loading, it is often subjected, obviously favors the absorption of oxygen and increases the tendency to heating by this process. The second process is not, like the first, facilitated by moisture. On the contrary, the wet fills up the pores and diminishes the power of absorbing oxygen.

In a tropical voyage, coal, confined in the close hold of a ship, will accumulate an amount of heat which no practicable ventilation will suffice to remove. "Such circulation of air as may be established, even in the less compact portion of the cargo, is not likely to have any valuable cooling effect, and the circulation, if there be any, must be very feeble among the more closely-lying masses of small coal; so that heat, if developed in these, will accumulate undisturbed." Indeed, its development would be favored by the fresh supply of oxygen which a gradual replacement of the air surrounding those parts would convey, "so that a period would be reached sooner or later when the development of heat would be most seriously promoted by ventilation." Thus the commissioners found that the calamities occurred chiefly in tropical voyages. They also ascertained that the percentage of loss increased with the amount of the cargo.

The commissioners found it generally recognized in the trade that the breakage of coal was an evil to be guarded against. Their conclusion is that the machines known as "tips" and "spouts" conduce most to the breakage of the coal. In the system of loading by hoist or by crane the fall from the bottom or end of the wagon into the ship's hold is as great as from the mouth of the shoot or spout; but the coal, until released from the wagon, is literally undisturbed, and the fall from the bottom or end of the wagon, as the case may be, into the spout, together with the concussion of the coal in its passage down the spout, is avoided. Even in this system, however, the fall of the coal first put on board is in deep ships very considerable. To obviate the breakage consequent on this fall, anti-breakage boxes were introduced. The Peninsular and Oriental Company among others use the box or barrow system. It had been noticed by witnesses examined that the burnings of ships often commenced under the main hatch; but the principal objection of ship-owners to the breaking of coal was that it diminished the value of the cargo. It is now found that the breakage is unprofitable and dangerous.

The commissioners observe that there is a very common confusion between explosions and spontaneous ignition. Explosions are never spontaneous. The gas which causes explosions in mines or on ships is marsh-gas — light carbureted hydrogen. When mixed with a considerable volume of air, it forms a compound which will explode on contact with flame. If coal, from seams which are charged with marsh-gas, is placed on board ship shortly after being raised from the pit, there is obviously great liability to the formation of an explosive atmosphere in the hold or bunkers. Dr. Percy and Prof. Abel observe in their paper appended to the report: "Every possible means should in such cases be had recourse to for facilitating the escape of gas from coal into the open air. But, as the gas requires a large admixture of air to render it violently explosive, it is obvious that any attempt to

ventilate the coal by passing or drawing air into the *body* of the freight would be most likely to favor the production of a highly explosive mixture of gas and air. The only useful application which might be made of any special means of ventilation with a view to diminish the risk of explosions would be to pass a current of air *over* the coal and immediately into the open air, so as to accelerate the escape and removal of the inflammable gas."

The commissioners briefly discuss the means of extinguishing fire by generating carbonic-acid gas and applying it to the ignited portions of a coal-cargo; but are of opinion that, as this gas has no cooling effect, it will not be useful in the case of a considerable mass of ignited coal—then water and steam are the only agents available.

Influence of Fertilizers in Beet-Culture.—In the course of their experiments on beet-culture, Dehérain and Frémy planted some beets in absolutely sterile soils, to which were added from time to time such substances as were thought to be essential for the development of the plant. It was found that the beets continued in the rudimentary state when they received in such soils only distilled water; they increased slightly in weight when common water took the place of distilled; their development was greater still when the water contained soluble phosphates, or salts of potash; but yet the roots never attained the weight of 100 grammes. When for these mineral substances were substituted ammoniacal salts or nitrates, the yield was much better. Normal beets, however, cannot be grown unless to these nitrogenous fertilizers are added phosphates and potash-salts. It is worthy of note that, when the beet finds in the soil nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, and lime, it develops as well as in a soil containing humus. To establish this point Messrs. Dehérain and Frémy compared the produce of two such soils, and found that the beets grown in sterile soil were heavier than those grown in rich soil.

On examining the beets grown in plots in the experimental garden of the museum, the authors found them to be very poor in sugar, though the soil was very rich. From this it follows that deficiency of sugar in the beet is not due to exhaustion of the soil. In seeking the true cause, it occurred to Messrs. Dehérain and Frémy to ascertain how much nitrogen the beets contained, and found the amount to be very large. Hence it appeared that a soil rich in nitrogenous matters is unfavorable to the production of sugar. This conclusion was confirmed by sundry analyses of beets grown at the museum, at the school of Grignon, and in the departments of Aisne, Nord, and Eure. All the results positively confirm the observations made by the authors, and their conclusion is, that, if beets are now less rich in sugar than formerly in those departments which have long produced them, that fact is not owing to the exhaustion of the soil and its deprivation of principles necessary for the development of the beet; on the contrary, the reason of the phenomenon is, that the soil is too rich in nitrogenous matters, in consequence of the liberal use of manures.

Influence of Sewage on the Ground-Atmosphere.—Experiments similar to those of Pettenkofer, of Munich, have been made in Boston by Prof. William Ripley Nichols, to determine whether well-constructed sewers have any deleterious effect on the surrounding ground-atmosphere. For this investigation, the old Roxbury sewer on Dearborn Street was chosen. This sewer was built in 1860, and the bottom is not impervious to water. A pipe was driven into the ground in the neighborhood of the sewer, and the opening of the pipe was calculated to be about one and one-half foot from the sewer, and on a level with the spring of the arch. This would be ten feet from the surface of the street. Examination failed to detect sulphureted hydrogen or marsh-gas. Carbonic-acid determinations were made as follows:

	Number of Volumes of Carbonic Acid in 1,000 Volumes of Air.
October 6th	35.31
" 13th	34.63
November 12th	23.46

The following more complete examinations were made:

	Oct. 13th.	Nov. 16th.
Oxygen	17.21	19.41
Carbonic acid	3.36	1.59
Nitrogen	79.43	79.00
	100.00	100.00

An examination was also made of the air in the ground near the Berkely Street sewer (at the corner of Newbury Street). In this place it was impossible, on account of the water in the ground, to draw the air from a point as close to the sewer as in the previous case. The air was actually taken about nine feet six inches from the surface of the street, and the spring of the arch of this sewer is twelve feet below the level of the street.

The examination showed:

	Nov. 11th.	Nov. 15th.
Oxygen	19.54	19.57
Carbonic acid	1.15	1.27
Nitrogen	79.31	79.16
	100.00	100.00

These examinations would seem to indicate that, with the exception of an increased amount of carbonic acid, there is no evidence of the contamination of the ground-atmosphere by the sewers, and it would seem highly improbable that injurious emanations from underground sewers should ever reach the air above by passing through the soil.

Wearing of Platinum Retorts by Sulphuric Acid.—In communicating to the Paris Academy of Science the results of his protracted observations on the deterioration of platinum alembics used in concentrating sulphuric acid, Scheurer-Kestner (*American Chemist* for February) states that the degree

of deterioration varies with the purity, and, above all, with the concentration of the acid produced in the alembics. The presence of nitrous compounds in the acid considerably augments its action on the platinum; and, by increasing the strength of the acid, a greater amount of platinum dissolves, becoming ten times greater than when concentrating 94 per cent. or monohydrated acid.

The question arises whether the observed deterioration is due to a simple mechanical action, or whether the platinum is really dissolved.

The following experiences reply to the question:

The presence of the lower acid compounds of nitrogen in the liquids, coming from the lead chambers, greatly increases the dissolution of the platinum.

An alembic, which had been in use for two years in the chemical works at Thann, lost 12.295 kilogrammes in concentrating 4,309,000 kilogrammes of 66° B. acid of ordinary concentration—that is to say, of monohydrated acid, from 93 to 94 per cent.

There has then disappeared, during this operation, 2.859 grammes of platinum to each 1,000 kilogrammes of acid.

The acid introduced into the alembic was contaminated with nitrous oxides.

In order to destroy these compounds, M. Scheurer-Kestner employed sulphate of ammonia for purifying the acid.

The dissolution of the platinum immediately decreased, and the next year the amount dissolved was 2.490 kilogrammes for a production of 1,843,000 kilogrammes of acid, being 1.220 grammes of platinum for 1,000 kilogrammes of acid.

During the following years the acid used in the alembic contained sulphurous acid. It was free from nitrous compounds.

The dissolution of platinum fell to 0.925 gramme to the 1,000 kilogrammes of concentrated acid, for a total production of 17,516,000 kilogrammes of acid. The loss in weight of platinum *boiler* had been but 16.178 kilogrammes.

It does not appear that the small amount of chlorhydric acid in the acids from the chambers, which remained constant, influenced in a sensible manner the solution of the platinum, whatever may have been the degree of impurity of the nitrate of soda or of the nitric acid used for the preparation of the sulphuric acid. But, when the degree of concentration exceeded 94 per cent.—i. e., ordinary commercial acid—a much greater action was produced by the acid on the platinum.

As we have seen, the preparation of 94 per cent. acid carried away from the distilling vessel a quantity of platinum equal to near 1 gramme per 1,000 kilogrammes of acid.

When the concentration is increased in order to obtain 97 to 98 per cent. monohydrated acid, more than 6 grammes of platinum is dissolved to the 1,000 kilogrammes of acid.

In a platinum alembic, whose boiler weighed, when new, 30 kilogrammes, in which was evaporated 180,000 kilogrammes of acid, brought to 97 to 98 per cent., the loss of weight of the metal was 6.070 grammes per 1,000 kilogrammes of acid.

When acid holding 99½ to 99¾ per cent. of monohydrated acid was prepared, the platinum dissolved reached from 8 to 9 grammes per 1,000 kilogrammes of acid; for a production of 102,000 kilogrammes of acid of 99¾ per cent., the boiler lost 861 grammes of platinum, being 8.444 grammes per 1,000 kilogrammes.

This quantity of metal being large enough to make it possible to recover by quantitative analysis, the author endeavored to corroborate the above figures by weighing the platinum obtained from a certain quantity of sulphuric acid of 99¾ per cent.; 73.600 kilogrammes of this acid was diluted with water, a current of sulphureted hydrogen gas passed through the solution, the precipitated sulphides, containing lead and platinum, were dissolved in *aqua-regia*, the lead was all removed by precipitating it twice with sulphuric acid, the solution having the characteristic color of the salts of platinum as well as their properties.

The platinum was finally precipitated in the state of sulphide and weighed after calcination. There was obtained 0.617 grammes of metallic platinum, being 8.380 grammes per 1,000 kilogrammes of acid, a number which accords completely with the results obtained from the industrial observations.

Thymol as an Anti-Ferment.—Thymol, obtained by distillation from oil of thyme, occurs in white, highly-aromatic crystals; when dissolved in hot water in the proportion of 1 part per 1,000 it forms a fully-saturated solution possessing a neutral reaction. More concentrated watery solutions cannot be obtained, for, when dissolved in greater proportions than 1 in 1,000, the thymol evaporates. From experiments made by L. Lewin it appears that 0.1 per cent. of this solution is sufficient to prevent fermentation in sugary liquids, no matter what the proportion of sugar and yeast. Milk, to which a small quantity of the thymol solution was added, did not begin to show signs of coagulation till twenty days later than milk with which an equal quantity of water had been mixed. Filtered white of egg in contact with the air was found to grow putrid in three or four days, whereas white of egg with which thymol-water had been mixed gave not the slightest indication of putridity after eleven weeks. The same results were obtained in treating pus with water and thymol: pus so treated at once lost its putrid odor, and continued to be odorless for five weeks, or until it had become dry.

Estimation of the Strength of Astringents.—It has been observed by F. Jean that astringents mixed with an alkaline carbonate absorb a solution of iodine with a readiness like that of the arsenite of soda. This absorption is found to be directly proportioned to the quantity of astringent matter present, 1 part of dry tannic acid taking up 4 parts of iodine. The solution of iodine required for the titration of tannin is obtained by dissolving 4 grammes of iodine in iodide of potassium, and making up the solution to 1,000 c.c. with distilled water. To standardize this solution, place in a precipitating glass 10 c.c. of a solution of tannin containing 0.1 gramme per cent., add 2 c.c. of an alkaline solution containing 25 per cent. of crystalline carbonate of soda, and then with a graduated burette drop the solution of iodine into this mixed liquid till a drop of the mixture, taken up with the stirring-rod, and placed upon a leaf of starch-paper, produces a very slight violet spot, which indicates the presence of free iodine and the end of the operation. The value thus obtained must be corrected, that is to say, from the number of c.c. of

solution of iodine corresponding to 0.1 gramme of tannin must be deducted the volume of the solution required to produce the colored reaction upon starched paper. For this purpose 10 c.c. of distilled water are measured out, mixed with 2 c.c. of alkaline solution, and the solution of iodine is then added, drop by drop, till a spot is obtained upon the starched paper. With a solution containing 4 grammes iodine per litre the correction is generally 0.1 c.c. for a volume of 10 to 12 c.c., but the greater or less purity of the carbonate of soda may make a slight variation in this correction. To 0.01 gramme of tannin dissolved in 10 c.c. of water it is generally necessary to take 10.5 c.c. of a solution at 4 per 1,000. The paper used is white filter-paper, covered by friction with a slight layer of powdered starch. For ordinary determinations tannic acid may be taken as the type of the active principle of astringent bodies. But, if a high degree of accuracy is required, the solution should be standardized with a pure sample of the astringent body under examination, catechuic acid being used in case of catechu, morintannic acid for fustic, etc. Crystalline gallic acid decomposes the solution of iodine in the same proportion as tannic acid. If it is desired to determine these acids separately, we first find the joint amount of tannic and gallic acids, and then, operating on a fresh portion, remove the tannic acid by means of rasped hide or gelatine and alcohol, and determine afresh the gallic acid remaining. The tannic acid is then found by subtracting the second result from the first. The extractive matters found in astringents do not interfere.

Coffee Adulteration.—Prof. G. C. Wittstein, in an article contributed to *Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal*, and translated by Carl Bauer for the *American Chemist*, discusses the subject of detecting adulterations in coffee. According to the author, masses of dough, moulded after the true bean, are sometimes sold for coffee. Unlike the genuine, these fictitious beans always have sharp edges, and may be very easily ground to a grayish-yellow powder. Boiling in water reduces them to a pasty mass, which, on addition of iodine, assumes a deep-blue color. The poorer classes of genuine coffee-beans are variously treated, so as more or less to resemble the better grades. Thus, the coffee is placed, with a quantity of shot, in a barrel, which is rolled about until enough lead has been rubbed on the beans to give them a glossy appearance. This adulteration can be detected by the use of a lens; but, when absolute certainty is desired, the beans should be digested in dilute nitric acid; then the liquid should be decanted after one hour, diluted with three times its volume of water, and the lead precipitated with sulphureted hydrogen.

Another substance for coloring coffee is a greenish powder, 100 parts of which are composed of 15 parts Prussian blue, 35 parts chromate of lead, 35 parts of a mixture of clay and gypsum, 15 parts water.

The microscope alone is frequently sufficient to discover this adulteration. For more accurate examination, however, it is better to put a considerable quantity of the beans in a suitable vessel, and to pour distilled water upon them. After two hours or so, the beans are removed and the turbid liquid allowed to settle. In presence of gypsum the supernatant clear liquor will become densely turbid on addition of baric chloride and ammonic oxalate. Prussian blue may be detected in the sediment by giving rise to a brown coloration on addition of KHO. If this change of color should not occur, the mixture will not contain Prussian blue, but probably indigo. The color of the latter may be destroyed by nitric acid. The potassic hydrate will likewise decompose the plumbic chromate, to a greater or less extent, causing it to dissolve partially or wholly in the alkali. Turmeric, if present, would merely turn dark brown. If, upon slightly moistening the sediment with sulphide of ammonium, a black color is produced, no further doubt need be entertained as to the presence of chrome-yellow in the mixture.

By the process of roasting, coffee is put into a condition which renders adulteration almost impossible, so long as the beans remain unground. Ground coffee is one of the easiest substances to adulterate. The most usual adulterants are chiccory, beans, peas, as also beets, carrots, and other roots resembling the turnip in properties.

As all these preparations undergo the same treatment as pure coffee, namely, of roasting to a deep-brown color, in many particulars they resemble the genuine article very closely. They cannot, however, be used as a true substitute for the latter, as all are without the most important constituent of pure coffee, namely, caffein.

The following is a very convenient test: The suspected coffee is poured out on water. If pure, the particles will float and remain in a state of suspension for hours; whereas chiccory will sink immediately. A better method is as follows: If to 30 drops of the coffee decoction, in a test-tube, 2 drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid be added, and then, after a few seconds' boiling, the liquid be treated with 15 drops of a solution of 1 part red prussiate of potash, and 8 parts of water, and again boiled as before, the liquid will first turn green, finally blackish green. Upon now adding to the mixture 6 drops KHO, the liquid, after ¼ minute's further ebullition, will become brown, and shortly after, with the deposition of a dirty-yellow precipitate, clear, pale yellow. If the chiccory decoction is subjected to the same treatment, the last liquid will be brown and turbid, and only after long standing will a precipitate be deposited while the supernatant fluid retains its brown color. By testing in the same manner a mixture of 6 drops of chiccory and 24 of coffee, the brown turbidness will also be obtained. It is thus easily possible to discover adulterations of chiccory in coffee.

The quantity of coffee actually dissolved in a decoction is perhaps always overrated. A good, by no means weak, infusion, left upon evaporation a residue of 1 per cent., and a very strong infusion scarcely 2 per cent. This residue has the appearance of a dark-brown shining varnish, which is scarcely hygroscopic, at least remains dry after two days' exposure. If, however, the coffee contains one of the artificial preparations above referred to, the residue will become sticky to the fingers within 2 hours, and will, after 24 hours, be decidedly moist. This simple process may likewise be used as a test upon suspected coffee. Even the impurity in coffee, chiccory, is subject to various adulterations; among others with bog-turf. According to Prof. Th. Schwartz, of Ghent, this fraud is practised to a considerable extent, especially in Flanders.

Antiseptic Properties of Boracic Acid.—Prof. Mauricio Schiff, of Florence, after ex-

amining and tasting numerous samples of meat, prepared in many different ways, and preserved, by Herzen's method, for months at the summer temperature of Florence, declares that no trace of putrefaction could be detected, nor could any indications whatever of change be found with the aid of the microscope. Remnants of a large quantity of meat, packed without special care in tin cans, that had been carried on two tropical voyages, proved palatable after a year, and two of his friends subsisted upon meat put up in this way for a month. A solution of crude boracic acid in water, to which borax has been added, to render it more soluble, is employed in the process. The effect of the solution is also heightened by the addition of salt and saltpetre, which tends to preserve the original fresh appearance of the meat.

Chemical Production of Cellulose.— A method of producing cellulose by chemical processes, for paper manufacture, has been patented by Dr. Mitchelich, of Darmstadt, the peculiarity of which is, that the incrusting substance of the wood is not destroyed, but merely separated from the cellulose and made soluble, the original texture being left intact. Hence, in this process, it is not necessary, as in others, to divide the wood finely; a breaking up into pieces like those of domestic fire-wood is sufficient. In the process itself, a lime solution is used, which is boiled with the wood some 6 hours, at a pressure of 3 atmospheres. After boiling, the incrusting matters are found partly dissolved in the liquid, partly in the pores of the wood, from which latter they can be easily removed by squeezing apparatus. Where a very valuable white paper material is wanted, not in need of bleaching, whitish woods, as free of resin as possible, must be used, such as poplar, willow, or lime. The success of this process depends much less on the pressure in boiling than on the temperature, which must not rise above 120°. The use of oak-wood offers the advantage that the contained tannic acid is obtained as a by-product, that may be employed in tanning.

New Test for Alcohol.—While making some experiments on molybdic acid, Dr. E. W. Davy observed that, when a solution of that substance is brought in contact with alcohol, a deep azure-blue color is developed; and, as the protosulphate of iron and the protochloride of tin, two powerful oxidizing salts, produce a like effect on the solution, there is little doubt that it is due to the deoxidizing action of alcohol. This reaction of alcohol on the molybdic solution is extremely sensitive; thus, if one part by volume of commercial rectified spirits be mixed with 100 parts of distilled water, and one drop of this mixture brought in contact with it, a deep-blue coloration is at once developed.

Though small quantities of spirit, even when considerably diluted with water, will produce with the molybdic solution the blue reaction without the assistance of any external heat, still, where very minute quantities, diluted with such large proportions of water as those just stated, are to be detected, it is necessary, for the success of the experiment, that the reaction should be assisted by a gentle heat, and also that too great a dilution of the test-solution with the liquid under examination should be avoided, as the blue coloration will not be developed if water be in excess; and, even after it has been produced, the addition of a certain proportion of that substance quickly causes its disappearance. Such being the case, the best way of employing the test is to place three or four drops of the molybdic solution in a small, white, porcelain capsule, and, having heated them slightly, allow one or two drops of the liquid to be examined to glide or fall gently on the acid solution, when there will be developed, either immediately or after a few moments, the blue coloration. And, where the alcohol is very largely diluted with water, it is better to continue the gentle heating of the test solution for some time, to concentrate it or expel as much water from it as possible, before adding the liquid to be tested; for, in this way, the author has succeeded in detecting the spirit in mixtures so dilute as to give no blue reaction when added immediately to the test solution on its being simply warmed. As regards the application of heat, the temperature of the acid solution must not be raised too high, for, if it be heated till the acid evolves its dense vapors, or begins to boil, the solution will of itself alone, from its partial decomposition, develop more or less blue coloration, which will become more perceptible on its cooling. But such an occurrence can be easily avoided by employing a water-bath as the heating agent.

But the coloration produced in the reaction stated disappears after a variable interval of exposure to the air—a circumstance which is due to the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere, and not to the reoxidation of the molybdenum compound, as might have been supposed.

The reaction is not peculiar to ordinary or ethylic alcohol, but is more or less readily developed by others—at least the author found it to be so in the case of methylic, propylic, butylic, and amylic alcohols, those being the only ones he had for his experiments. But it is more than probable that some at least of the other alcohols may act in a similar manner; however, the reaction is much more rapid and striking in the case of ethylic than in that of any of the other alcohols mentioned.

This test is of especial value for determining the purity of chloroform and chloral hydrate, one of the common impurities of the former being ethylic alcohol, and of the latter chloral alcoholate.

Extraction of Iodine from Seaweed.—Mr. Thowald Schmidt, of Aalborg, Jutland, has devised the following new method of obtaining iodine, potash-salts, and other commercial products from seaweed: After the seaweed is dried and burned, a concentrated solution of the ash is added to the liquor containing chlorides of sodium and calcium, left after the ammonia has been recovered in the ammonia-soda process by boiling with lime. The sulphates of potash, soda, and magnesia contained in the ash of the seaweed are thereby decomposed, and hydrated sulphate of lime and hydrated magnesia are precipitated in a form which may be available for paper-making as "pearl-hardening." The last traces of sulphates are got rid of by adding a small quantity of solution of chloride of barium. To the clear solution nitrate of lead is now added until all the iodine is precipitated as iodide of

lead, which is then separated by filtration and treated for the production of iodine or iodides. After filtration the liquid is boiled, nitrate of soda is added to convert the chloride of potassium present into nitrate of potash. The latter is separated by crystallization. There remains a solution of common salt containing traces of ammonia from the previous soda operation, and a trace of chloride of potassium. This solution is again treated by the ordinary ammonia-soda process for the production of bicarbonate of soda and white alkali.

Solubility of Tin, Antimony, and Arsenic, in Nitric Acid.—Mr. George Hay, in a communication to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, states the results of experiments made by him, which prove that not only is tin converted into a soluble salt by concentrated nitric acid, but that protonitrate of tin is formed. He also details similar experiments with arsenic and antimony. The circumstances under which the salt of tin was found were as follows: A dry test-tube holding a little concentrated nitric acid was floated in a vessel of water at a temperature of 36° Fahr. A fragment of pure tin dropped into the acid became coated with a white substance, and after fifteen minutes was entirely transformed into this white substance. Other fragments added at intervals were in like manner transformed. The contents soon presented a gelatinous appearance, but, upon the addition of about two volumes of water, the whole became a clear and colorless fluid, thus holding the tin in solution and proving that the white substance was not hydrate of metastannic acid. The solution was tested as follows: 1. A portion was boiled, and the whole of the dissolved metal was precipitated as hydrate of metastannic acid. 2. After neutralizing a portion of the free acid remaining in the tube, hydrosulphuric acid caused the precipitation of protosulphide of tin mixed with sulphur. 3. To a portion of the original solution was added a solution of the chloride of mercury, and in the course of a few hours a white precipitate, subchloride of mercury, was formed. 4. Chloride of gold gave no precipitate. 5. Potash solution gave a white precipitate, soluble in excess of potash. 6. To a mixture of ferricyanide of potassium and sesquichloride of iron was added a portion of the origiual solution, the result being, after a few hours, Prussian blue. These tests were retarded by the presence of a large excess of nitric acid, and the production of purple of Cassius was entirely prevented by the same cause. To obviate this difficulty a fresh solution was prepared by adding the metal to the acid until the contents of the tube had become thick and pasty, and there appeared to be no further action going on. Water was now added, but in this instance some of the white substance remained undissolved. The solution was filtered and the clear filtrate tested as before, with more satisfactory results.

The next experiment was with antimony. Into a dry test-tube about two cubic centimetres of concentrated nitric acid was poured, and then about twenty grains of powdered antimony added. This was floated in water at 36° Fahr., and allowed to remain for twelve hours, being shaken occasionally. Gradually the fluid became green, and at the end of twelve hours the solution was strongly green.

On decanting this and diluting with water, an abundant white precipitate was produced, showing that a large proportion of the antimony had been dissolved in the nitric acid. In order to ascertain in what state of combination the antimony was held, the following experiments were made: Tartaric acid was added to the fluid containing the precipitate, and it at once dissolved to a colorless fluid. The fluid was now filtered in order to remove any particles of undissolved metal which might have been decanted. 1. After neutralizing a portion of the free acid in a portion of the filtrate, a strong solution of hydrosulphuric acid was added—the result was a bulky, orange-red, unmistakable precipitate of tersulphide of antimony, readily soluble in potash, and reprecipitated from its alkaline solution by dilute hydrochloric acid. 2. To another portion of the filtrate, potash was added, and a white precipitate of teroxide of antimony was obtained soluble in excess. 3. To the alkaline solution last obtained, nitrate of silver was added, and there was obtained a jet-black precipitate of suboxide of silver insoluble in excess of ammonia—this being distinctive of *ter*oxide of antimony. 4. Another portion of original filtrate was neutralized by ammonia to remove free nitric acid, and then acidulated with hydrochloric acid. A drop or two of the solution thus obtained was put upon a clean surface of platinum, and a fragment of zinc introduced—the result was a dark-brown or black stain of metallic antimony not removable by cold hydrochloric acid, but removable by hot nitric acid. These four tests show that the original solution contained teroxide of antimony, and, as the solution was obtained by means of nitric acid, the probability is that it was a ternitrate of antimony, for a *large quantity* of the metal was dissolved. The HS precipitate was so bulky as at first almost to fill the test-tube. Boiling the original green solution gave an abundant white precipitate of antimonic acid accompanied by copious evolution of orange-red fumes. Boiled till the red fumes had disappeared—diluted and filtered—the filtrate did not pass through clear, but on passing twice more through the same filter was obtained a perfectly clear filtrate. This filtrate gave every one of the four tests above mentioned with the utmost readiness. In this case no other acid but the nitric had been used. Arsenic treated in the same manner yielded a green solution which answered all of the tests for arsenic acid, giving, under the proper treatment, tersulphide and pentasulphide of arsenic, arsenate of silver, etc.

A New Oxide of Sulphur.—The cause of the intense blue color produced by the action of sulphur on sulphuric oxide, or on disulphuric acid, is shown by R. Weber to be due to a new sulphur-oxide, first isolated by himself. To obtain it, a portion of sulphuric oxide is prepared, containing sulphuric acid, and into this is thrown, in small portions at a time, carefully-dried flour of sulphur. The sulphur is instantly converted into dark-blue liquid drops, which sink to the bottom and solidify. The temperature must be kept at 15° C., as below this point the whole liquid solidifies, and above it the blue substance decomposes. After the operation the excess of liquid is poured off,

the blue crystalline crust is drained, and the excess of sulphuric oxide drawn off, at a temperature not above that of the blood. The bluish-green crust thus obtained is very friable, and resembles malachite in structure. It decomposes, without fusion, slowly at common temperatures, but more rapidly on heating, evolving sulphurous oxide, and leaving sulphur behind. Its formula is S_2O_3, and it is named by the author sulphur-sesquioxide, or dithionic oxide. No compounds of it have yet been made.

Sulphur as a Mordant.—C. Lauth having published the discovery that finely-divided sulphur, as precipitated from solutions of hyposulphites, is a good mordant for methyl green, Dr. Isidor Walz and Mr. Charles M. Stillwell have made a series of experiments to determine whether sulphur would act in a similar manner with other dye-stuffs. An account of these experiments is given in the *American Chemist* as follows: The first dye-stuff tried was eosin. Some sodium hyposulphite was added to an aqueous solution of eosin in a test-tube, and, after addition of a few drops of hydrochloric acid, the liquid was *neutralized* with ammonia. On standing a short time, a veritable lake of sulphur and eosin settled to the bottom as a rosy-pink precipitate. Next a piece of woollen fabric was dyed with eosin. The result again showed that sulphur acts as a mordant for eosin, and the resulting shade is somewhat different from that obtained by omitting the sulphur, as shown by a simultaneous dyeing test. This result induced the authors to test the behavior of wool, mordanted with sulphur, toward madder. A "swatch" from the same piece, but not mordanted, was placed in the dye-bath at the same time, in order to facilitate comparisons. In the bath prepared with French extract of madder, the mordanted wool took a full reddish-brown shade, while the non-mordanted cloth was but slightly stained. To decide whether this color was due to the alizarin or to purpurin, samples of mordanted and clean wool were treated in baths mounted with artificial alizarin on the one hand, and with commercial purpurin on the other. The samples from the alizarin bath were alike, and dyed a good yellow; those from the purpurin bath showed a light reddish-brown, the color of the mordanted sample being deeper than the other. Hence it appears that sulphur does not act as a mordant toward alizarin, but does act in that manner toward purpurin or the other coloring principles of madder. The authors extended their experiments to cochineal, logwood, redwood, and fustic; but, in the case of these dye-stuffs, they discovered no difference between the colors produced on ordinary and sulphur-mordanted wool.

Varying Composition of the Waters of the Nile.—The annual flood in the Nile begins toward the end of May, the increase in size being at first exceedingly gradual. In June it is just perceptible, and the river goes on increasing in volume till about the middle of September, when it usually attains its greatest size. At Christmas the water is low again, and the same level remains till May. Prof. J. Alfred Wanklyn has published the following tabular statement of the composition of Nile water in different months:

DATE OF SAMPLE.	GRAINS PER GALLON.		
	Solids.	Chlorine.	Hardness.
1874—June 8th	15.0	1.80	7.0
July 15th	13.0	0.90	6.0
August 12th	12.0	0.30	8.5
September 20th	10.0	0.40	8.0
October 12th	11.0	0.40	7.5
November 12th	12.0	0.50	8.0
December 12th	9.0	0.45	6.5
1875—April —th	16.0	1.00	8.0
May 13th	22.0	1.20	10.0

What is specially worthy of note in this table is the great relative alteration in the proportion of chlorine: that, whereas in the beginning of June the chlorine amounts to 1.8 grain per gallon, it sinks to 0.3 grain when the river has attained a great size, and remains at very little above that proportion until the end of the year. In marked contrast with the variableness of the chlorine is the comparative constancy of the hardness. These phenomena become intelligible when we reflect on the conditions under which the river is placed: "The water which swells the Nile in the latter half of the year is storm-water, being thick and muddy. Storm-water sweeps over the surface of the country, without penetrating far below, and we may very readily understand that such water, passing over a country long ago denuded of salt, should carry little or no salt into the Nile, which it dilutes, and so causes it to contain only an exceedingly minute proportion of chlorine. By about Christmas, the storm-water had ceased flowing into the Nile, which, during the spring half-year, must be fed with water which has passed deeper into the ground, and which has undergone concentration by evaporation, in addition to having washed extensive strata, from which, doubtless, it extracts chlorine. We can easily understand how the Nile should become more chlorinous as the spring advances, and how the chlorine should be at the maximum just at the beginning of flood-time. The hardness, on the other hand, being due mainly to carbonate of lime, we can understand that, from the slightness of its solubility, the carbonate of lime, and consequently the hardness, should be under totally different conditions from the chlorine."

No doubt, other rivers would, on examination, show similar though minor fluctuations. The importance of recognizing the different causes to which fluctuation of chlorine in drinking-water is due will be obvious when it is considered how great a stress is laid upon the presence of chlorine as an index to sewage contamination.

Crystallized Hydrate of Chlorohydric Acid.—In a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, Messrs. Pierre and Puchot observe that, when a saturated solution of hydrochloric-acid gas is cooled to — 21° or — 22° C., the dry gas being passed continuously into the liquid, the temperature soon rises to — 18°, and an abundant crystallization begins, the temperature remaining constant at — 18°. Before the crystallization commences, there is always a reduction of 3° or 4° in temperature. Synthetic experiment showed that, to produce the crystals, the water absorbed about its own weight of the gas. The probable formula would therefore be HCl (H_2O_2). In the air the crystals decompose readily, emitting dense fumes of hydrogen chloride. In a flask kept near 0° C. they slowly melt, the temperature remaining at — 18°. Water dissolves them readily. As they sink in the solution in which they are formed, they must be denser than it. In the analysis a known weight of the drained crystals was treated with a definite quantity of distilled water, in amount sufficient to prevent the evolution of gas. The chlorine was then determined in the solution, and from this the ratio between the HCl and the H_2O could be calculated. In the first two determinations the ratio was 1 : 2.19; in the second, 1 : 2.085; hence the authors conclude upon the formula given above.

Sensitiveness of Silver Bromide to the Green Ray.—Repeated experiments, made by Mr. M. Carey Lea, have shown that—1. The sensitiveness of silver bromide to the different rays of light is distinctly modifiable by the presence of various bodies, colored or colorless; and, 2. That no relation can be traced between the color of these bodies and the refrangibilities of the rays, the sensitiveness to which is modified. During the past year Mr. Lea made the action of the green rays a special study, publishing his results in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*. To determine whether there exists any *red* substance capable of increasing the sensitiveness of the bromide to the green rays, the author experimented with fourteen different red pigments; but not one of these, with the single exception of coralline, produced the slightest increase of sensitiveness. And, though coralline appears to have this effect, it in reality forms no exception to the general rule, because its action on green light may be destroyed without destroying its color. Of *colorless*, or *nearly colorless* substances, eight, viz., potassic arsenite, argentic arsenite, salicine, codeia, morphia acetate, tincture of capsicum, ammonium valerate, and caffein, gave an increase of sensitiveness. From this it would appear that it is not among the colored but the colorless substances that we must look for those capable of increasing sensitiveness to green light. Eight other colorless substances, viz., ammonium hippurate, mucate and mulate, plumbic arsenite, phloridzin, parabonic acid, tincture of aloes, and potassic formate, were indifferent, while the following eleven distinctly diminished the sensitiveness to green light, viz., brucia, strychnia, narcotin, daturin, acid ammonium nitrate, peperin, gentianin, podophyllin, aconitin, asparagin, and berberin. The author's conclusion from these premises is, that there exists no relation between the color of a substance and the color of the rays to which it increases the sensitiveness of silver bromide.

A New Test for Arsenic.—A simple and readily-applied test for arsenic, being a modification of Marsh's test, is offered by Dr. E. W. Davy, of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Marsh's test, as is well known, rests upon the fact that nascent hydrogen, in presence of certain arsenic compounds, gives rise to arseniureted hydrogen, a gas which can be very readily detected, even in very minute quantities. Marsh's method consists in generating, in a suitable apparatus, hydrogen by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on zinc, and then adding the arsenical compound in solution. Arseniureted hydrogen is quickly evolved, and a fine jet of the gas being ignited, and a cold surface being placed on the top of the flame, characteristic spots of metallic arsenic are produced. The process is, however, subject to this disadvantage, that the acid and zinc employed may themselves contain arsenic; and it is difficult to find either substance perfectly free. Dr. Davy proposes the employment of an amalgam of sodium as a means of generating the hydrogen, thus doing away altogether with the necessity of any acid, and using two metals that are not liable to arsenical contamination. The amalgam proposed by Dr. Davy consists of one part by weight of sodium to eight or ten of mercury.

In applying the test, the suspected solution or solid matter is placed along with a little water in the bottom of a test-glass; then add a small bit of the amalgam, about the size of a grain of wheat; and, lastly, place without delay, on the top of the glass, a piece of white filtering-paper or the cover of a white-porcelain crucible moistened with a drop of a dilute solution of nitrate of silver, slightly acidulated with nitric acid, when—if arsenic is present—a dull-black or deep-brown stain on the paper, or a dark silvery one on the porcelain, will be quickly developed in the part moistened, owing to the silver of the salt being reduced to the metallic condition by the agency of the arseniureted hydrogen thus evolved, which, coming in contact with the nitrate of silver, gives rise to the following reaction:

$$H_3As + 6AgNO_3 + 3H_2O = 6HNO_3 + H_3AsO_3 + 3Ag_2.$$

The silver solution is made by dissolving twenty grains of the nitrate in an ounce of distilled water, and then adding two drops of strong nitric acid to render the solution slightly acid. A small disk of bibulous paper, between the mixture in the glass and the paper or cover moistened with the silver solution, will intercept any particles of the liquid which might otherwise be projected against them, producing there minute black spots, and thus interfering with the results of this test.

Exceedingly minute quantities of arsenic can be readily detected by this process: thus the 1-1,000th part of a grain of arsenious acid, dissolved in 1 c.c. of distilled water, gives a very decided effect in a few moments; but much smaller quantities are

detectable by it: thus the 1-100,000th or even the 1-1,000,000th part of a grain of arsenious acid, dissolved in the same quantity of water (1 c.c.), will afford, by the blackening of the silver salt, after a little time, an indication of the presence of arsenic. Nor is this method of detecting arsenic directly applicable only where it exists as arsenious acid, but likewise to several other compounds of arsenic, whether they are soluble or insoluble in water; thus, for example, the two sulphides of arsenic (orpiment and realgar), the alkaline arseniates, and even metallic arsenic itself if reduced to powder, will readily show their arsenical nature by this test; and we may in a few moments detect by it the occurrence of arsenic in different green, yellow, and orange pigments, which are still much employed in the manufacture of wall-papers, in painting, and in the coloring of certain textile and other articles used in dress or for ornamentation.

Distribution of Arsenic in the Tissues.—This subject has been reinvestigated by Scalosuboff, who experimented on dogs, rabbits, and frogs. The poison was administered with the food, in the form of arsenite of soda. It was afterward separated from the tissues by treating these with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, evaporating nearly to dryness, adding more sulphuric acid, heating again till fumes appeared, and then, after adding more nitric acid, heating to carbonization. On exhaustion, with boiling water and filtering, a liquid is obtained, from which the arsenic may be precipitated by sulphureted hydrogen. It was found that dogs bear large doses of arsenic well, taking, without difficulty, fifteen to eighteen times the quantity, which, weight for weight, would kill a man. Arsenic was fed to a bull-dog for 34 days, the quantity being gradually increased from 5 to 150 milligrammes per day: 100 grammes of the muscle of this dog contained .00025 gramme arsenic, 100 grammes of liver .00271 gramme arsenic, 100 grammes of brain .00885 gramme arsenic, and 100 grammes of spinal cord .00933 gramme arsenic. Calling the quantity in 100 grammes of muscle 1, that in the same weight of liver is 10.8, brain 36.5, and spinal cord 37.3, thus showing the marked tendency of the arsenic to localize itself in the nervous tissues.

Ammonia as a Chemical Impurity.—An important contribution to the subject of the purity of chemicals has been made by Prof. F. H. Storer, in an account of his investigations (*American Journal of Science and Arts*) concerning the presence of ammonia as a contaminant of sulphuric acid, and of those substances in the manufacture of which sulphuric acid is employed. Schönbein stated in 1862 that ammonia was found in all the samples of sulphuric acid he had tested for its presence. Prof. Storer's results are equally conclusive, nine samples from different sources which he examined showing the presence of this impurity in appreciable quantities.

"There are several ways," says Prof. Storer, "in which sulphuric acid may be contaminated with ammonia. Some insignificant traces of this substance are, of course, contained in the air which is used for making the acid, and a still larger amount is often contained in the water that plays so important a part in the process of manufacture. It is not impossible, indeed, that nitrogen compounds in the water may sometimes be the cause of appreciable traces of ammonia in the acid. It is easy to conceive, moreover, that considerable quantities of ammonia may be formed in the apparatus of the sulphuric-acid maker through reduction of nitric acid, or other oxide of nitrogen, that is necessarily present; and I find, in fact, by direct experiment, that ammonia is formed when warm dilute nitric acid is made to act upon lead or upon sulphur.

"A quantity of soft, clean, commercial lead that had just been remelted was placed in a small glass flask and 50 c.c. of dilute nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.15) were poured upon it. The flask was closed against the air with a gas-delivery tube, and after the action of the acid had ceased the solution was boiled with the milk of lime, and the distillate tested for ammonia. But the reaction with Nessler's liquor was so strong that no estimation of the amount of ammonia could be made. A quantity of the lead (30 grammes), boiled by itself in the milk of lime, gave a distillate in which no ammonia could be detected by the Nessler test. On the other hand, 50 c.c. of the dilute nitric acid were found to contain 0.000025 gramme of ammonia.

"In a second trial, 50 grammes of the commercial lead were warmed during three hours with 50 c.c. of the dilute nitric acid. The solution was distilled with the milk of lime, and the ammonia in the distillate was estimated by titration with standard oxalic acid: 0.002483 gramme of ammonia was found.

"In a third trial 25 grammes of pure lead (from Marquart, of Bonn) were warmed with 50 c.c. of the dilute nitric acid, and 0.003279 gramme of ammonia was found in the solution of nitrate of lead.

"Fifteen grammes of clean copper clippings were gently warmed with 50 c.c. of the dilute nitric acid until there was no more action. The solution was distilled with milk of lime, and the ammonia estimated by Nessler's test: 0.00004 gramme of ammonia was found.

"Twenty grammes of powdered brimstone were added to 50 c.c. of the dilute nitric acid, and the mixture was maintained at or near the temperature of boiling for three hours. On testing the liquid an abundance of ammonia was found.

"In another trial, 20 grammes of the powdered brimstone were mixed with 100 c.c. of the dilute nitric acid. The mixture was allowed to stand in the cold for 48 hours, and then boiled gently during 8 hours. On testing the liquor by the Nessler process 0.00225 gramme of ammonia was found in it.

"A small amount of nitrogen oxides may perhaps be reduced to ammonia in the process of sulphuric-acid making by other deoxidizing agents, such as the organic impurities of crude

sulphur, or sulphureted hydrogen, or even by sulphurous acid, though, in a single experiment in which sulphurous acid, evolved from copper clippings, was passed into dilute nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.15) for a couple of hours, no ammonia could be detected in the liquid. The experiment of Schönbein, moreover, is to be remembered, in which ammonia, as well as sulphurous and sulphuric acids, was detected in water above which sulphur had been burned in the air. It would seem to be plain, however, that the substances previously mentioned must usually be the most efficient agents for the production of the ammonia."

Being thus a common contaminant of sulphuric acid, the question occurred to Prof. Storer, whether, in spite of its tendency to change to nitrous and nitric acid through oxidation, ammonia might not occur in a great variety of the chemicals in whose preparation sulphuric acid is used. To answer this, he caused to be tested a considerable number of the more important chemicals in common use, and in the manufacture of which this acid plays a part. Of these a list (too long for reproduction here) is given, with the proportions of ammonia found in each. Of some 30 substances comprised in this table over two-thirds contained ammonia, in some cases in noteworthy quantities.

On the point as to whether this ammonia found its way into the substances examined during the process of manufacture, or subsequently, Prof. Storer writes: "It is hardly necessary to urge that the utmost care has been exercised in these respects in all the foregoing tests. A large proportion of the substances tested were taken from the tightly closed, particularly well-ground, glass-stoppered bottles, in which they had been imported, and which had never been opened until the time of applying the test, but it is noteworthy that this precaution seemed to be devoid of significance.

"Those substances, such as sulphate of soda for example, which contained no ammonia when taken from freshly-opened bottles, likewise contained none when taken from bottles that had been frequently opened and which had stood in a storeroom with other chemicals during three or four years. I find, naturally enough, that filter-paper and other porous materials that have been exposed to the air of a laboratory are highly charged with ammonia, in the same way that the reagent bottles upon our shelves become coated with ammonium compounds, but it would seem, nevertheless, that there is a limit to the penetrative power of the ammoniacal gases. It will be noticed for that matter that a tolerably large proportion of the substances examined contained no ammonia whatsoever, and in general I have not observed that chemicals taken from their bottles at the moment of reaching the laboratory are any more liable to be free from ammonia than those which have been long in store."

Properties and Applications of Eosin.—Depierre, in a note on the application of *eosin* (translated in the *American Chemist*), details the various reactions concerned in the production of this new dye-stuff, which is a potassa salt of an acid belonging to the series of compounds discovered by Baeyer.

This chemist has demonstrated that phthalic acid, combined with the divers phenols, yields compounds—phthaleins—the production being effected with elimination of a molecule of water.

Ordinary phenol, pyrogallic acid, pyrocatechin, resorcin, etc., yield phthaleins. Other acids analogous to phthalic acid, e. g., mellitic acid, oxalic acid, yield combinations analogous to the phthaleins.

Resorcin, obtained by treating asafœtida with caustic soda, gives fluorescein, by combining with phthalic acid—

$$\underset{\text{Resorcin.}}{2(C_{12}H_6O_4)} + \underset{\text{Phthalic acid.}}{C_{16}H_4O_6} = \underset{\text{Fluorescein.}}{C_{40}H_{12}O_{10}} + \underset{\text{Water.}}{(HO)_4}.$$

Hydrogenizing agents fix four equivalents of hydrogen and transform it into fluorescein, $C_{40}H_{16}O_{10}$.

If, to a solution of fluorescein in crystallizable acetic acid, are added a few drops of bromine, immediately this body is fixed, and from this liquid water precipitates a reddish substance, which dissolves in alkalies with a characteristic yellowish-red color. This derivative is the tetra-bromide of fluorescein, $C_{40}H_8Br_4O_{10}$, which, when combined with potassa, forms eosin, the formula of which is—

$$C_{40}H_6Br_4K_2O_{10}.$$

Eosin forms a reddish-brown powder of metallic lustre. On evaporating the aqueous solution, a substance, identical in appearance with uncrystallized fuchsin, is obtained. The aqueous solution is remarkably fluorescent, of yellowish-rose color by transmitted light and green by reflected light.

Concerning the physical and chemical properties of eosin, this author states that it is soluble in water, methylic and ethylic alcohol, in the alkalies, alkaline carbonates, glycerin, and soaps; it is insoluble in ether, phenic acid, anilin oil, benzin. Its solubility in water is very great. Fuchsin, which is very soluble in water, requires 52 parts of cold water and 6 of boiling water—i. e., 1,000 parts of cold water dissolve 19.2 of fuchsin, and 1,000 parts of boiling water dissolve 166 parts of fuchsin. Eosin requires 2.6 of cold water and 2.2 of boiling water—i. e., 1,000 parts of cold water dissolve nearly 400 parts of eosin, and 1,000 parts of boiling water 454 parts of eosin; a boiling aqueous solution gives off an odor of bromin. It is less soluble in commercial alcohol than fuchsin; this dissolves in 3.5 parts of cold alcohol, while 11 parts are required to dissolve 1 part of eosin.

Its coloring power is very considerable: .004 gramme per litre gives a beautiful rose-colored solution; with .001 gramme the solution is slightly colored, and the dichroism is still sensible; .000001 gramme still gives a rose-color under a thickness of some centimetres. Eosin is decomposed by most acids which precipitate a reddish-orange, flaky substance, especially in concentrated solutions. Acetic acid decomposes it also, but the solution remains rose-colored, the acid of eosin being slightly soluble in acetic acid. Nearly all the soluble salts with metallic bases yield lakes, the most brilliant of which are those of tin, aluminium, and lead base, and are all of a beautiful red. Zinc gives a yellow precipitate: silver and mercury give violet lakes, copper a brownish-red lake. An aqueous solution of this coloring-matter dyes *silk* and *wool* and all animal matter. The cold dye gives better shades than the warm. This body, which, from the moment of its appearance, was sold at the rate of 1,000 francs per kilogramme, and at present for 220 francs, yields *rose* and *gold* colors of great beauty. And, in spite

of its high price, this coloring-matter will meet with a demand for printing on *silk* and *wool*, for its richness, to-day even, will produce colors at a remunerative price; thus one gramme to the litre gives a beautiful rose-color. Its application on silk is made by printing an aqueous solution, simply thickened with gum, and fixed by ordinary means. On wool it is applied for dyeing or for printing, as on silk. All attempts, made with a view to obtain a color on cotton capable of resisting ordinary washing, have remained without practical results.

Below are the different methods of fixation:

Add to gummed eosin arsenite of aluminium, print on stannated tissue, steam, and wash. Mix with a solution of eosin its equivalent of acetate of lead, or acetate of tin, or acetate of aluminium which has been thickened; print on linen that has either been stannated or oiled, steam, and wash.

Finally, the best method:

Print on tissue which has been coated with gelatin, gummed eosin, combined with three times its weight of tannin; fix by steam, and wash.

Eosin does not dye the mordants that are usually employed, such as stannic acid, tannin, aluminium, iron, glycerin, arsenious acid, and casein; a dye is produced by albumen, but without brilliancy.

CHILI (República de Chile), an independent state of South America, comprised between latitude 24° and 56° south, and longitude 70° and 74° west. Its boundaries are: Bolivia on the north; the Argentine Republic and Patagonia on the east, the dividing line with both which countries being the Andean system of mountains; Cape Horn (as claimed by the Chilians, but contested by the Argentines) and the South Pacific on the south; and the ocean just named on the west.

The disputed question of title to the Patagonian territory (details of which were given in the Annual Cyclopædia for 1872, '73, '74, and '75, and particularly in the first and last) still continues undecided.* The policy of referring this important question to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians and the Emperor of Brazil has been strongly urged, and its adoption is by some regarded as probable.

The text of Article I. of the Chilian Constitution (May 25, 1833), relating to the boundaries of the country, is as follows: "The territory of Chili extends from the desert of Atacama to Cape Horn, and from the Cordillera of the Andes to the Pacific Sea (*sic!*), comprising the Archipelago of Chiloé, all the adjacent islands, and that of Juan Fernandez."

The President of the Republic is Señor Don Anibal Pinto, inaugurated September 18, 1876. The cabinet is composed of the following members: Minister of the Interior, Señor Don José V. Lastarria; Foreign Affairs, Señor Don José Alfonso; Finance, Señor Don Rafael Sotomayor; Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, Señor Don Miguel Luis Amunátegui; and War and the Navy, Señor Don Belisario Prats.

The Council of State, composed of the cabinet ministers, three Senators, three members of the Chamber of Deputies, one member of the courts of justice, one ecclesiastical dignitary, one general, the director of one of the Departments of Finance, and an ex-minister, is presided over by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

The President of the Supreme Court of Santiago is Señor Montt. There is a Court of Appeals at Santiago, Concepcion, and La Serena. The Auditor-General of Accounts is Señor Don A. Tagle. The Postmaster-General is Señor Don R. S. Irrarázabal.

The Archbishop of Santiago is the Rt. Rev. R. N. Valdivieso; and the Bishops of La Serena, Concepcion, and Ancud are M. Orrego, J. H. Salas (elevated in 1854), and Fr. de Paula Solar (1857), respectively.

There is at present no minister plenipotentiary of Chili in the United States, the functions of *chargé d'affaires ad interim* being exercised by Señor Zenteno.

The area of Chili proper, as set down in an official report of 1875, is 124,246 square miles, which, with that given for the Magellanic possessions (95,753, regarded as somewhat exaggerated), would make a total of 219,999 square miles.

The following table shows the present territorial division of the republic, and the population according to the census of 1875:

PROVINCES.	Population.	PROVINCES.	Population.
Aconcagua	132,799	Ñuble	136,880
Arauco*	51,307	Santiago	362,712
Atacama	71,302	Talca	110,359
Biobio*	76,489	Valdivia*	30,525
Chiloé	64,536	Valparaiso	176,682
Colchagua	146,889	Angol (Territory)*	20,056
Concepcion	151,365	Magellan Colony	1,144
Coquimbo	157,463		
Curicó	92,110	Total	2,068,447
Llanquihue	48,492	Against, 1865	1,819,223
Linares	118,880		
Maule	118,457	Increase in 10 years	249,224

The provinces, etc., marked thus, *, were either newly formed, or underwent modification in 1876.*

The army in 1874–'75 was composed of 4 generals of division, 6 generals of brigade, 10 colonels, 29 lieutenant-colonels, 57 majors, 134 captains, 25 adjutants-major, 89 lieutenants, and 135 sub-lieutenants—489 officers; and the following corps:

Artillery regiment	804 men.
Regiment of light horse	426 "
Regiment of heavy horse	286 "
Five line regiments of foot (each 400 strong)	2,000 "
Total	3,516 men.

The force of the National Guard was as follows during the same period:

NATIONAL GUARD.	Horse.	Infantry.	Art'lery.	Total.
Commanding officers	30	32	4	66
Subaltern officers	47	808	80	935
Men	1,215	17,761	1,925	20,901
Total	1,292	18,601	2,009	21,902

The navy comprised during the same period the following vessels, etc.:

* *See* also the article Argentine Republic in the present volume.

* *See* the Annual Cyclopædia for 1875, wherein is also given a list of the chief towns, with their population.

VESSELS.	Horse-power.	Cannon.	Marines.	Crew.
2 iron-clad corvettes...	1,000	16	580	4,064
5 corvettes	1,100	35	794	2,357
3 steamers	500	.....	97	1,089
2 transport steamers..	260	3	155	912
1 pontoon	.....	.....	21	940
13 vessels	2,860	54	1,597	9,353

There were in the navy 1 vice-admiral and 3 rear-admirals; 3 first-class, 8 second-class, and 11 third-class captains; 13 lieutenants ranking as captains, 26 second-class lieutenants, 27 midshipmen, and 18 cadets; 1 commissary-general, 3 first-class and 10 second-class commissaries; 1 surgeon-general and 6 first-class surgeons; 1 inspector-general of engineers, 9 first-class, 5 second-class, and 15 third-class engineers; and 1 battalion of marine artillery of 440 men, commanded by 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 2 adjutants-major, 4 lieutenants, and 13 sub-lieutenants. The Valparaiso battalion of marine artillery represents a force of 1,316 officers and men, forming a part of the *guardia civil*.

The branches of the national revenue, and the estimated amount of the latter for 1875, are shown in the following table:

REVENUE.	
Customs	*$8,000,000
State railways	3,650,000
Monopolies (tobacco, playing-cards, etc.)	1,600,000
Tax on the sale of real estate	17,000
Agricultural tax	1,200,000
Patent-rights	400,000
Stamp-duty	270,000
Registry fees	500,000
Post-Office (including sale of stamps, $250,000)	280,000
National pawn-offices	2,000
Sale of Mejillones guano	300,000
Mint	60,000
Telegraphs	45,000
Last dividend of the 1873 loan	3,000,000
Sundries	116,000
Total	$19,440,000

Here follow items of the national

EXPENDITURE.		
Ministry of the Interior		$5,093,750
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (colonies, $155,358), etc.		252,403
Ministry of Finance		6,525,807
Ministry of Justice, etc.:		
Justice	$587,848	
Public Worship	317,126	
Public Instruction	1,180,777	
		2,085,751
Ministry of War:		
Army	$1,634,541	
National Guard	419,309	
		2,053,850
Ministry of the Navy		1,173,515
Total		$17,185,076

In the latter table is observable the sum of $1,180,777 devoted to the branch of public instruction, the largest appropriation for that department in any Spanish-American country, save the Argentine Republic.

The gradual growth of the national revenue during the forty-five years 1831–'75, inclusive, is exhibited in the subjoined table:

YEARS.	Revenue.	YEARS.	Revenue.
1831	$1,517,538	1854	$5,946,217
1832	1,652,714	1855	6,287,526
1833	1,770,761	1856	6,509,867
1834	1,922,966	1857	6,419,143
1835	2,003,421	1858	5,961,774
1836	2,075,053	1859	6,264,165
1837	2,532,462	1860	7,494,751
1838	2,275,427	1861	5,850,821
1839	2,386,952	1862	6,287,155
1840	2,946,247	1863	6,700,659
1841	2,767,188	1864	6,574,918
1842	3,074,576	1865	7,301,043
1843	3,001,230	1866	6,197,151
1844	3,307,169	1867	9,756,838
1845	3,223,039	1868	10,694,974
1846	3,623,918	1869	11,484,806
1847	3,714,079	1870	11,587,781
1848	2,860,696	1871	11,681,032
1849	4,135,286	1872	13,590,410
1850	4,334,344	1873	15,265,532
1851	4,426,907	1874	16,609,183
1852	5,480,480	1875	*16,440,000
1853	5,552,485		

About one-half of the entire revenue is derived from the customs; and that proportion has been steadily preserved since 1831:

Total received for 1831	$1,517,538
Custom-house receipts for 1831	830,634
Total estimated revenue for 1875 (exclusive of the $3,000,000 of the last dividend of the 1873 loan)	$16,440,000
Custom-house receipts for 1875	8,145,353

The Valparaiso custom-house alone yielded, from January 1, 1831, to December 31, 1874, inclusive, a total of $128,561,201, or very nearly one-half of the entire national revenue ($264,995,044) for the same period.

The annual receipts at all the Chilian custom-houses, and at that of Valparaiso alone, in the forty-four years 1831–'74, inclusive, were as follows:

Y'RS.	General Receipts.	Valparaiso Receipts.	Y'RS.	General Receipts.	Valparaiso Receipts.
1831..	$830,634	$345,636	1853..	$3,358,540	$3,073,905
1832..	1,019,947	398,954	1854..	3,713,815	3,431,801
1833..	1,025,385	107,254	1855..	3,764,223	3,443,929
1834..	1,241,080	856,257	1856..	4,147,298	3,845,949
1835..	1,167,329	962,569	1857..	4,082,096	3,768,615
1836..	1,279,943	1,066,177	1858..	3,484,617	3,245,486
1837..	1,506,672	1,292,906	1859..	3,950,562	3,617,904
1838..	1,355,597	1,141,382	1860..	4,824,801	4,379,787
1839..	1,476,725	1,262,959	1861..	3,538,804	2,948,874
1840..	1,825,509	1,682,423	1862..	3,841,374	3,127,187
1841..	1,931,371	1,495,224	1863..	4,259,593	3,612,139
1842..	1,936,323	1,842,946	1864..	4,047,787	3,412,487
1843..	1,735,432	1,593,755	1865..	3,764,747	3,244,383
1844..	1,768,955	1,629,426	1866..	3,053,416	2,551,274
1845..	1,773,739	1,607,928	1867..	5,678,223	4,909,471
1846..	2,079,708	1,873,760	1868..	6,036,659	5,249,212
1847..	2,103,066	1,887,676	1869..	6,425,932	5,564,484
1848..	1,940,540	1,877,084	1870..	6,438,182	5,243,924
1849..	2,323,678	2,206,802	1871..	5,942,905	5,557,638
1850..	2,627,442	2,246,814	1872..	7,373,768	6,912,988
1851..	2,729,506	2,436,644	1873..	8,145,160	7,703,143
1852..	3,465,038	2,652,972	1874..	?	7,249,064

In June, 1875, the Minister of Finance estimated the revenue for that year at $16,000,000; but unforeseen circumstances afterward transpired which rendered it necessary to lower the estimate.

The Mejillones guano-beds, of which the product had been estimated at $300,000, pro-

* The amount really yielded by this branch in the year referred to was $8,145,353.

* Or $19,440,000, with the $3,000,000 of the last dividend of the 1873 loan, as in the foregoing table of the revenue for the same year.

duced that year only $175,000. The revenue from customs, which had been estimated at $7,800,000, will show a decrease of $100,000. In the other branches of revenue a proportionate reduction will also have to be made. Still, such reduction will not exceed $400,000. To this must be added that expenditures have considerably decreased. Ordinary expenses up to October 31st scarcely reach $12,220,225, while receipts up to the same time amount to $13,204,290. Hence there was a balance in favor of the treasury; but it was apprehended that the balance would disappear in November and December, the revenue being at its lowest ebb in those months. Nevertheless, it was hoped that the ordinary revenue of the year would pay ordinary expenses, and that, if there should be a deficit, it would be very small. Extraordinary expenses, amounting to $5,535,000, would be covered by the proceeds of the loan; and then Peru still owes Chili $100,000 which the Minister of Finance hoped would soon be paid. Passing to the financial estimates for 1876, the only item to be reduced was that of the Mejillones guano-beds, the proceeds of which for that year will prove $100,000 less than estimated by the minister. The total receipts from railways do not seem to have been over-estimated. Nevertheless, "on the Santiago & Curicó Railway it is very probable that there will be some decrease, but it is also very probable that the Chilian & Talcahuano Railway will be unusually productive. It is hoped that, after the termination of the great public works undertaken, the situation of the public finances will be such as to warrant the appropriation of funds for the great necessities of the day—a rural police force, and charitable donations."

The finance committee of Congress assembled in October, 1876, to examine the budget estimates for the year 1876–'77. Numerous modifications for economy were introduced into the estimates of expenditure in the Departments of the Interior and of Finance, the most considerable being the reduction from 25 to 16 per cent. in the gratuity at present enjoyed by public employés, which implies a saving of $260,000 per annum. Two of the committee voted for its entire suppression, and another proposed a sliding scale of from 5 to 25 per cent., to be granted in inverse proportion to the amount of the recipient's salary. The estimates of the War and Navy Departments were revised, and numerous modifications made, the staff being reduced to the lowest legal footing, and the crews of war-vessels limited to the force absolutely necessary to preserve the ships and armament in proper condition: the retrenchments amount to $240,000. The estimates of the Department of Justice, Worship, and Instruction, were revised in a similar manner, and cut down by $100,000.

At a meeting of the Council of State, it was resolved to summon Congress to an extraordinary session on October 17th, for the purpose of deliberating upon the new budget estimates, and other topics of no less importance.

About the same time the Minister of Finance sent a note to the National Society of Agriculture, requesting the opinion of the directory on the following points, with a view to the reforming of the agricultural tax: 1. If it would be preferable to take as the basis of the tax the value of the land, instead of the estimated rent thereof, the former being more easily determined; 2. If it would be advisable to exempt small holdings from the tax; 3. If a permanent commission should be established to hear and decide complaints; 4. If it would not be just to concede the right of complaint to persons who consider themselves aggrieved by an inadequate assessment upon their neighbors, or if it would be more advisable to leave this matter to the authorities.

Late in 1876 the following decree was issued from the Ministry of Finance:

1. It will not be permitted to erase or alter the original marks of goods to be reëmbarked, nor add others to them. 2. Merchandise destined to different ports cannot be comprised in the same policy of reëmbarkation. 3. On every package reëmbarked, the custom-house will fix, by means of a special brand, the name of the port at which the reëmbarkation is effected, and of that to which the package is directed, or the words "*al estranjero*" (for abroad). The custom-houses will detain all packages disembarked bearing the latter inscription, until it be ascertained whence they come. 4. Article 208 of the custom-house regulations is hereby abolished.

The bulletin of the National Agricultural Society published the report of a commission appointed to take into consideration the advisability of relieving raw materials from inward duty. To balance the loss to the revenue that such a measure would entail, it was proposed to increase from 25 to 35 per cent. the duties on some classes of manufactured goods imported from abroad. Wool, in whatever condition, unspun, is free of duty, both inward and outward.

Public taxation in Chili amounts annually to about $3.70 for each inhabitant. In 1833 it was but $1.40½ each; in 1865 it had reached $2.38 each.

The statutes of the Banco Consolidado de Chili association have been approved. The capital is $1,500,000; the reserve fund, $500,000, formed by a deduction of not less than five per cent. from each half-year's net profits. This bank is the section of the Banco Nacional de Bolivia domiciled in Chili.

The total national debt, in April, 1875, stood as follows:

Home debt	$10,929,600
Foreign debt	40,689,000
Total	$51,618,600

The railway branch of the debt amounted in June, 1876, to $35,000,000.

The total value and the destination of the exports were as follows in 1875:

COUNTRIES.	Value.
Great Britain	$21,034,000
Peru	5,441,000
France	3,007,000
Bolivia	2,259,000
Uruguay	1,176,000
Germany	928,000
United States	418,000
Brazil	286,000
Argentine Republic	241,000
Ecuador	176,000
Other countries	279,000
Fisheries	653,000
Total	$35,928,000
Coasting-trade $21,338,500	
In transitu 2,033,500	
	23,372,000
Total exports	$59,300,000

The following table exhibits the value of the imports for 1875, and the countries from which they were received:

COUNTRIES.	Value.
Great Britain	$15,703,000
France	7,815,000
Germany	4,162,000
Argentine Republic	2,727,000
Peru	2,411,000
United States	2,133,000
Bolivia	579,000
Brazil	493,000
Belgium	787,000
Other countries	1,638,000
Fisheries	91,000
Total	$38,138,000
Coasting $21,338,500	
In transitu 2,033,500	
	23,372,000
Total imports	$61,510,000

It is observed that, in the mean, some two-thirds of the Chilian exports are to Great Britain, and that somewhat over one-third of the imports are received therefrom.

The value of metals exported in 1875 was as follows: Silver, $2,938,510; copper, $13,968,658—total, $16,907,163.

In the month of September, 1876, copper, silver, and cobalt were exported from Caldera of the value of $446,211.79; and ores of the value of $10,510,50 were received at the same port.

The following interesting report of the mineral wealth of the northern province of Atacama was published in 1876 by the Chilian consul-general at San Francisco, Señor Casanueva:

The value of the silver, bullion and bars, exported from that province during a period of thirty-two years (from 1843 to 1875) amounts to $89,131,706. From 1843, the production of silver has increased from $1,000,000 (amount produced in that year) to $5,356,160 for the year 1875.

The value of the minerals of all kinds exported from the province during the thirty-two years above stated amounted to the enormous sum of $240,000,000. The following table shows the ratio of increase in the production for the past thirty years, in periods of five years:

First period	$15,914,455
Second "	27,925,071
Third "	40,210,407
Fourth "	42,315,349
Fifth "	50,548,205
Sixth "	57,368,092

This increase is very remarkable. Comparing the amount of mineral product exported from the province of Atacama with the inward movement of the republic of Chili, the following is shown: In 1843, the total mineral exportation of Atacama amounted to $1,721,321, and the total importation of Chili to $8,500,000; while in 1875 the total exportation of minerals from Atacama amounted to $13,668,471, and the total importation of Chili to $38,417,729. Hence, the exportations of Atacama alone amounted to over one-third of the importations of the whole republic.

The following figures show the exportation of minerals from Atacama in 1875 in detail, viz.:

Silver in bars, $5,356,160: copper in pigs, $3,419,660; copper in bars, $2,654,477; copper-ore, $1,394,065; copper and silver bars, $630,500; copper and silver ore, $53,797; silver-ore, $36,902; copper, silver, and gold bars, 36,240. Total, $13,581,801.

In 1874 the amount of Bolivian ore sent to Atacama for reduction was 64,444,434 grammes; and in 1875, 21,047,582 grammes; while the production of the province in minerals of all kinds in 1874 amounted to 43,716,396 grammes, and in 1875 to 112,856,418 grammes.

In 1875 there were 486 mines in operation in the province, divided as follows: Copper-mines, 300; silver-mines, 169; copper and silver mines, 11; gold-mines, 3; gold and copper mine, 1; silver and gold mine, 1; copper, silver, and lead mine, 1. Total, 486.

The shipping movements at the ports of Chili in 1875 comprised 5,827 vessels entered, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,851,000; and 5,783 vessels cleared, with an aggregate of 3,833,168 tons.

In 1875 there were open to traffic in Chili 595 miles of railway—ten lines—of which 377 miles—five lines—belonged to the Government; and three new lines, with an aggregate length of 185 miles, were in process of construction.

The total length of telegraph-lines in the republic in 1875 was 2,559 miles; and the number of dispatches in 1874, 270,198.

As already stated, Chili is, after the Argentine Republic, the Spanish-American country in which the largest appropriations of funds are made to the cause of education. In 1875, 298 university degrees were conferred, four of the graduates being licentiates in medicine who had studied in foreign universities. The foundation of a second Instituto Nacional is now proposed, that at present in existence being insufficient to accommodate the number of students applying for admittance. During the year 1877 will be installed and in operation the classes of the Valparaiso Lyceum, in the new edifice now in course of construction, and which will shortly be completed. The primary schools in operation during the year 1875 numbered 1,359, of which 818 were public, and 541 private; the alternate schools number 62. Adequate buildings are required, as well as a regular system of teaching and discipline, and a sufficient number of text-books adapted to the requirements of the scholars; grave objections have likewise been urged against the class of teachers usually chosen. All this, however, is being gradually remedied; and if, as is expected, the intellectual standard of the preceptors be raised, it will soon be possible to form a staff satisfactory in every respect. The

public schools had in 1875 an attendance of 65,875 pupils, and the private schools, 23,630; or a total of 89,505 pupils. The outlay for the schools has amounted to $801,522.14.

One of the first acts of Señor Amunátegui, the new Minister of Instruction, was to abolish the obligatory study of Latin by candidates for university degrees. The student can now choose between Latin and one living language, or French, English, and German. The clergy are greatly incensed at this measure, and firmly sustain the time-honored custom. They advert to the many perils to be apprehended from the proposed change, and prophesy the utter extinction of Latin as a branch of study in a short time. They, however, unadvisedly consider English as only of use occasionally, in matters of commerce, and likely to be soon forgotten.

The *Constituyente* of Copiapó announces the proximate arrival of the machinery required for working the borax-deposits of Maricunga, of which great expectations are formed.

The presidential elections, which took place on June 25, 1876, were marked by the most perfect tranquillity. The Clerical (Mackenna) party, foreseeing the futility of the contest, forbore from even voting; and Señor Anibal Pinto, the Government candidate, was elected by a large majority.

CHINA, an empire in Asia. Emperor, Kwang-liu, formerly called Tsaeteen, born in 1872, a son of Prince Ch'un, and grandson of the Emperor Tan-Kwang, who died in 1850; succeeded to the throne in January, 1875.

The following table exhibits the area of the different provinces according to the latest estimates, and the population according to the estimate of 1842, which may be considered the most reliable at the present time:

PROVINCES.	Square Miles.	Population.
I. CHINA PROPER.		
Chihli	57,288	36,879,838
Shantung	53,779	29,529,877
Shansi	65,969	17,056,925
Honan	66,933	29,069,771
Kiangsu	40,140	39,646,924
Nganhwui	54,008	36,596,988
Kiangsi	68,596	26,513,889
Chihkiang	35,671	8,100,000
Fokien	45,762	22,799,556
Hupeh	69,480	28,584,564
Hunan	83,229	20,048,969
Shensi	81,216	10,300,769
Kansuh	260,598	19,512,716
Szechuen	185,052	35,000,000
Kwangtung	90,246	20,152,603
Kwangsi	77,856	8,121,327
Yunnan	122,462	5,823,670
Kweichow	66,758	5,679,128
Island of Hainan	13,975	2,500,000
Island of Formosa	14,982	3,020,000
China Proper	1,553,995	404,946,514
II. DEPENDENCIES.		
Mantchooria	366,810	12,000,000
Mongolia	1,304,023	2,000,000
Thibet	651,725	6,000,000
Corea	91,427	8,500,000
Neutral territory	5,360	Uninhabited
Dependencies	2,419,345	28,500,000
Total, China	3,973,340	433,500,000

The number of foreigners in the treaty ports was as follows:

British	1,611	Dutch	28
Americans	541	Italians	26
Germans	367	Austrians	36
French	311	Japanese	26
Spaniards	103	Belgians	11
Danes	66	Countries without treaties	365
Russians	55	Total	3,579
Swedes	33		

The estimates of the population of the larger cities vary very much. The following are the latest estimates for the treaty ports, except for Peking, where the figures of 1845 are retained:

Peking	1,648,814	Cheefoo	120,000
Canton	1,000,000	Ningpo	115,000
Tientsin	930,000	Newchwang	60,000
Haukow	600,000	Tamsui and Kilsing	50,000
Foochow	600,000	Swatow	45,000
Amoy	300,000	Kiukiang	35,000
Shanghai	276,640	Kiungchow (opened in 1876)	10,000
Takao	222,000		
Chinkiang	130,000		

(For an account of the revenue and customs duties, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.) The amount of the home debt is not known. In 1874 the Chinese Government contracted the first foreign loan, to the amount of £627,675. This loan was issued at 95%, bears 8% interest, and is secured by the customs duties.

The foreign commerce for the years 1872 to 1875 was as follows (in taels, 1 tael = $1.61):

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1872	74,826,130	83,719,887
1873	73,992,903	77,540,919
1874	64,360,864	66,712,868
1875	67,803,247	68,912,929

The commerce with the different foreign countries was as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	21,133,000	29,165,000
Hong-Kong*	27,525,000	12,747,000
East Indies	14,855,000	241,000
Straits Settlements	700,000	793,000
United States	1,016,000	7,674,000
Continent of Europe	766,000	9,768,000
Japan	2,486,000	1,953,000
Russia (Odessa)		989,000
Siberia and Russia *via* Kiachta		3,022,000
Total	68,481,000	66,352,000

The foreign trade of the different treaty ports in 1875 was as follows (in taels):

PORTS.	Foreign Imports.	Domestic Imports.	Exports.
Newchwang	1,740,000	1,085,000	2,688,000
Tientsin	8,430,000	6,939,000	1,680,000
Cheefoo	3,525,000	1,993,000	2,268,000
Hankow	8,397,000	6,827,000	17,732,000
Kiukiang	2,758,000	675,000	9,395,000
Chinkiang	9,050,000	2,323,000	1,929,000
Shanghai	10,539,000	7,499,000	26,828,000
Ningpo	6,180,000	1,682,000	4,984,000
Foochow	8,303,000	1,506,000	13,289,000
Tamsui	893,000	127,000	815,000
Takao	1,122,000	74,000	1,084,000
Amoy	3,666,000	2,045,000	3,822,000
Swatow	7,063,000	4,885,000	4,714,000
Canton	4,210,000	5,315,000	15,263,000
Total	70,876,000	42,925,000	105,102,000

* The commerce through Hong-Kong was chiefly with Great Britain.

The value of the principal articles of imports and exports, in 1874 and 1875, was as follows (in taels):

IMPORTS.	1874.	1875.	EXPORTS.	1874.	1875.
Opium	28,565,000	25,355,000	Black tea	31,194,000	29,740,000
Cotton goods	18,270,000	20,061,000	Green tea	4,724,000	4,965,000
Woolen goods	4,049,000	4,561,000	Brick tea	891,000	1,976,000
Metals	3,564,000	4,226,000	Raw silk	19,456,000	19,489,000
Coal	677,000	969,000	Silken goods	2,375,000	4,023,000
Raw cotton	99,000	1,494,000	Cassia	488,000	270,000
Rice	8,000	107,000	Sugar	1,268,000	1,609,000
Sea-grass	575,000	571,000	Porcelain	349,000	390,000
			Wool	36,000	35,000

The movement of shipping in the Chinese ports for 1874 and 1875 was as follows, entrances and clearances combined:

FLAGS.	1874.		1875.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	7,382	4,738,793	8,277	5,167,435
American	4,279	3,184,360	3,836	2,777,367
German	1,638	530,377	1,577	561,577
French	145	137,253	239	165,551
Danish	153	53,577	176	56,319
Swedish and Norwegian	77	22,507	63	23,373
Chinese	1,646	494,237	2,411	871,439
Russian	40	35,837	30	33,502
Spanish	66	28,803	73	24,038
Dutch	47	13,350	32	7,538
Others	149	66,707	280	179,502
Total	15,622	9,305,801	16,994	9,867,641
Of these there were—				
Steamers	10,769	8,085,716	11,406	8,364,481
Sailing-vessels	4,853	1,220,085	5,588	1,503,160

The negotiations with England about the Margary murder continued during the year, and at one time threatened to end in war. The commission under the command of Colonel Grosvenor, sent out in 1875 to Yunnan, to investigate the case, arrived in that province on March 6th. As fears were entertained for its safety, the Indian Government sent forward a military escort consisting of two companies of the Sixty-seventh Regiment and a detachment of the Sixth Regiment, to proceed through Burmah and conduct the commission home. Every attention was shown both to the troops and the commission by the King of Burmah on their passage through his territory, and they were everywhere received by the population with the signs of the greatest friendship. On June 2d, the commission, together with the troops, arrived at Rangoon, Messrs. Baker and Grosvenor arriving a few days later. On the 18th the commission returned directly to China. When it arrived in Manwyne, the inhabitants decidedly denied that Mr. Margary had ever been there, but a guide showed to the officers of the escort the place where he was murdered, and the tree to which his head had been affixed. In Bhamo, the wife of General Lisitahi, who had been imprisoned on a suspicion of complicity in the murder, came to the commission to assure the English of the innocence of her husband. In the mean while the relations between the Chinese Government and Sir Thomas Wade, the British embassador, were of a very delicate nature. In June Sir Thomas left Peking with his secretary, after having presented to the Chinese Government demands approaching an ultimatum, and went to Shanghai, where he intended to await the arrival of Mr. Grosvenor, who reached there on July 6th. The departure of the British embassador from Peking and the establishment of the legation at Shanghai greatly startled the Chinese authorities, who first made efforts to persuade him to return, and afterward proposed to send the Viceroy of Nanking to reopen negotiations with him, but Wade rejected all overtures. In August, the Chinese Government appointed Li-Hung-Chang, Viceroy of Chihli Province, special commissioner to treat with Minister Wade. The viceroy tried every means to induce the minister to come to Tientsin, but all in vain. The British embassador went to Chefoo, accompanied by Admiral Ryder and several vessels of the squadron. During this time considerable excitement prevailed among the foreigners as well as among the natives of Tientsin. The Chinese were decidedly opposed to the plan that the viceroy should go to Cheefoo, claiming that, if he did, Sir Thomas Wade would secure his person; they consequently assumed a hostile attitude toward foreigners; the excitement at one time running so high that the German residents asked their consul, Herr von Bismark, who was also temporarily at Cheefoo, for protection. But as all these manifestations did not move Sir Thomas Wade, the viceroy finally consented to go to Cheefoo, where he met the British minister on August 21st. The minister demanded that Tsen-yu-ying, ex-Governor of Yunnan, and other officers and gentry, should be summoned to Peking for examination. The viceroy replied that, if sufficient grounds for such action were advanced in support of charges against Tsen and others their production at Peking would be possible; but that mere suspicions and non-supported charges would not authorize recourse to such procedure, especially as the Chinese Government, desiring continuance of peaceful relations, had no reason to disbelieve the final report of the imperial commissioner sent specially to Yunnan to investigate.

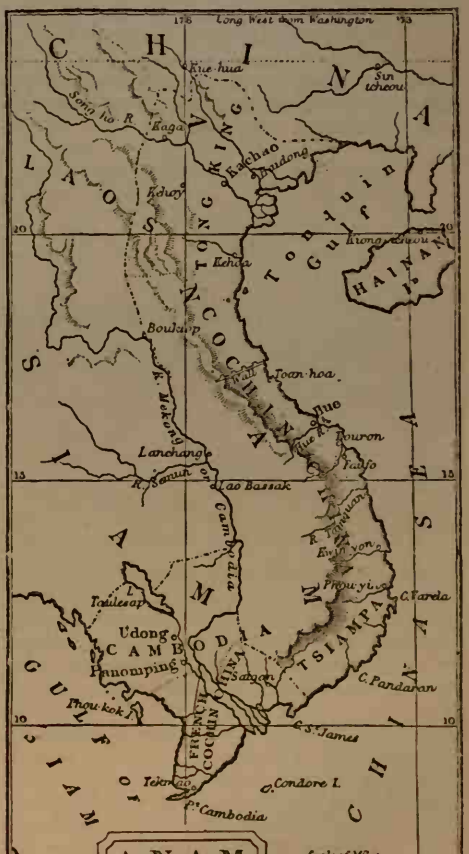
The negotiations came to an end on September 13th, by the signature of a convention in which all the questions arising out of the Yunnan outrage were satisfactorily settled. The

convention was referred to the Imperial Government at Peking and the Foreign Office in London for ratification, and at the close of the year its precise terms had not been published, although the following concessions were known to have been made by the Chinese commissioner: Mrs. Margary is to receive an indemnity in money; three new ports are to be opened to foreign trade; an important city in the province of Yunnan is to be opened to commerce, with a political or consular resident there to protect and watch over British interests in that distant quarter; and the opening of the Yang-tse-kiang as far as navigable.

In 1875 a dispute arose with Germany about a German vessel, the Anna, which was captured and plundered, and the captain and mate murdered by her crew, mostly composed of Chinese, at Foochow. The German Government claimed that the Chinese authorities had not observed due diligence in the arrest and punishment of the pirates, and demanded an indemnity, and that the guilty officers should be punished. The Chinese Government tried at first to evade the responsibility, but upon several men-of-war being sent from Germany in the beginning of the year 1876, the Government showed itself more accommodating, and after considerable delay the following agreement was arrived at: Three of the pirates having been captured, the two principal ones were executed, while the other received one hundred blows with a bamboo stick, and was banished to another province for three years. Rewards of $1,000 and $500 were offered for the capture of the other pirates, still at large. The persons who received the rice from the vessel in their houses were sentenced to blows with the bamboo stick. In the villages Pak-soeung and Sei-soeung, six huts belonging to receivers of the stolen goods were burned. Captain Lam, who should have watched over the safety of the coast, and who permitted the people to commit unlawful acts, was discharged and placed before a court to be tried. Lieutenant-Colonel Yin and Colonel Lin, who did not take the matter in hand with the necessary vigor, lost their buttons, the sign of their rank, temporarily. The mandarin Tsu was transferred to another place, because he did not arrest the murderers. The rest of the cargo found was sold, and the receivers were fined, making in all $13,880, which was handed over to the consul for the ship-owners.

The Viceroy of Canton had some trouble in the early part of the year with the Portuguese authorities in Macao. The difficulties were settled by the Chinese yielding and abandoning their position, having been intimidated by the threats of the Portuguese. The intention was to establish a custom-house on Patera Island, near Macao. The Portuguese authorities declared their purpose to resist any such attempt by force, and they garrisoned their forts and occupied the island with a large body of troops. In consequence of these energetic preparations the Chinese stopped proceedings.

On January 26th, the Chinese New-Year, Prince Kung, attended by the highest dignitaries of the empire, some forty in number, received the diplomatic body. Prince Kung and the Chinese officials returned the visits of the foreign ministers on February 6th and 7th.



The difficulties with Kashgaria continued during the year. Jakub Kushbegi, the Amir of Kashgaria, assumed the offensive, and collected an army of 40,000 men, with which he marched against the Chinese. He defeated the latter in several battles, the Chinese general Tso in consequence committing suicide. The war with Kashgaria as well as the numerous local rebellions cost large amounts of money. In April, Governor-General Tso gave the cost of the impending campaign against Kashgaria at 50,000,000 taels, being then in arrears 27,000,000 taels. The Viceroy of Kansuh required 15,000,000 taels for the suppression of local rebellions. Heavy liabilities had been in-

curred toward the Russians at Ili for supplies furnished by them. The central Government was powerless to raise the required amount, and proposed to appeal to the viceroys of the wealthiest provinces.

Rebellions were reported from various parts of the empire. In the early part of the year two formidable ones broke out, one in Kwang-tung, which had gained great strength, the rebels having been joined by the imperial troops sent to quell them. Several interior cities had been taken and were held by the rebels according to the latest accounts. The other was in Shansi, and was also of considerable magnitude. Toward the close of the

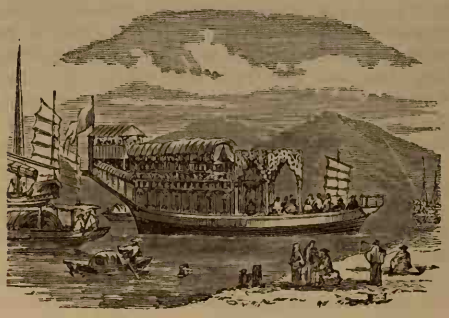
BOCA TIGRIS, CHINA.

year a rebellion in Chihkiang was suppressed before it was fairly started. The headquarters of the conspirators was the city of Wenchow, while the whole southeastern portion of the province had been worked up by them. A rebellion in Chihli broke out in the spring in consequence of a terrible famine. Famines were also reported from other parts of the empire. One of the most terrible in its consequences was that in the northern provinces. Thousands of deaths from starvation occurred daily. Rice had been ordered from the south and from Formosa, and the Peking authorities had given 100,000 taels and 1,000,000 catties of rice for the relief of the destitute. Hamlin College contributed 1,000,000 piculs of rice, and Li-Hung-Chang, Viceroy of Chihli Province, also sent 1,000,000 piculs of rice. The first rain in nine months fell on July 2d.

While this part of the empire was suffering from droughts, Foochow and the surrounding country was visited by a terrible inundation from June 10th to June 15th, causing great loss of life, some 5,000 bodies being found near Foochow alone.

A terrible onslaught was made on July 17th upon the French Catholic chapel at Ning-kuoh Fu, in the province of Nganhwui, when a crowd of about 1,000 soldiers and ruffians, under the guidance of officials, burst into a chapel during service-time and murdered members of the congregation. The men entered the chapel, interrupted the service, forced the officiating priest upon his knees, and demanded that he should cease promulgating the doctrines of the T'ien-chu sect. The priest declined to make the promise, whereupon a scene of indescribable uproar ensued, during which frightful outrages occurred. The priest was tortured and eventually put to death, being hacked to pieces; a little child whom he had adopted was torn limb from limb, and the corpse of another father was taken from its grave and brutally ill-used. The members of the Inland Mission all left the neighborhood, and the Roman Catholics posted guards around their houses. The chief conspirator was a military mandarin named Wu, who openly expressed his malignant hatred of the Christian religion. Anti-Christian riots also occurred in the province of Szechuen. The highways were occupied and the mails stopped. The leader in these disturbances, General Ming, took an active part in the great Taiping rebellion.

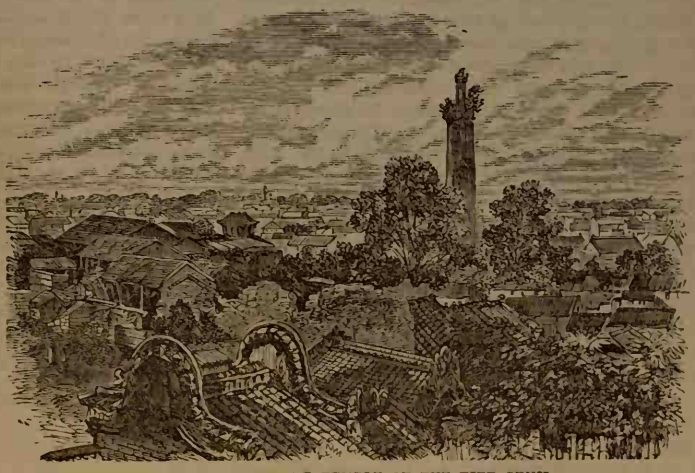
Four new ports were opened to foreign commerce during the year. On April 1st, the port of Kiungchow, on the island of Hainan, was opened at last, this having been promised in the treaty of 1862. The delay was owing partly to the British consul, who considered the commerce of the island as unimportant, and partly to the Chinese Government. The island has become a vice-consulate of Canton; a British consul lives there, and a custom-house has been built. But as the city Kiungchow is situated a mile up the river, the custom-house was erected at Hoihow, on the coast. The anchorage is shallow, and the port itself is considered the most unsuitable one that could be selected. The other ports are Wanchow, on the coast between Foochow and Ningpo; Woohoo, on the river Yang-tse, between Nanking and Kiukiang; and Ichang,



CHINESE FLOWER BOAT.

on the Upper Yang-tse, 360 miles farther into the interior of China than the present advanced post of foreign commerce, Hankow. Besides these ports, which will be endowed with consular and custom-house establishments, there are to be six "landing-places" on that great river, where steamers will be

permitted to touch and take in or land merchandise or passengers. The chief interest attaches to the port of Ichang, placed high up on the great river of China 1,000 miles from the sea. It is practically the highest point to which steamers can hope to ascend the Yang-tse-kiang, for, although there is an immense volume of water in the river for many hundreds of miles above Ichang, the river flows through a series of formidable rapids, which will probably do more than even the exclusive policy of the Chinese Government to keep foreign steam enterprise out of the promising region of Szechuen. The prospects of trade at Ichang were fully reported on by a commission from the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, which visited that and other places in 1869. From that report it appeared that Ichang is likely to form the entrepot and the connecting link between two rich areas—the valley of the Yang-tse-kiang, with its laborious millions, on the one side, and on the other the province of Szechuen, which all travelers unite in extolling as the land of plenty. The principal entrepot at present is not Ichang, but a place about sixty miles lower down the river, named Shasi, where the Shanghai delegates estimated the "shipping in port" at 40,000 tons; but Shasi lies low, and is devoid of all interest save a purely commercial one, while Ichang is described as charmingly situated and possessing sanitary advantages which are not to be overlooked in selecting a residence in the interior of a continent.



CANTON, FROM THE TEMPLE OF THE FIVE GENII.

The first line of railroad in China was formally opened on June 30th. It extends from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of eleven miles. The line runs along the borders of the river Van Poo, of which the navigation between Shanghai and Woosung is impeded by a sand-bank. It was proposed some time ago by the foreign merchants at Shanghai to build a railroad from that place to Woosung; but the Chinese authorities refused to grant the necessary permission. After having exhausted every possible means to obtain the required permission, it was determined, without consulting the Chinese, to form a company for exploring the forbidden route. The requisite capital was subscribed without delay; and, on the survey being made, it appeared that, with the exception of three little creeks which it would be necessary to bridge over, and a few hollows which would have to be filled up, the line presented no engineering difficulties of any kind. It was then determined to go on, at all risks, with the railroad. The governor of the district was prevailed upon to give his authorization for the making of a "suitable road," which he did the more willingly inasmuch as large numbers of work-people had constantly to make the journey from Woosung to Shanghai. Then the land had to be bought; also the right of building bridges over the creeks. The Chinese proprietors were afraid to sell without first obtaining the sanction of the authorities; but as some sort of road was wanted by every one, no objection was made to the proposed purchase. Having acquired the ownership of the land on which it was intended to construct the railway, the Shanghai merchants sent to England for rails, which in due time arrived. Meanwhile the wood-work had been completed, and in the middle of January last the engineers began to lay the rails down. Still the officials looked calmly on; until, on the 16th of March, it was found possible to make a trial-trip along the line of railway three miles in length. The English directors and shareholders traveled in the carriages, and the luggage-vans were filled with Chinese, who seemed to make the journey with great satisfaction to themselves. When the governor of the district was informed that the railway was partly completed, and that engines were running over a portion of the line, he at first treated the report with contempt. But it was confirmed again and again by eye-witnesses; and ultimately he went out to see for himself, and, in presence of an excited crowd, ordered the rails to be taken up. The chairman of the company, however, begged him, before requiring the execution of such an extreme measure, to consider the matter in private; and the two went together to the government-house, where the governor's own permission to construct a "suitable road" was shown to him. The discussion was thus narrowed to the question

whether the road of iron between Woosung and Shanghai was really a "suitable" one; and the governor at last consented to submit this point to the superior officials at Peking. Before an answer could be received, trains were running all the way from Shanghai to Woosung. An authorization arrived from Peking to tolerate what the foreigners had already completed, which gave them the right of keeping open the entire line. In December the railroad was mobbed by the natives, and was forced to stop running for a time.

Li-Hung-Chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, and First Secretary of State, who was selected to conduct the negotiations with Minister Wade, is regarded as the implacable enemy of foreigners and the leading opponent of progress. He was the second of five brothers, sons of a poor literary man. During the Taiping rebellion he offered his services to the Government, and, besides rising rapidly in military rank, he gained much imperial favor. Although accused of the foulest treachery in beheading the rebel kings, whose lives he had guaranteed, after the fall of Soochow, he was created a noble, and invested with the yellow jacket, the highest honor in China for military achievements. In 1864 he founded the Imperial Arsenal at Nanking, and supplied it both with skilled workmen and all the apparatus necessary for making guns, torpedoes, rockets, shells, and other war implements. In 1865, after the fall of Nanking, he was made governor-general; in 1866 he went north, and put an end to the Nienfli insurrection; in 1870 was ordered to fight the Mohammedan rebels in Shansi and Kiangsi, but, while *en route*, he was recalled and made Governor-General of Chihli, and in 1872 was raised to the rank of a second-class noble. He is about fifty-five years of age.

The following table of the distribution of missionaries of different Protestant societies in China, in 1874, has been compiled on the basis of a like table furnished in 1875 to European readers by the China Inland Missionary Society. Besides the missionaries included in the table, the Southern Presbyterians had one missionary at Ningpo in the Chihkiang Province, the Irish Presbyterians two, and the Scottish United Presbyterians one, in Mantchooria, not in China proper. The number of stations occupied was thirty-one in the whole empire. The population of the provinces is given in round numbers:

PROVINCES AND MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.	Kwangtung, 30 millions.	Fokien, 23 millions.	Chihkiang, 8 millions.	Kiangsu, 40 millions.	Shantung, 29 millions.	Chihli, 37 millions.	Hupeh, 29 millions.	Kiangsi, 7 millions.	Nganhwui, 37 millions.
	NUMBER OF MISSIONARIES.								
AMERICAN:									
1. Baptist Missionary Union	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Baptist Mission (Independent)	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	..	6	..	..	5	16	..	..	..
4. Methodist Episcopal Church (South)	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
5. Methodist Episcopal	..	9	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
6. Presbyterian Mission (North)	10	..	6	7	10	3	..	..	..
7. Protestant Episcopal	..	..	..	3	..	1	6	..	..
8. Reformed Dutch	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Seventh Day Baptist	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10. Southern Baptist Convention	4	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
11. Southern Presbyterian	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..
12. United Presbyterian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Woman's Union Mission	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
BRITISH:									
14. Baptist Mission	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15. British and Foreign Bible Society	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
16. China Inland Mission	..	..	8	11	..	..	1	1	1
17. Church Missionary	2	2	11	1	..	1	..	..	..
18. London Missionary	4	4	..	2	..	7	3	..	..
19. Methodist New Connection	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
20. National Bible Society—Scotland	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
21. Presbyterian Mission—English	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
23. United Methodist Free Church	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. United Presbyterian—Scotland	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
25. Wesleyan Mission	10	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
CANADIAN:									
26. Canadian Presbyterian	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CONTINENTAL:									
27. Evangelical Missionary Society of Basel	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Rhenish Missionary Society	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNCONNECTED:									
29. Unconnected with any mission	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total number of missionaries in provinces	55	37	39	36	27	41	18	9	1

The *Chinese Recorder* for September and October, 1875, gives the following tables of missionaries in China and some adjacent countries:

MISSIONARY LABORERS IN CHINA.

STATIONS.	Ordained Missionaries.	Medical.	Press Superintendents.	Other Lay Missionaries.	Females.	Whole Number of Males.	Total.
Newchwang	2	1	..	..	1	3	4
Kalgan	4	..	..	..	4	4	8
Peking	14	1	1	..	22	16	38
Tientsin	8	..	..	..	7	8	15
Paowting-fu	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Tsinan-fu	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tungchow	5	..	..	..	8	5	13
Tungchow	3	..	..	..	3	3	6
Cheefoo	8	..	..	2	6	10	16
Shanghai	10	..	1	4	11	15	26
Chinkiang	1	..	..	1	2	2	4
Nanking	..	..	..	2	1	2	3
Nganking	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Kiukiang	5	..	..	1	7	6	13
Hankow	6	..	..	2	4	8	12
Wuchang	4	1	..	1	5	6	11
Hanyang	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wusueh	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kwangchi	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Soochow	6	..	..	..	5	6	11
Hangchow	6	1	..	1	7	8	15
Shaow-hing	3	..	..	2	5	5	10
Ningpo	12	..	..	..	13	12	25
Ninghai	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Wanchow	..	..	..	2	2	2	4
Foochow	10	1	1	..	15	12	27
Amoy	11	..	..	..	10	11	21
Formosa	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Taiwan-fu	1	1	..	..	..	2	2
Takao	2	..	..	..	2	2	4
Swatow	5	1	..	..	7	6	13
Hong-Kong	7	..	..	..	6	7	13
Canton	16	1	..	..	21	17	38
Fumun	2	..	..	..	1	2	3
Chonglok	5	..	..	..	3	5	8
Fatshan	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sinon	2	..	..	..	1	2	3
Lilong	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Longhao	1	..	.	..	1	1	2
Fukwing	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Absent	21	2	..	4	26	27	53
Total	189	10	3	24	210	226	436

MISSIONARY LABORERS IN JAPAN AND SIAM.

JAPAN.	Ordained.	Medical.	Female.	Total.
Tokio	17	1	13	31
Yokohama	10	1	18	29
Kobi	4	1	9	14
Ozaka	6	1	5	12
Shidzuoka	1	..	1	2
Hakodate	2	..	2	4
Nagasaki	4	..	4	8
Total	44	4	52	100

SIAM.	Ordained.	Medical.	Female.	Total.
Bangkok	5	..	8	13
Chiengmai	2	..	2	5
Petchaburel	1	..	2	3
Ayuthia	1	..	1	2
Absent	1	..	1	2
Total	10	..	14	25

NATIONALITY OF THE MISSIONARIES.

NATION BY WHOM SENT.	Number of Missionaries sent to			Per cent. of whole Number in			Per cent. of Whole Number in the Three Kingdoms.
	China.	Japan.	Siam.	China.	Japan.	Siam.	
United States	210	76	25	.48	.76	.25	.55½
Great Britain	194	24	..	.44½	.24	..	.39
Germany	32	..	..	.07½	..	..	.05½
Total	436	100	25				

CHRISTIAN CONNECTION. The *Christian Almanac* for 1877 gives a list of 1,263 ordained ministers of the Christian Connection in the United States and Canada, who are distributed by States as follows: Maine, 65; New Hampshire, 39; Vermont, 19; Massachusetts, 40; Rhode Island, 14; Connecticut, 2; New York, 156; New Jersey, 11; Pennsylvania, 66; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 2; Kentucky, 9; Ohio, 228; Indiana, 194; Michigan, 62; Illinois, 105; Wisconsin, 36; Iowa, 128; Missouri, 27; Nebraska, 7; Kansas, 20; Canada, 23. The total number of unordained ministers is given as 328. The *Register* gives the following list of schools and seminaries of the Connection: Union Christian College, Merom, Sullivan County, Ind., Rev. T. C. Smith, A. M., president, with six teachers; Antioch College, Antioch High School, and Ohio Free Normal School, Yellow Springs, Ohio, J. B. Weston, acting president; Weanbleau Christian Institute, Hickory County, Mo., Rev. J. Whitaker, B. S., principal, with three assistants; Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H., Rev. Alva H. Morrill, principal; the Eaton Family School, Middleboro', Mass., Amos H. Eaton, principal; the Christian Biblical Institute, Stanfordville, Dutchess County, N.Y.; Starkey Seminary, Eddytown, Yates County, N. Y., Prof. B. F. McHenry, A. M., principal, with six teachers. The publishing-house of this denomination is at Dayton, Ohio, and its newspaper organ, the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, is printed there. No statistics are given of the number of church-members connected with the denomination.

CHRISTIAN UNION. The General Council of the Christian Union in the United States met at Providence Chapel, Hancock County, Ohio, May 31st. H. Ellis was chosen moderator. A resolution was adopted, providing that a General Council shall be held once in two years, at such times and places as shall be by itself determined, which council shall consist of all the members of the churches of Christ in the United States, and shall have supervision over the interests general and common to all the bodies represented. The following preamble and resolutions on union were adopted:

Whereas, It is our duty to God and man, from time to time, to define our position, that all may know why, as a body of Christians, we take our position outside of all denominations in laboring to secure unity and build up the cause of true religion; and—

Whereas, Sectarianism has never been defined by men sustaining sects in its true light, or its evils seen by such in their real character; and—

Whereas, No member of a sect, who justifies sects, can be in a position to put forth to the world the truth as to the evils of sectarianism and its remedy; and—

Whereas, Religious organizations and religious thought shape society; and—

Whereas, When the Church falls into great wrongs in theory or practice, society has lost its true light and balance-wheel, and is driven on into infidelity and corruption by the very power that should have led it to life, and steadied and guided its forces: therefore—

Resolved, 1. That sectarianism is to separate into sections, or separate parts, what belongs together.

2. That all Christians in every place do belong together, and to separate them for any cause, or by any means, is sectarianism.

3. That the genius and spirit of the gospel, as well as the letter of the Bible and the history of the primitive Church, proclaim the great but simple truth that the Christians of the place are rightfully, and, in fact, by divine ordination, the real visible church of the place.

4. That all the Christians, whether in or out of sects, are required by the life Christ has planted in them, and by the prayer of Jesus, and the teachings of the New Testament, and their love to Christ, and their love to each other, and their love for the salvation of men, to meet together, not to make a church, but to obey God, and do the duties of a church as taught in the gospel.

5. That all religious associations built upon a narrower basis than that which teaches and treats all the Christians of the place as equal brethren of the one church of the place, which present creeds, tests, and usages which exclude a part of the Christians of a place, are not built after the New Testament model, and have no claims to be regarded as churches of Christ, simply because they have Christians among them.

6. That the Church is a divine institution, is God-made, is spiritual; not mechanical, not human, not man-made; and God alone can place members in his Church; and as every one who truly loveth is born of God—and, therefore, a member of his Church—therefore it does not depend on our doctrinal views, baptism, votes, or enrollment, but on a loving and obedient heart.

7. That the evils of sectarianism admonish us of the great importance of scattering light before the whole world on this subject, calling all Christians to repent of this sin, and put it away, and return to the primitive spirit and practice of the church gathering, as taught in the gospel.

The leading principles of the Christian Union (South) are set forth in the following extracts from the *Declaration of Principles:*

We may well afford to dispense with all those doctrines and tenets which set the brethren at variance, and to take the following primary constitution as the groundwork of our organization, viz.:

1. The Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the Church. The Pope of Rome, or any other pretending to be the head thereof, should be regarded as that man of sin and son of perdition who exalteth himself above all that is called God.

2. The name Christian is the only appellation needed or received by the Church. All party or sectarian names are excluded as being unnecessary, if not hurtful.

3. The Holy Bible, or the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, is a sufficient rule of faith and practice.

4. Christian character, or vital piety, is a just, and should be the only, test of fellowship, or of church-membership.

5. The right of private judgment and the liberty of conscience is a right and a privilege that should be accorded to, and exercised by, all.

CLIFFORD, JOHN H., was born in Providence, R. I., January 16, 1809; died at New Bedford, Mass., January 2, 1876. He graduated at Brown University in 1827, and began the practice of law in New Bedford, where he afterward resided. He soon entered upon an extensive practice, and attained the foremost position at the bar. He represented New Bedford in the Legislature in 1835, and was subsequently President of the Senate. In 1849 he was appointed by Governor Briggs Attorney-General of the State, and in the course of his official duties conducted the prosecution of Prof. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman. He continued to act as Attorney-General till 1853, when he was elected Governor. He was again Attorney-General from 1854 till 1858. In 1867 he retired from the legal profession, and became President of the Boston & Providence Railroad Company. In 1859 the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Brown University. For several years ex-Governor Clifford was President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

COLERIDGE, Sir JOHN TAYLOR, a British lawyer and writer, born in 1790; died February 11, 1876. He was a nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. At Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he received his education, he was a fellow-student of Dr. Arnold. He was elected a Fellow of Exeter College in 1810, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819, going to the Western Circuit; became a sergeant-at-law in 1832, was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench, and upon retiring from the judicial bench in 1858 was created a Privy Councilor. He showed considerable literary acquirements at an early age, and having edited the *Quarterly Review* for some time, he continued to contribute numerous articles to it until his death. He published an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries" with notes (1825), and a "Memoir of the Rev. John Keble, M. A." (1869, third edition, 1870).

COLET, LOUISE RÉVOIL, a French authoress, born September 15, 1810; died March 10, 1876. In 1835 she went to Paris, where she married Hippolyte Colet, a musical writer and composer. After his death in 1851 she turned her attention still more diligently to literature. She received the prize for poetry of the Institute four times for the following poems: "Le Musée de Versailles" (1839), "Le Monument de Molière" (1843), "La Colonie de Mettray" (1852), and "L'Acropole d'Athènes" (1855). Besides these four she also published the following poetical works: "Fleur du Midi" (1836), "A ma Mère" (1839), "Penserosa" (1839), "Les Funérailles de Napoléon" (1840), "Le Marabout de Sidi-Brahim" (1845), "Réveil de la Bologne" (1846), "Les Chants des Vaincus" (1846), and "Le Poëme Femme" (in three parts, 1853–'56). Among her prose works, which comprise novels, traveling adventures, and personal reminiscences, are the following: "La Jeunesse de Mirabeau" (1841), "Les Cœurs brisés" (1843), "Deux Mois d'Émotion" (1843), "Folles et Saintes" (1844), "Deux Femmes célèbres" (1846), "Madame Hoffmann-Tauska" (1854), "Promenade en Hollande" (1859), "Deux Mois dans les Pyrénées" (1859), and "Naples sous Garibaldi" (1861).

COLLINS, MORTIMER, an English poet and novelist, born in 1825; died July 25, 1876. He

devoted himself at an early age to journalism, being in connection with various journals, particularly the London *Globe*. Among his poetic works are "Summer Songs" (1860), "Idyls and Rhymes" (1865), and "Inn of Strange Meetings and Other Poems" (1871). His novels are as follows: "Who is the Heir?" (1865), "Sweet Anne Page" (1868), "The Ivory Gate" (1869), "The Vivian Romance" (1870), "Marquis and Merchant" (1871), "Two Plunges for a Pearl" (1872), "Prineess Clarice" (1872), "Miranda" (1873), "Squire Silchester's Whim" (1873), "Mr. Carrington" (1873), written under the assumed name of R. T. Cotton, "Transmigration" (1874), and "Frances" (1874). He also published a volume of essays anonymously in 1871, entitled "The Secret of Long Life."

COLOMBIA (Estados Unidos de Colombia), an independent state, occupying the northwestern portion of South America and the southeastern portion of Central America. The territorial division* of the republic is into nine federal States and six Territories, which, with their populations and capitals, according to the census of 1870, are as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Population.	CAPITALS.	Population.
STATES.			
Antioquia	365,974	Medellin	29,765
Bolivar	241,704†	Cartagena	8,603
Boyacá	482,874	Tunja	5,471
Cauca	435,078	Popayan	8,485
Cundinamarca	409,590	Bogotá	40,883
Magdalena	85,255	Santamarta	5,472
Panamá	221,052	Panamá	18,378
Santander	425,427	Socorro	16,048
Tolima	230,891	Guamo	9,193
TERRITORIES.			
Bolivar	7,751	Landázuri	414
Casanare	26,066	Tame	633
Goajira	8,390	Soldado	118
Nevada and Motiones	3,673	Espíritu Santo	...
San Martin	4,056	Villavicencio	625
San Andrés and Providencia	3,580	San Luis	316
Total	2,951,311		

It is estimated that, including the number of uncivilized Indians interspersed throughout the country, the total population of Colombia is at the present time about 3,000,000.

Of the 2,951,311 forming the total of the foregoing table, 1,434,129 were males, constituting an excess of 83,053 females.

BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA.

The President of the Republic is Señor Aquileo Parra, inaugurated April 1, 1876; and the cabinet is composed of the following ministers or secretaries: Of Interior and Foreign Affairs, Dr. Manuel Ancizar; of Finance and Public Works, Dr. C. N. Rodriguez; of Treasury and Credit, Señor Luis Robles; and of War and Marine, Señor Rafael Niño.

Here follow the names of the chief magistrates of the nine States:

STATES.	
Antioquia	Señor R. de Villa.
Bolivar	" R. Nuñez.
Boyacá	" E. Neira.
Cauca	" C. Conto.
Cundinamarca	" J. Sanchez.
Magdalena	" M. Dávila García.
Panamá	" R. Aizpuru.
Santander	" M. A. Estrada.
Tolima	" General Córdoba.

The Colombian consul-general in New York is Señor Miguel Salgar.

The national revenue for the year ending

* Complete details concerning boundaries, area, etc., were given in the Annual Cyclopædia for 1874.

† The figures set down opposite Bolívar are the result of the census of 1874.

August 31, 1875, with the sources from which it was derived, is shown in the annexed table:

REVENUE.

Customs	$1,976,913
Salt monopoly	728,721
Panamá Railway	250,000
Post-Office	550,000
Telegraphs	19,280
Mint	5,308
National property	21,675
Church property	135,000
Sundries	693,000
Total	$4,379,897

The total expenditure, in the same fiscal year, was as follows:

EXPENDITURE.

Ministry of Interior, etc	$208,400
" Finance	214,813
" War and Marine	288,000
National debt	1,259,980
Public Works	170,108
Foreign Affairs	57,000
Treasury	75,000
Public Instruction	121,000
Pensions	44,000
Post-Office	216,000
Total	$2,654,301

The surplus resulting from the comparison of the totals of the revenue and expenditure amounts to $1,725,596.

The largest single item of expenditure, in the fiscal year 1874–'75 (*see* table immediately preceding), was that made on account of the national debt, thus showing that Colombia is now prompt in meeting her engagements.

The total amount of the national debt, in 1875, was $14,872,174, of which $9,865,500 formed the foreign branch.

The total value of the exports for the year 1874–'75 was $9,984,386, comprising the following commodities:

Sugar	$54,954	Bread-fruit	$876
Starch	40,872	Gold-dust	71,814
Brandy	5,167	Gold (ingots)	994,942
Rice	866	Gold and silver (ingots)	975,962
Cotton	141,589	Brazil-wood	42,976
Indigo	64,485	Mahogany	10,783
Cattle	10,918	Lignum-vitæ	3,372
Balsam	10,732	Mora	54,051
Cocoanuts	7,682	Cedar	22,535
Chocolate	238	Plants	10,132
Cacao	1,490	Cinchona	1,511,736
India-rubber	149,988	Cheese	228
Hides	464,392	Hats	188,613
Coffee	732,295	Cotton-seed	13,519
Tortoise-shell	670	Salt	100
Sugar-cane	1,960	Tobacco-leaf	2,715,639
Dividivi	125,842	Vegetable ivory	170,021
Specie (gold and silver)	1,117,465	Cigars	11,882
Mats	1,477	Sundries	140,125
Ores	124,241		
Timber	4,513	Total	$9,984,386
Maize	10,231		

The value of Colombian exports to Great Britain, in 1874, was $4,978,000, or more than one-half of the total value of the exports to all countries.

The total value of the imports in 1874–'75 was $14,844,856; that of the imports from Great Britain, $2,964,976; and that of the imports from the United States, $767,472.

The coasting-trade for the year above referred to amounted to $245,089.

The shipping movements at the various ports of the republic were as follows in the year 1874–'75:

ENTERED.

PORTS.	LADEN.		IN BALLAST.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels	Tons.
Buenaventura	127	17,971	..	.....
Cartagena	80	57,427	13	6,078
Cúcuta	108	3,428	..	.....
Riohacha	81	6,873	39	6,104
Riosucio	51	1,925	4	206
Sabanilla	163	189,400	22	13,485
Santamarta	61	35,774	15	10,189
Tumaco	87	19,647	10	138
	758	332,445	103	36,200
Steamers	277	303,007	31	27,744
Sailing-vessels	481	29,438	72	8,456
Total	758	332,445	103	36,200

CLEARED.

PORTS.	LADEN.		IN BALLAST.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Buenaventura	94	18,288	..	.....
Cartagena	70	55,066	11	4,873
Cúcuta	114	3,622	..	.....
Riohacha	92	9,593	24	2,615
Riosucio	54	1,961	2	176
Sabanilla	135	160,135	71	59,287
Santamarta	64	71,949	13	11,555
Tumaco	79	16,270	8	221
	702	336,884	129	78,727
Steamers	253	271,664	68	71,952
Sailing-vessels	449	65,220	61	6,775
Total	702	336,884	129	78,727

As was demonstrated in the article "Colombia," in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874, there now exists a regularly-organized system of public instruction in that republic. The amount appropriated for that department, in the year 1874–'75, was but $121,000, which the director-general declares to be altogether inadequate to cover the unavoidable outlays. The sum by him estimated as requisite for the year 1876–'77 was $229,504. As will be shown in the following tables, each State appropriates a certain amount of funds for the maintenance of its own public schools.

The following is an official table of details, relative to primary instruction in Colombia, in 1875:

STATES.	No. of Male Pupils.	No. of Female Pupils.	Total No. of Pupils.	Total No. of Schools.	State School Fund.
Antioquia	9,062	4,866	13,928	163	$66,030
Bolivar	3,065	1,400	4,465	67	20,000
Boyacá	6,276	1,884	8,160	136	40,536
Cauca	6,537	1,920	8,457	159	49,192
Cundinamarca	10,015	5,578	15,593	258	153,322
Magdalena	1,479	1,000	2,479	40	13,496
Panamá	1,553	130	1,683	28	13,253
Santander	7,319	3,755	11,074	218	123,987
Tolima	3,312	776	4,088	68	28,958
Territorios nacionales	789	102	891	22	.....
Totals	49,407	21,411	70,818	1,159	$508,779

The following table exhibits the amount per 100 inhabitants which each of the nine States appropriated to public instruction in 1874–'75:

Cundinamarca	$37 43	Cauca	$12 00
Santander	29 14	Boyacá	8 39
Antioquia	18 04	Bolívar	8 27
Magdalena	15 83	Panamá	5 99
Tolima	12 54		

The number of normal schools in the republic in 1875, with the attendance thereat, etc., is set forth in the subjoined table:

STATES.	Students supported by Nat'l Gov't.	Students at the Expense of the States.	Students supported by Private Individuals, or by Districts.	Total No. of Students.
Bolivar	10	2	21	33
Boyacá	12	2	14	28
Cauca	11	14	6	31
Cundinamarca	19	..	7	26
Magdalena	7	4	16	27
Panamá	7	9	..	16
Santander	9	8	7	24
Tolima	12	1	..	13
Totals	87	40	71	198

The only railways in the republic are the Panamá, 47½ miles in length; that from Sabanilla to Barranquilla, 15 miles; and the new line from Puerto Barrio to Medellin, only a part of which was opened to traffic in 1876. It will be eight or nine years before it is completed. There were, in 1875, 1,227 miles of telegraph, the number of dispatches transmitted in the same year being 98,375.

In May, 1875, the Colombian Congress passed a law authorizing the Executive to negotiate for the opening a communication by canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Negotiations were shortly afterward commenced, and a contract was drawn up, the terms of which we here transcribe:

The undersigned, Manuel Ancizar, Secretary of State for the Departments of Interior and Foreign Relations, of the Colombian Government, duly authorized by the President of the Union, and Antonio de Gogorza, for himself and for General Stephen Turr, according to sufficient power exhibited, have agreed to the following:

ARTICLE I. Antonio de Gogorza, in his own behalf and that of his client, General Stephen Turr, accepts in all its parts, and as part of the present agreement, the Colombian law, No. 33, of May 26, 1875, "authorizing the Executive power to negotiate for the opening up communication by canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," and submits to the provisions and conditions therein made. And reciprocally the Colombian Government hereby concedes to, and puts them in possession of, the franchises granted in section 1 of Article II. of the above-cited law, counting the ninety-nine years of privilege from the date hereof.

ART. II. The Colombian Government authorizes General Turr and Señor Gogorza to associate themselves with two persons, approved of by the minister of the republic in France or Great Britain, and by them deemed competent, and proceed to form an international commission of engineers to survey the isthmus at Darien, and at the expense of the grantees to make the exploration mentioned in condition three, Article II. of the law above cited, and within the time therein allowed; within twelve months thereafter to make report to the Colombian Government of the result of said exploration in the manner provided in the above-cited condition three of the law: *Provided*, That should unforeseen accident, such as earthquake, inundation, or armed resistance of the natives, cause delay, a reasonable extension of time be granted.

ART. III. The tracing and fixing of the line of the canal in all its length, as also that of any auxiliary railway that may be projected from ocean to ocean, must be wholly beyond and to the east of a straight line connecting the cape of Tiburon with the headland of Garachine, whose exact situation will be determined by the exploring engineers.

ART. IV. Should the river Atrato be selected by the engineers as one of the entries to the canal, its mouth, through which such entrance is proposed, must be channeled and adapted to the ingress and egress of vessels of six hundred tons, and be considered part of the line of the canal. But the navigation of the Atrato, in so far as its channel may not constitute part of the canal, shall remain free and unincumbered.

ART. V. Should the preliminary survey referred to (in Article III.) show the practicability of a canal without locks or tunnels, the grantees, General Turr and A. de Gogorza, and their associates, will, under the immediate patronage of the Colombian Government, be authorized to form, within the eighteen months specified by the law, a company for the execution of the work.

ART. VI. The deposit mentioned in Article III. of the law cited shall be made in such bank as the national Executive may designate, the receipt of the bank being evidence of the fulfillment of said obligation. Said deposit may be in bonds of the Colombian foreign debt, at the market price at the time of the deposit. It is understood that, in case the grantees should forfeit this deposit under provision of section 2 of Article XXIII. of the cited law, the same, with the accumulated interest, will pass, without any reduction, to the Colombian Government.

ART. VII. The wild lands ceded by Article IV. of the cited law shall be adjudged to the grantees as soon as the deposit shall have been made. Those situated on the banks of the canal, rivers, or maritime coasts, shall be divided into lots alternating with those of equal size reserved to the Government, and fronting those reserved to the Government on the opposite sides of the canal, rivers, or coasts. None of said lots shall measure less than three nor more than four thousand metros of front on said canal, rivers, or coasts, thus forming an area of, say, one thousand hectares, more or less. With a belt of six and a half miles (one thousand miriametros) on either side of the canal, the Government can concede no lands (to other parties) until the expiration of the ten years from the time of the commencement of the work, or until after the present grantees shall have received the entire quantity ceded them by Article IV. of the law above cited.

ART. VIII. The number of fiscal agents which, under provisions of Article IV., may be placed at the termini of the canal, shall not exceed twice the number in the custom-house at Barranquilla; and their salaries, so far as the same may become chargeable to the company, shall not exceed those allotted to employés of the same class in said custom-house.

ART. IX. Until the contingency mentioned in Article XIX. (Article XVII.?) of the law above cited, the tonnage of vessels shall be stated in their charters or registers, and that of their cargo shall be set forth in their manifests and bills of lading.

ART. X. The grantees obligate themselves to constitute an agent in Bogotá, duly authorized to represent them in the adjustment of debts and disputes that may arise from adverse construction of contract; and, for a like purpose, the Government shall name an agent to reside near the domicile of the company. In every case where irreconcilable differences may arise, they shall be submitted to the decision of the Federal Supreme Court.

ART. XI. The term "Colombian dollars," employed in the law and in this contract, signifies silver pieces of 25 grains of 900 each, being equivalent to 5 francs, or 100 cents each.

ART. XII. By the "formal commencement of the work of the canal," mentioned in section 2 of Article XXII. of the law, is understood that work upon the line should be continuously executed for three months, by at least one thousand operatives under their respective chiefs, with the necessary machinery, implements, etc., for the excavation of the canal.

ART. XIII. It is understood, and is hereby specifically stipulated, that vessels in the exclusive service of the canal shall traverse the same free of all tax or duty.

ART. XIV. Five years before the expiration of the ninety-nine of privilege, the national Executive shall, with the concurrence of the company, name a commission to examine the canal and its appurtenances, and note what repairs, if any, shall be made before the canal and other property is turned over to the Government when the grantees' privilege shall expire.

ART. XV. The nation grants permission to the grantees to establish, at their own expense, any telegraphic lines they may deem necessary to the construction and operation of the canal.

Signed in duplicate, in Bogotá, the twenty-eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

[L. S.] M. ANCIZAR,
[L. S.] ANTONIO DE GOGORZA,
For himself and General Turr.

Approved May 28, 1876.

[L. S.] AQUILEO PARRA,
President of the Union.

A revolution broke out in July, 1876, against the Government, in the States of Tolima and Antioquía, but it was afterward transferred to Cauca; the town of Cartago, in the latter, having been chosen as headquarters of the insurgent forces. As late as the middle of December they were still in possession of that town. The revolution, carried on by the clerical party, was begun at the instigation of the southern clergy, who protested from the pulpit against the policy adopted by the Government of placing the public schools under secular directors, and suppressing all ecclesiastical control therein. The Parra Administration met, at the time of its inauguration (April 1st), with formidable opposition within the ranks of its own party; so much so, that the United States minister at Bogotá wrote, on April 8, 1876, that "a grave mistake, during the first six months, may prove fatal to its existence, and to the peace of the country."

COLORADO. The convention assembled under the provisions of an enabling act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, after a session of eighty-six days completed, in March, 1876, a State constitution, which was ratified by the people July 1st. A proclamation was issued by President Grant, August 1st, which declared Colorado to be a State in the Union.

In the Bill of Rights of the new constitution, the usual guarantees of national and civil rights have been retained, and, to the end that more power should be reserved to the people, it is further declared that the General Assembly shall make no irrevocable grants of special privileges or immunities; that private property shall not be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation previously made to the owner thereof, or paid into court for his use; that no preference shall be given by law to religious denominations; that right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, or delay; that aliens, who are *bona-fide* residents of the State, shall acquire, inherit, possess, and enjoy property to the full extent as if native-born citizens. The grand-jury system has been so modified as to make a grand-jury consist of twelve men instead of twenty-three—any nine of whom concurring may find a bill, and the question whether it may not be abolished altogether is left to the Legislature. The petit-jury system has been so modified as to permit the organization of a jury of less than twelve men in civil cases, thereby materially reducing the expenses of the courts. The right of trial by jury in all criminal cases has been preserved, and for the purpose of protecting witnesses in criminal prosecutions, and that the accused may always meet the witnesses against him face to face, provision is made for the taking of depositions before some judge of the Supreme, District, or County Court, which can be used upon trial of the cause when the personal attendance of the witness cannot be obtained.

The Executive Department consists of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, who are elected for two years. Their terms of office begin on the second Tuesday of January following their election. The official terms of the first State officers began in November, 1876. The Governor is empowered to remove all officers by him appointed, for misconduct or malfeasance in office; also to grant pardons, subject, however, to such regulations as may be provided by law, and in all cases when a pardon is granted he is required to send the reasons for granting it to the General Assembly. A two-thirds vote of all the members of each House is required to pass a bill over the Governor's veto. The Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is *ex-officio* State Librarian. Neither the State Treasurer nor Auditor is eligible for reëlection as his own immediate successor.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate of twenty-six members, elected for four years, and a House of forty-nine Representatives, elected for two years. It is declared that the number of Senators and of Representatives shall not be increased before 1890. The sessions of the Legislature after the first are limited to forty days. The first General Assembly met on the first Wednesday in November, 1876. It is required to meet again on the first Wednesday in January, 1879, and biennially thereafter on the same day. It is provided that no act of the Legislature shall take effect until ninety days after its passage, unless, in case of emergency (which shall be expressed in the

preamble or body of the act), the General Assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House, otherwise direct. No bill, except the general appropriation for the expenses of the government only, introduced in either House after the first twenty-five days of the session, shall become a law.

Section 25 of Article V. declares that "the General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for granting divorces; laying out, opening, altering, or working roads or highways; vacating roads, town plots, streets, alleys, and public grounds; locating or changing county-seats; regulating county or township affairs; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables; changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry; providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases; declaring any person of age; for limitation of civil actions or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds; summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on money; the opening or conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; the protection of game or fish; chartering or licensing ferries or toll-bridges; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage, or allowances of public officers; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association, or individual, the right to lay down railroad-tracks; granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever. In all other cases, where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted."

Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, district and county courts, and justices of the peace. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction and is empowered to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, injunction, and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same. The Supreme Court shall consist of three judges, elected by the people for nine years, and is required to hold at least two sessions each year at the seat of government. The district courts, of which there are at present four, shall have original jurisdiction of all causes, both at law and in equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. In them is vested original jurisdiction to determine all controversies upon relation of any person, on behalf of the people, concerning the rights, duties, and liabilities of railroad, telegraph, or toll-road companies or corporations. In each district a judge is elected by the people for six years. At least one term of the district court shall be held annually in each county, except in such counties as may be attached, for judicial purposes, to another county wherein such courts are held. County judges are elected by the people every three years.

A general election is held annually on the first Tuesday of October. Every male person over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

1. He shall be a citizen of the United States, or, not being a citizen of the United States, he shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become such citizen, not less than four months before he offers to vote.

2. He shall have resided in the State six months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward, or precinct, such time as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That no person shall be denied the right to vote at any school-district election, nor to hold any school-district office, on account of sex.

Sections 2 and 3 of Article VII. provide as follows:

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall, at the first session thereof, and may at any subsequent session, enact laws to extend the right of suffrage to women of lawful age, and otherwise qualified according to the provisions of this article. No such enactment shall be of effect until submitted to the vote of the qualified electors at a general election, nor unless the same be approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly may prescribe, by law, an educational qualification for electors, but no such law shall take effect prior to the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and no qualified elector shall be thereby disqualified.

The following Territorial institutions are made State institutions: The university, at Boulder; the Agricultural College, at Fort Collins; the School of Mines, at Golden; and the Institute for the Education of Mutes, at Colorado Springs.

The general supervision of public schools is vested in a Board of Education, consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is president, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General. The General Assembly is required to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a thorough and uniform system of free public schools throughout the State, wherein all residents of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years may be educated gratuitously. One or more public schools shall be maintained in each school-district within the State, at least three months in each year; any school-district failing to have such school shall not be entitled to receive any portion of the school-fund for that year.

The public-school fund of the State shall forever remain inviolate and intact; the interest thereon, only, shall be expended in the maintenance of the schools of the State, and shall be distributed among the several counties and school-districts of the State, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

The public-school fund of the State shall consist of the proceeds of such lands as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, granted to the State by the General Government for educational purposes; all estates that may escheat to the State; also all other grants, gifts, or devises, that may be made to this State for educational purposes.

The General Assembly may require that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public school, between the ages of six and eighteen years, for a time equivalent to three years, unless educated by other means.

The General Assembly is required to provide by law for an annual tax, sufficient, with other resources, to defray the expenses of the State government. Section 3 of Article X. provides that "all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, which shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real and personal: provided, that mines and mining claims bearing gold, silver, and other precious metals (except the net proceeds and surface improvements thereof), shall be exempt from taxation for the period of ten years from the date of the adoption of this constitution, and thereafter may be taxed as provided by law. Ditches, canals, and flumes, owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be taxed separately, so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose."

The property of the State, counties, cities, towns, and other municipalities, and public libraries, are exempted from taxation, and, unless otherwise provided by law, lots and buildings thereon, used exclusively for religious worship, for schools, and strictly charitable purposes, and places of burial of the dead, are exempted. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the State a tax is provided for, not in any case to exceed six mills on the dollar, with restrictions that when the valuation of property within the State shall amount to $100,000,000, the rate shall not exceed four mills, and when the valuation shall amount to $300,000,000, the rate shall never thereafter exceed two mills on each dollar of valuation. Corporations and corporate property, real and personal, are required to share the burdens of taxation, and the power to tax the same is never to be relinquished or suspended.

A State Board of Equalization is created, consisting of the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, whose duties are to equalize and adjust the valuation of real and personal property among the several counties, and the Board of County Commissioners in the respective counties are constituted County Boards of Equalization, whose duties are to equalize and adjust such valuations within their respective counties.

The Legislature is prohibited from lending the credit of the State in aid of any corporation, either by loan or becoming a subscriber to any stock, or a joint owner with any party, except in case of forfeitures and escheats.

The constitution has denied the General Assembly the power to create corporations, or to extend or enlarge their chartered rights by special legislation, or to make such rights and privileges irrevocable; but in case it shall be found that the exercise of such rights and privileges proves injurious to the people, then the General Assembly shall have power to alter, revoke, or annul such charters, when that can be done without injustice to the corporators. It has declared that railroad corporations shall be liable as common carriers, and that, to avail themselves of the benefits of future legislation, they must subject themselves to all the provisions and requirements of the constitution. It has forbidden the consolidation of parallel and competing lines, and of all unjust and unreasonable discriminations between individuals in their business with such corporations.

Provision is made for the establishment and maintenance of the office of Commissioner of Mines, who is to be appointed by the Governor for four years.

A State census is to be taken in 1885, and every ten years thereafter.

The new State government was inaugurated November 3d. The message of Governor Routt shows outstanding warrants and other liabilities to the amount of $50,000; resources from delinquent taxes and from taxes available January and July, 1877, $73,000, leaving $23,000 to meet the current expenses of the State till 1878. To provide for the present exigency, a tax-levy of three mills was recommended.

By the act of Congress, September 4, 1841, each new State on being admitted is granted 500,000 acres of land for the purposes of internal improvement. The enabling act also grants to the State fifty sections "for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital for legislative and judicial purposes;" fifty other sections "for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State-prison;" seventy-two sections "for the use and support of a State University;" and twelve salt-springs, with "six sections of land adjoining," for the use of the State: making in all, with the 500,000 acres first mentioned, 655,160 acres. The Governor recommends that the Legislature appoint five gentlemen to locate these lands, and urges that they be withheld from sale for a few years, to avoid the error of most of the Northwestern States, of too hastily placing their lands in the market, thus losing the advantages arising from the natural growth and improvement of the country.

The first election for State officers was held October 3d, when the following (Republicans)

were chosen: Governor, John L. Routt; Lieutenant-Governor, Lafayette Head; Secretary of State, William M. Clark; Auditor, David C. Crawford; Treasurer, George C. Corning; Attorney-General, Archibald J. Sampson. At the same time, James B. Belford (Republican) was elected member of Congress, and E. T. Welles, Henry C. Thatcher, and S. H. Elbert, Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Belford's majority was 1,037, in a total vote of 25,567. The State Senate consists of 19 Republicans and 7 Democrats; the House of 31 Republicans and 18 Democrats. In the whole Assembly there are 55 Republicans and 25 Democrats, giving the former a majority of two-thirds on a joint ballot. The total vote of the State for State Senators was 28,493, of which 15,213 were Republicans and 13,280 Democrats; Republican majority 1,933.

The Governor further recommends that a general system of irrigation be adopted by the State, and suggests that the Legislature memorialize Congress for a grant of lands sufficient to enable the State to accomplish this object. Concerning mines and mining, he says: "The present product of gold and silver bullion and ores amounts to nearly $8,000,000 annually. With the prospect of early railroad communication with the southwestern portion of the State, by which the people of the San Juan country will be enabled to add the product of the marvelously rich silver-mines of that region to the yield of the mines of the north, we may reasonably expect that the amount exported will be increased to at least $10,000,000 in the next year. An interest upon which the future wealth and prosperity of the people so much depend should receive every encouragement at your hands."

Two Republican Senators were elected by the Legislature, viz., Jerome B. Chaffe and Henry M. Teller. The latter drew the short term, and was subsequently elected for the full term immediately following his present term. (For an account of the physical characteristics and natural resources of Colorado, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1873, p. 730.)

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. The fiscal year of the Federal Government ends on June 30th. The following are comparative statements for the years 1875–'76 and 1874–'75:

IMPORTS, GOLD VALUE.

ITEMS.	1875-'76.	1874-'75.
Dutiable	$320,379,277	$386,725,509
Free of duty	156,298,594	167,180,644
Total	$476,677,871	$553,906,153
Entered for consumption	$338,987,753	$393,371,697
Entered for warehouse	128,567,978	152,562,872
Entered for immediate transportation	9,122,140	7,971,584
Brought in cars and other land-vehicles	12,148,675	13,083,859
Brought in American vessels	143,389,696	157,872,726
Brought in foreign vessels	321,139,500	382,949,568

DOMESTIC EXPORTS, MIXED VALUES.

ITEMS.	1875-'76.	1874-'75.
Total	$644,956,406	$643,094,767
Shipped in cars and other land-vehicles	$4,390,825	$4,642,392
Shipped in American vessels	160,562,954	145,063,449
Shipped in foreign vessels	480,002,627	493,388,926

FOREIGN EXPORTS, GOLD VALUE.

ITEMS.	1875-'76.	1874-'75.
Dutiable	$10,776,215	$10,204,121
Free of duty	10,493,820	12,229,503
Total	$21,270,035	$22,433,624
From warehouse	$10,211,633	$96,678,095
Not from warehouse	11,058,402	12,755,529
Exported in cars and other land-vehicles	1,933,662	2,661,984
Exported in American vessels	7,123,513	11,321,617
Exported in foreign vessels	12,212,860	8,450,023

RECAPITULATION.

ITEMS.	1875-'76.	1874-'75.
Total domestic exports reduced to gold value	$575,620,938	$583,141,229
Total foreign exports, gold value	21,270,035	22,433,624
Total exports, gold value	$596,890,973	$605,574,853
Total imports, gold value	476,677,871	553,906,153
Balance in favor of the United States	$120,213,102	$51,668,700

The transactions in specie and bullion were as follows:

ITEMS.	1875-'76.	1874-'75.
Exported, domestic	$50,038,691	$83,857,129
Exported, foreign	6,467,611	8,275,013
Total exports	$56,506,302	$92,132,142
Total imports	15,936,681	20,900,717
Excess of specie exported	$40,569,621	$71,231,425

The following comparative statements are for the ten months ending October 31, 1876, and October 31, 1875:

IMPORTS, GOLD VALUE.

ITEMS.	1876.	1875.
Dutiable	$261,132,778	$315,139,292
Free of duty	119,213,580	139,053,606
Coin and bullion	$15,090,889	$19,251,060
Merchandise	364,655,469	434,941,838
Total	$380,346,358	$454,192,898

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

ITEMS.	1876.	1875.
Merchandise (mixed values)	$498,543,279	$443,166,489
Coin and bullion	43,952,600	65,167,497
Total	$542,495,879	$508,333,986
Gold value of merchandise	$446,878,095	$388,188,088

FOREIGN EXPORTS, GOLD VALUE.

ITEMS.	1876.	1875.
Dutiable	$7,772,355	$8,119,662
Free of duty	10,400,115	10,891,107
Coin and bullion	$6,611,071	$8,025,324
Merchandise	11,561,399	10,985,445
Total	$18,172,470	$19,010,769

The total value (coin) of imports into the United States for the eleven months ending November 30, 1876, and 1875, was $416,838,357 and $493,295,521 respectively; of foreign exports, $20,338,485 and $21,280,233 respectively. The domestic exports (mixed values) for the same periods were $606,695,812 and $570,604,354 respectively, while the coin values were $550,171,318 and $508,336,545 respectively. The imports of coin and bullion were $22,595,111 and $21,457,340 respectively; domestic exports, $45,837, 451 and $67,707,527 respectively.

Some leading items of domestic exports for the last two fiscal years were as follows:

ARTICLES.	1875-'76.		1874-'75.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
BREAD AND BREADSTUFFS:				
Barley....bush..	317,781	$210,586	91,118	$61,408
Bread and biscuit....lbs..	12,066,469	632,580	11,729,460	610,092
Indian-corn....bush..	49,493,572	33,265,280	28,858,420	24,456,937
Indian-corn meal....bbls..	354,240	1,305,027	291,654	1,290,583
Oats....bush..	1,466,228	588,583	504,770	290,537
Rye....bush..	543,841	480,083	207,100	204,590
Rye-flour....bbls..	7,553	39,054	9,993	54,964
Wheat....bush..	55,073,122	68,382,899	53,047,177	59,607,863
Wheat-flour....bbls..	3,935,512	24,433,470	3,973,128	23,712,440
Other small grains and pulse	.....	1,136,515	.....	804,193
Maizena, farina, and all other preparations of breadstuffs used as food	.....	707,478	.....	364,708
COTTON, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Sea-island....lbs..	2,644,791	941,803	4,439,120	1,538,769
Other, unmanufactured....lbs..	1,488,760,544	191,717,459	1,255,979,783	189,099,856
Colored....yds..	16,488,214	1,455,462	7,593,723	939,061
Uncolored....yds..	59,319,267	5,314,738	21,224,020	2,313,270
All other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	.....	952,778	.....	819,551
OILS:				
Mineral, crude....galls..	20,520,397	2,220,268	14,718,114	1,406,018
Mineral, refined or manufactured—				
Naphthas, benzine, gasoline, etc....galls..	14,780,236	1,442,811	11,758,940	1,141,440
Illuminating....galls..	204,814,673	28,755,638	191,551,933	27,030,361
Lubricating (heavy paraffine, etc.)....galls..	963,442	303,863	1,173,473	313,646
PROVISIONS:				
Bacon and hams....lbs..	327,730,172	39,664,456	250,286,549	28,612,613
Beef....lbs..	36,596,150	3,186,304	48,243,251	4,197,956
Butter....lbs..	4,644,894	1,109,496	6,360,827	1,506,996
Cheese....lbs..	97,676,264	12,270,083	101,010,853	13,659,603
Condensed milk	.....	118,549	.....	123,565
Eggs....doz..	29,633	8,300	34,119	8,743
Fish, dried or smoked....cwt..	157,528	900,306	129,752	710,121
Fish, fresh	.....	80,879	.....	69,448
Fish, pickled....bbls..	54,291	417,281	51,025	359,669
Fish, other cured	.....	2,102,522	.....	1,855,550
Lard....lbs..	168,405,889	22,429,485	166,869,393	22,900,522
Meats, preserved	.....	998,052	.....	735,112
Oysters	.....	214,196	.....	170,277
Pickles and sauces	.....	19,086	.....	18,865
Pork....lbs..	54,195,118	5,744,022	56,152,331	5,671,495
Onions....bush..	61,816	54,015	47,695	51,259
Potatoes....bush..	704,379	431,443	609,642	522,182
Other vegetables	.....	119,386	.....	137,366
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	.....	13,886	.....	32,059
TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Leaf....lbs..	218,310,265	22,737,383	223,901,913	25,241,549
Cigars....M..	707	23,407	336	17,072
Snuff....lbs..	10,551	4,793	21,894	7,570
Other manufactures	.....	2,804,955	.....	2,578,279

We give some principal items of import for the ten months ending October 31, 1876 and 1875:

FREE OF DUTY.

COMMODITIES.	QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	.....	.....	$3,204,842	$3,823,897
Coffee....lbs..	223,942,569	301,061,871	36,037,883	47,457,906
Gums....lbs..	9,703,800	12,544,034	1,354,908	2,176,743
Hides and skins, other than fur	.....	.....	9,980,109	13,440,788
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude....lbs..	8,421,617	7,915,950	3,332,696	2,952,244
Paper materials (rags, etc.)....lbs..	99,704,231	94,157,511	3,309,075	3,219,832
Silk, raw....lbs..	929,246	1,058,844	3,953,084	4,398,775
Tea....lbs..	50,746,924	53,169,385	15,215,555	16,957,962

DUTIABLE.

COMMODITIES.	QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Barley ..... bush..	5,350,810	4,900,964	$3,791,563	$4,233,364
Rice ..... lbs..	58,635,410	65,225,899	1,347,928	1,629,990
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	.....	.....	3,828,333	3,932,594
COTTON, MANUFACTURES OF:				
Bleached and unbleached ..... sq. yards..	12,097,854	21,098,007	1,475,738	2,559,753
Printed, painted, or colored ..... sq. yards..	10,080,770	15,142,085	1,393,880	2,198,460
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers	.....	.....	3,665,347	4,818,009
Jeans, denims, drillings, etc ..... sq. yards..	991,749	1,773,508	132,184	241,831
Other manufactures of, n. e. s	.....	.....	11,091,491	13,994,786
Earthen, stone, and China ware	.....	.....	3,431,471	3,540,461
Fancy goods	.....	.....	3,637,917	4,571,842
FLAX, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Flax, raw ..... tons..	3,436	3,240	967,842	860,581
Manufactures of, by yard	.....	.....	10,282,847	11,973,903
Other manufactures of, n. e. s	.....	.....	1,810,379	1,948,704
Fruits of all kinds, including nuts	.....	.....	9,249,367	8,276,241
Furs and dressed fur-skins	.....	.....	2,184,885	2,615,797
IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Pig-iron ..... lbs..	141,978,281	141,106,503	1,548,571	1,541,527
Castings ..... lbs..	60,915	37,332	2,665	2,250
Bar-iron ..... lbs..	44,731,820	46,435,658	1,292,939	1,466,623
Boiler-iron ..... lbs..	13,593	85,214	810	6,213
Band, hoop, and scroll iron ..... lbs..	272,784	393,425	8,692	10,750
Railroad-bars or rails, of iron ..... lbs..	574,964	2,347,063	6,603	67,857
Sheet-iron ..... lbs..	3,187,347	6,683,447	196,217	517,320
Old and scrap iron ..... tons..	11,122	17,756	200,635	363,632
Hardware	.....	.....	81,912	209,019
Anchors, cables, and chains, of all kinds ..... lbs..	3,037,104	3,619,151	160,593	211,200
Machinery	.....	.....	630,895	535,285
Muskets, pistols, rifles, and sporting-guns	.....	.....	305,598	524,973
Steel ingots, bars, sheets, and wire	.....	.....	1,307,542	1,800,506
Railroad-bars or rails, of steel ..... lbs..	.....	36,510,127	.....	1,139,456
Cutlery	.....	.....	798,733	1,099,154
Files	.....	.....	166,005	241,045
Saws and tools	.....	.....	13,795	22,011
Other manufactures of iron and steel, n. e. s	.....	.....	2,411,602	3,324,328
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Leather of all kinds ..... lbs..	4,810,810	6,229,660	3,176,844	4,151,239
Gloves of kid, and all other, of skin or leather ..... doz. prs..	523,226	549,181	3,120,084	3,237,967
Other manufactures of	.....	.....	489,344	606,264
Precious stones	.....	.....	1,511,212	2,530,739
Salt ..... lbs..	689,754,751	677,919,350	1,427,545	1,360,124
SEEDS:				
Flaxseed or linseed ..... bush..	1,505,943	2,921,455	1,964,910	4,558,535
All other, n. e. s	.....	.....	454,690	257,112
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF:				
Dress and piece goods	.....	.....	15,677,470	16,611,010
Hosiery	.....	.....	73,038	95,617
Other manufactures of	.....	.....	4,500,112	5,812,953
SODA, AND SALTS OF:				
Bicarbonate ..... lbs..	5,321,922	3,594,033	130,691	116,765
Carbonate, including sal-soda and soda-ash ..... lbs..	164,570,157	156,469,514	2,689,253	2,872,126
Caustic soda ..... lbs..	27,233,265	27,382,780	882,076	999,919
Acetate, sulphate, phosphate, and all other salts of soda, n. e. s ..... lbs..	227,611	739,803	3,672	17,662
Spices of all kinds; also ginger, ground, pepper, and mustard ..... lbs..	9,460,785	14,329,092	1,327,113	1,709,647
SUGAR AND MOLASSES:				
Brown sugar ..... lbs..	1,359,642,612	1,474,340,220	54,709,996	59,552,403
Refined sugar ..... lbs..	7,701	15,319	748	1,214
Molasses ..... galls..	37,175,264	48,066,444	7,557,266	11,342,462
Melado and sirup of sugar-cane ..... lbs..	72,526,862	107,276,511	2,183,511	3,473,927
Candy and confectionery ..... lbs.	29,537	75,380	4,267	12,581
TIN, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
In plates ..... cwt..	1,539,388	1,588,412	8,119,658	10,775,374
Other manufactures of	.....	.....	41,066	107,684
TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Leaf ..... lbs..	5,559,423	6,574,094	2,845,848	3,563,108
Cigars ..... lbs..	509,123	603,479	1,878,087	2,162,402
Other manufactures of	.....	.....	53,981	55,830
WINES, SPIRITS AND CORDIALS:				
Spirits and cordials in casks ..... proof-galls..	1,194,838	1,263,103	1,205,476	1,380,27[illegible]
Spirits and cordials in bottles ..... doz..	70,510	76,120	352,256	336,01[illegible]
Wine in casks ..... galls..	3,487,768	3,953,976	1,553,615	2,050,74[illegible]
Wine in bottles ..... doz..	277,488	307,359	2,008,275	2,065,70[illegible]
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Cabinet-ware, house-furniture, and all manufactures of wood, n. e. s	.....	.....	863,595	807,11[illegible]
Boards, deals, planks, joists, and scantlings ..... M. feet..	257,620	303,612	2,616,391	3,383,907
Shingles ..... M..	23,153	41,952	48,997	96,65[illegible]
Timber, sawed or hewed, wholly or in part	.....	.....	5,568	22,713
Other lumber	.....	.....	166,641	189,967

DUTIABLE (*continued*).

COMMODITIES.	QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
WOOL, SHEEP'S (and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals), AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Unmanufactured ..... lbs..	33,225,095	43,884,434	5,808,499	8,873,615
Cloths and cassimeres	.....	.....	6,677,187	11,582,398
Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks ..... lbs..	125,455	590,866	25,062	74,961
Shawls	.....	.....	1,145,468	1,660,828
Blankets	.....	.....	19,328	18,489
Carpets ..... sq. yards..	706,584	1,423,284	912,978	1,723,385
Dress-goods ..... sq. yards..	49,281,686	58,873,443	12,581,182	16,030,687
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers	.....	.....	553,186	644,674
Other manufactures of, n. e. s.	.....	.....	3,792,402	5,286,667

The following are leading items of domestic export for the same periods:

COMMODITIES.	QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:				
Fanning-mills ..... No..	55	85	1,265	13,505
Horse-powers ..... No..	16	119	6,155	32,434
Mowers and reapers ..... No..	12,009	12,874	1,220,720	1,429,820
Ploughs and cultivators ..... No..	13,799	10,184	122,244	123,799
All other, n. e. s.	.....	.....	863,129	737,964
ANIMALS, LIVING:				
Hogs ..... No..	67,296	46,565	718,719	509,430
Horned cattle ..... No..	39,503	48,742	882,571	1,019,522
Horses ..... No..	1,016	3,074	141,999	239,382
Mules ..... No..	860	1,603	107,569	188,460
Sheep ..... No.	75,262	116,058	112,817	182,763
All other, and fowls	.....	.....	28,050	21,033
BREAD AND BREADSTUFFS:				
Barley ..... bush..	258,838	122,262	234,026	83,466
Bread and biscuit ..... lbs..	10,028,724	9,763,118	501,401	502,331
Indian-corn ..... bush..	60,538,065	25,529,717	36,811,097	21,047,273
Indian-corn meal ..... bbls..	291,820	270,580	973,469	1,132,744
Oats ..... bush..	3,507,175	318,838	1,339,315	201,059
Rye ..... bush..	950,456	102,800	776,810	103,479
Rye-flour ..... bbls..	6,101	7,610	31,701	40,159
Wheat ..... bush..	43,588,647	44,175,980	49,805,135	53,046,986
Wheat-flour ..... bbls..	3,293,105	3,156,203	19,613,801	19,030,326
Other small grain and pulse	.....	.....	933,692	564,324
Malzena, farina, and all other preparations of breadstuffs used as food	.....	.....	726,935	306,408
Cloeks, and parts of	.....	.....	750,998	990,360
COAL:				
Bituminous ..... tons..	210,194	207,429	702,470	756,843
Other ..... tons..	301,847	807,735	1,551,629	1,738,070
COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Ore ..... ewt..	14,321	13,198	71,328	74,740
In pigs, bars, sheets, and old ..... lbs..	14,544,373	6,473,394	3,055,028	1,418,479
Other manufactures of	.....	.....	160,475	157,619
COTTON, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Sea-island ..... lbs..	1,938,949	2,442,258	657,843	847,987
Other, unmanufactured ..... lbs..	1,066,707,928	884,984,345	130,463,896	131,978,160
Colored ..... yds..	18,205,883	6,943,377	1,521,779	853,229
Uncolored ..... yds..	60,596,249	23,311,474	4,973,077	2,464,584
All other manufactures of, n. e. s.	.....	.....	952,166	722,848
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines	.....	.....	1,847,533	2,052,954
Furs and fur-skins	.....	.....	3,408,754	4,021,205
Hides and skins, other than fur	.....	.....	1,719,503	3,770,161
IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Pig ..... ewt..	56,604	154,516	77,669	224,804
Bar ..... ewt..	52,592	178,773	194,757	623,260
Boiler-plate ..... ewt..	1,518	1,325	7,311	6,272
Railroad bars or rails ..... cwt..	52,264	22,699	129,509	61,339
Sheet, band, and hook ..... ewt..	1,390	1,452	5,744	7,685
Castings, n. e. s.	.....	.....	208,878	325,875
Car-wheels ..... No..	5,840	6,263	120,794	102,148
Stoves, and parts of	.....	.....	99,173	110,161
Steam-engines, locomotive ..... No..	40	60	498,007	663,489
Steam-engines, stationary ..... No..	43	42	52,035	63,644
Boilers for steam-engines, when separate from the engines..	.....	.....	47,196	86,738
Machinery, n. e. s.	.....	.....	2,120,766	2,410,266
Nails and spikes ..... lbs..	7,175,942	9,222,061	257,049	370,044
All other manufactures of iron	.....	.....	2,816,228	3,309,554
Steel, and manufactures of:				
Ingots, bars, sheets, and wire ..... lbs..	168,313	109,727	16,931	13,560
Cutlery	.....	.....	39,146	23,325
Edge-tools	.....	.....	515,544	550,851
Files and saws	.....	.....	29,989	26,750
Muskets, pistols, rifles, and sporting-guns	.....	.....	2,075,323	4,613,689
Manufactures of steel, n. e. s.	.....	.....	133,147	215,831

DOMESTIC EXPORTS (*continued*).

COMMODITIES.	QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Boots and shoes....pairs..	185,956	229,974	261,764	347,883
Leather of all kinds, n. e. s....lbs..	25,312,029	23,593,436	6,314,960	6,210,959
Morocco, and other fine	.....	.....	952,701	476,486
Saddlery and harness	.....	.....	82,269	59,935
Manufactures of, n. e. s	.....	.....	190,762	161,230
NAVAL STORES:				
Rosin and turpentine....bbls..	723,516	748,230	1,887,075	2,195,688
Tar and pitch....bbls..	51,634	54,654	110,735	135,330
Oil-cake....lbs..	260,258,589	192,609,082	4,979,018	4,016,032
OILS:				
Mineral, crude (including all natural oils, without regard to gravity)....galls..	22,016,200	12,782,784	2,804,611	1,288,257
Mineral, refined or manufactured:				
Naphthas, benzine, gasoline, etc....galls..	11,868,775	12,077,062	1,241,236	1,189,436
Illuminating....galls..	175,775,897	172,154,975	31,735,969	28,688,458
Lubricating (heavy paraffine, etc.)....galls..	1,041,736	837,783	334,811	235,261
Residuum (tar, pitch, and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled)....bbls..	61,272	49,718	211,576	149,692
Animal: Lard....galls..	171,591	106,221	161,412	114,180
Neat's-foot and other animal....galls..	19,384	10,032	20,309	11,135
Sperm....galls..	603,618	662,638	879,236	1,091,427
Whale and other fish....galls..	518,318	1,136,710	231,724	465,524
Vegetable: Cotton-seed....galls..	639,682	234,600	318,341	118,329
Linseed....galls..	22,352	28,023	15,871	25,515
Volatile, or essential	.....	.....	273,651	190,394
PROVISIONS:				
Bacon and hams....lbs..	322,309,646	216,480,867	38,152,777	25,141,884
Beef....lbs..	42,796,218	32,151,164	3,517,359	2,896,558
Butter....lbs..	11,534,981	4,508,695	2,435,379	1,049,156
Cheese....lbs..	88,838,269	92,683,465	10,360,144	11,954,176
Condensed milk	.....	.....	95,184	117,154
Eggs....doz..	20,644	21,934	4,774	5,877
Fish, dried or smoked....cwt..	139,554	106,602	720,068	608,283
Fish, fresh	.....	.....	88,727	63,419
Fish, pickled....bbls..	41,326	49,348	310,545	343,487
Fish, other, cured	.....	.....	2,139,108	1,935,419
Lard....lbs..	169,868,967	135,589,633	21,262,589	19,016,879
Meats, preserved	.....	.....	1,364,759	603,307
Oysters	.....	.....	184,897	137,881
Pickles and sauces	.....	.....	11,740	14,284
Pork....lbs..	47,940,499	3,399,480	4,890,285	4,948,043
Onions....bush..	46,470	29,166	39,954	27,524
Potatoes....bush..	536,777	402,193	368,778	308,888
Other vegetables	.....	.....	77,982	96,880
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	.....	.....	13,599	19,967
Quicksilver....lbs..	2,307,769	1,603,364	1,182,749	1,303,398
Sewing-machines, and parts of	.....	.....	1,303,982	1,377,002
Spirits of turpentine....galls..	4,696,625	5,579,615	1,447,054	1,817,442
SUGAR AND MOLASSES:				
Sugar, brown....lbs.	25,751	359,684	2,315	31,137
Sugar, refined....lbs..	30,473,106	35,925,632	3,216,220	3,923,043
Molasses....galls..	1,907,307	5,519,128	456,754	1,519,394
Candy and confectionery	.....	.....	23,683	29,129
Tallow....lbs..	75,050,683	52,297,750	6,805,077	4,716,811
TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Leaf....lbs..	281,250,790	129,236,820	29,206,059	15,065,650
Cigars....M..	859	333	28,392	14,209
Snuff....lbs..	8,217	1,053	3,570	995
Other manufactures	.....	.....	2,560,902	2,135,243
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Boards, clapboards, deals, planks, joists, and scantlings, M. feet	217,265	190,668	3,445,965	3,105,416
Laths, palings, pickets, curtain-sticks, broom-handles, and bed-slats....M..	4,996	4,384	14,989	13,895
Shingles....M..	28,829	32,081	97,428	129,672
Box-shooks	.....	.....	85,905	207,276
Other shooks, staves, and headings	.....	.....	3,135,162	3,953,604
Hogsheads and barrels, empty....No..	120,195	186,812	321,820	410,115
All other lumber	.....	.....	708,066	261,891
Fire-wood....cords..	2,286	2,529	6,831	8,226
Hop, hoop, telegraph, and other poles	.....	.....	348,113	360,104
Logs, masts, spars, and other whole timber	.....	.....	561,585	517,253
Timber, sawed and hewed....cubic feet..	18,548,197	13,911,873	2,956,105	2,347,732
All other timber	.....	.....	106,961	193,765
Household-furniture	.....	.....	1,372,069	1,374,595
Wooden-ware	.....	.....	258,165	280,008
All other manufactures of wood, n. e. s	.....	.....	1,227,207	1,456,475

The total value of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New York, for the year 1876. was $199,025,371. The following is a valuable comparative table:

IMPORTS OF A FEW LEADING ARTICLES OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK FROM FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE YEARS 1873–'76.

ARTICLES.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Books	$1,846,625	$1,592,157	$1,596,797	$1,103,240
Buttons	1,767,350	1,928,521	1,947,266	1,412,519
Cheese	502,207	504,286	484,079	428,712
Chinaware	1,020,522	790,980	784,815	761,864
Cigars	2,206,274	2,233,800	1,613,104	1,404,595
Coal	609,915	278,352	258,283	181,475
Coffee	26,404,365	33,522,925	34,761,447	27,042,537
Cotton	653,797	303,564	284,360	300,489
Earthenware	2,803,499	1,695,421	1,645,461	1,446,329
Furs	2,787,944	2,717,278	3,368,367	2,531,758
Glass-plate	2,246,213	2,006,890	2,336,321	1,780,418
India-rubber	5,695,166	5,940,648	3,958,983	4,023,825
Indigo	503,794	612,436	561,474	511,837
Leather and dried skins	6,393,047	6,094,916	4,440,441	3,624,932
Undried skins	12,276,516	14,192,541	10,120,698	7,489,575
Brandy	1,416,588	1,089,765	1,008,055	827,315
Whiskey	184,119	79,590	70,443	52,651
Copper	1,364,886	143,461	68,334	57,141
Iron, bars	2,381,835	838,888	793,805	737,283
Iron, pig	2,347,848	936,561	621,692	601,326
Iron, railroad	9,051,583	5,099,006	419,587	.....
Iron, sheet	527,028	518,801	349,116	43,910
Lead	1,770,756	1,339,348	575,246	464,483
Spelter	306,910	122,691	64,868	14,253
Steel	2,466,275	1,338,227	1,086,713	710,126
Tin and tin plates	10,885,775	10,676,886	8,066,692	6,580,021
Zinc	307,089	272,258	309,590	81,794
Molasses	3,164,751	3,432,700	2,804,991	2,573,334
Rags	3,465,097	3,797,480	3,195,156	2,846,938
Salt	659,471	563,384	530,203	618,822
Saltpetre	383,358	374,633	218,324	200,433
Sugar	49,865,022	55,372,760	41,539,196	45,496,657
Tea	15,250,403	20,949,110	12,529,939	12,158,823
Watches	2,409,454	2,254,165	1,761,827	954,256
Wines	2,177,385	2,260,320	1,971,516	1,343,228
Wool and waste	5,353,314	5,028,463	4,492,055	3,059,812

The following is a condensed statement of imports into the United States for the calendar years 1872 and 1876:

IMPORTS.	1872.	1876.
Manufactures	$278,835,855	$129,525,317
Produce	255,124,456	215,128,056
Unmanufactured articles*	51,591,692	37,001,645
Chemicals	32,934,171	26,549,421
Metals	32,109,143	15,218,274
Live-stock	3,703,071	1,552,768
Works of art	1,664,187	1,804,170
Total	$655,962,575	$426,779,651

One striking feature of these reductions is, that they have taken place in spite of the general decline of prices.

The total value of exports from the port of New York for 1875 was $255,515,942; for 1876, $279,097,136, viz.: to Great Britain, $151,682,227; France, $15,175,135; Holland and Belgium, $14,679,002; Germany, $32,381,654; other countries of North Europe, $3,362,485; Spain, $2,073,329; other countries of South Europe, $11,172,134; China and Japan, $1,844,807; Australia, $2,366,275; British North American colonies, $4,295,497; Cuba, $9,096,274; Hayti, $4,085,847; other West Indies, $8,614,670; Mexico, $1,471,104; British Guiana, $1,038,375; Brazil, $3,105,163; other countries of South America, $8,325,355; all other ports, $4,346,643. The following were the leading articles of export for 1876 and 1875:

* Hides, coal, paper-materials, etc.

ARTICLES.		1876.	1875.
BREADSTUFFS:			
Flour	bbls.	1,914,183	1,953,667
Corn-meal	bbls.	178,221	178,257
Wheat	bush.	24,358,295	26,192,693
Rye	bush.	1,336,423	206,898
Barley	bush.	87,958	110
Oats	bush.	624,431	138,508
Corn	bush.	16,877,251	12,955,525
Peas	bush.	733,386	495,887
Candles	pkgs.	39,228	47,351
Coal	tons.	28,810	34,498
Coffee	bags.	70,562	37,213
Cotton	bales.	408,285	452,578
Drugs	pkgs.	54,584	55,445
Hops	bales.	43,599	22,860
NAVAL STORES:			
Spirits turpentine	bbls.	17,670	11,963
Rosin	bbls.	270,990	382,063
Tar	bbls.	5,789	6,902
Oil-cake	100 lbs.	1,759,414	1,431,275
OILS:			
Petroleum	galls.	147,062,758	139,790,303
Whale	galls.	171,929	111,027
Sperm	galls.	689,513	703,991
Lard	galls.	86,277	46,976
PROVISIONS:			
Pork	bbls. and casks.	179,154	170,502
Beef	bbls. and casks.	119,778	86,851
Bacon	100 lbs.	2,231,789	1,708,249
Butter	100 lbs.	107,151	42,841
Cheese	100 lbs.	949,656	921,137
Lard	100 lbs.	1,606,011	1,189,900
Rice	pkgs.	62,862	76,490
Tallow	100 lbs.	585,636	414,309
Tobacco, leaf, etc	hhds.	103,773	56,060
Tobacco, cases, etc		66,632	54,859
Tobacco, manufactured	lbs.	8,342,875	6,410,511
Whalebone	lbs.	145,533	224,573

The receipts of domestic produce at New York, for the years 1876 and 1875, have been as follows:

ARTICLES.	1876.	1875.
Ashes ..... pkgs..	6,266	7,705
BREADSTUFFS:		
Flour ..... bbls..	4,051,665	3,941,331
Wheat ..... bush..	27,042,164	34,214,768
Corn	26,899,162	22,488,707
Oats	12,251,265	10,636,078
Rye	1,627,007	301,654
Barley and malt	6,779,532	4,710,598
Grass-seed ..... bags..	198,486	66,156
Beans ..... bbls..	100,845	78,361
Peas ..... bush..	1,185,150	696,501
Corn-meal ..... bbls..	188,277	131,885
Cotton ..... bales..	1,043,150	824,631
Hemp ..... bales..	3,062	2,868
Hides ..... No..	4,000,058	2,956,715
Hops ..... bales..	70,522	47,272
Leather ..... sides..	3,853,974	3,951,470
Molasses ..... hhds..	450	4,225
Molasses ..... bbls..	91,856	57,049
NAVAL STORES:		
Crude turpentine ..... bbls..	3,373	8,571
Spirits turpentine	77,197	67,080
Rosin	388,088	504,095
Tar	19,321	22,877
Pitch	3,377	953
Oil-cake ..... pkgs..	471,951	316,489
Oil, lard	10,677	6,505
Peanuts ..... bags..	65,517	61,522
PROVISIONS:		
Butter ..... pkgs..	1,306,475	1,084,309
Cheese	2,184,288	2,321,705
Cut-meats	667,161	355,150
Eggs	530,748	447,700
Pork	211,226	162,297
Beef	103,205	45,596
Lard	437,044	287,817
Lard ..... kegs..	26,839	14,464
Rice ..... pkgs..	49,341	28,045
Starch	368,398	354,550
Stearine	22,058	17,895
Sugar ..... bbls..	1,079	93,351
Sugar ..... hhds..	16,295	15,323
Tallow ..... pkgs..	67,448	26,779
Tobacco	232,299	185,553
Tobacco ..... hhds..	117,196	47,289
Whiskey ..... bbls..	141,768	157,092
Wool ..... bales..	87,081	81,350
Dressed hogs ..... No..	51,835	49,367

The following is a condensed statement of exports from the United States for the calendar years 1872 and 1876:

EXPORTS.	1872.	1876.
Produce	$354,041,242	$403,750,027
Provisions	70,290,432	116,231,946
Manufactures	42,031,142	58,993,630
Petroleum	33,994,810	49,719,801
Unmanufactured stuff	11,048,199	10,438,858
Chemicals	4,762,057	4,364,963
Metals	3,430,558	5,563,800
Live-stock	1,838,112	2,483,569
Works of art	156,617	830,179
Total	$521,593,169	$652,376,773

It is the largest exportation the country ever enjoyed, and is $130,000,000 more than in 1872. The balance in favor of the United States in 1876 was $226,000,000. The table shows that the products of the farms and of the soil constitute five-sixths of the whole amount of exports, and that the American position in the trade of the world is, in the main, simply that of a great agricultural nation.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. The following is a summary of the statistics of the Congregational churches in the United States for 1875, as they are given in the *Congregational Quarterly* for January, 1876:

STATES.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
Alabama	10	7	454
California	70	78	3,600
Colorado	10	12	358
Connecticut	295	376	51,622
Dakota	13	8	256
District of Columbia	1	11	397
Georgia	10	6	592
Idaho	...	...	...
Illinois	442	248	21,672
Indiana	26	27	1,318
Iowa	228	180	13,218
Kansas	116	72	4,360
Kentucky	5	7	447
Louisiana	12	12	1,020
Maine	238	180	19,319
Maryland	2	2	148
Massachusetts	517	620	84,167
Michigan	200	158	13,257
Minnesota	94	77	4,628
Mississippi	5	2	135
Missouri	70	37	3,667
Nebraska	77	52	2,035
Nevada	1	1	14
New Hampshire	187	190	19,221
New Jersey	22	21	2,787
New York	247	249	28,584
North Carolina	5	5	145
Ohio	209	174	19,287
Oregon	9	12	553
Pennsylvania	73	60	4,886
Rhode Island	25	33	4,555
South Carolina	2	0	251
Tennessee	7	7	455
Texas	6	5	265
Utah	1	1	29
Vermont	197	189	18,345
Virginia	2	2	116
Washington Territory	6	5	93
West Virginia	2	2	51
Wisconsin	195	171	12,584
Wyoming	1	1	22
Total in the United States	3,438	3,300	338,313

To the total number of ministers should be added 126 foreign missionaries, who are not included in the table.

The number of licentiates was 258; number of baptisms of adults, 8,743; of baptisms of infants, 5,184; total number of persons in Sunday-schools, 401,838; amount of charitable contributions (2,418 churches reporting), $1,241,014.39; amount of home expenditures (1,020 churches reporting), $1,388,446.74.

The following is a summary of the statistics of the Congregational theological seminaries in the United States for the year 1875–'76:

SEMINARIES.	Professors.	Lecturers.	Resident Licentiates.	Students.	Volumes in Library.
Andover	7	2	4	61	80,000
Bangor	5	0	0	39	15,000
Chicago	5	1	2	33	5,500
Hartford	5	5	0	16	7,000
New Haven	7	4	2	96	*College*
Oakland	2	5	0	8	2,000
Oberlin	5	5	1	50	*College.*
Total	36	22	9	303	

The annual meeting of the *American Congregational Union* was held in New York City, May 12th. The treasurer reported that his total receipts for the year ending May 1st had been $46,816.94, which with the balance of $3,580, which was in the treasury at the begin-

ning of the year, gave the total resources of the Union for the year at $50,396.94.

The fiftieth meeting of the *American Home Missionary Society* was held in New York City, May 10th. Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Woolsey presided. The treasurer's report showed that the society had a balance on hand May 1, 1875, of $16,830.33, and that its receipts from that time to the 1st of May, 1876, had been $326,875.95; the expenditures for the year had been $326,857.95: leaving a balance still on hand of $16,848.33. According to the report of the Executive Committee the society had in its service 976 ministers of the gospel in thirty-three States and Territories. It had ten missionaries who had preached during the year to congregations of colored people, and thirty-seven who had preached in foreign languages to Germans, Welsh, French, and Swedish congregations. The number of pupils in Sunday-schools was 85,370. Ninety-two churches had been organized by the missionaries during the year, and 41 churches had become self-supporting. Fifty-five houses of worship had been completed, and 20 others were in process of erection. The additions to the churches, as near as could be ascertained, had been 4,869 on profession of faith, and 2,967 by letter—in all, 7,836.

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* was held in Hartford, Conn., October 2d. The Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., presided. The Prudential Committee reported that the receipts of the board, for the year ending September 1st, had been: From ordinary donations, $346,118.92; to extinguish the debt, $40,463.60; for the Centennial offering, $7,037.95; from legacies, $64,891.30; from other sources, $6,930.63: total, $465,442.40. The expenditures had been $452,168.66. The debt of the board was $31,052.22, against $44,323.96 at the close of the previous year. The committee reported that the gifts to the board for the year (including the contributions for the payment of the debt and the Centennial offerings) had exceeded those of any previous year since the withdrawal of the Presbyterians from coöperation with the society.

The thirtieth anniversary of the *American Missionary Association* was held in Fitchburg, Mass., October 25th and 26th. The Hon. E. S. Tobey presided. The report of the treasurer showed that the receipts for the year had been $264,709.03, and the expenditures $261,382.83. The receipts were $8,824.19 less, and the expenditures were $28,943.04 less, than for the preceding year. The expenditures during the year were distributed as follows: For the Southern work, $198,758.35; for the Chinese work, $5,633.80; for the Indian work, $1,542.67; for the foreign work, $12,164.05. In all, fifty-six churches had been gathered in the South through the agency of the Association, with which about 4,000 persons were connected. The number of admissions to membership during the year had been 665. A Congregational State Conference of twelve churches had been formed in Alabama. Seventy thousand pupils had been taught, in the course of the year, by teachers who had themselves, in many cases, enjoyed the instruction furnished by the higher institutions under the care of the Association. The dedication of Jubilee Hall of Fisk University, at Nashville, Tenn., was regarded as the most important event in the record of the Southern work of the year.

In the department of work among the Chinese of the Pacific coast, thirteen schools, sustained at an expense of $5,633.80, had given instruction during the year to 1,536 pupils, among whom more than one hundred had thrown aside idol-worship, and eighty-nine had become converts to Christianity. The work among the Indians had been prosperous. The foreign work had been attended with disappointment. A work of exploration, with a view to selecting suitable points for mission-stations in Africa, undertaken by the Association, had been interrupted, and for the time prevented, by the death of the Rev. E. P. Smith, to whom it had been committed. A suitable man was needed to supply Mr. Smith's place, and labor as an explorer and organizer. It was desired to send with him three colored missionaries and their wives. Mention was made in the report of the Committee on Church Work of the fact that missionary societies, having in view the prosecution of work in Africa, were being established among the colored people, and that theological students were in training for the same work. The Committee on the Foreign Work reported, recommending the transfer of the mission in Jamaica to the Wesleyan, Baptist, and Episcopal missions, expressing sympathy with the endeavor to prosecute the work in Africa with the aid of the negro; and commending the project of finding some healthy localities in Africa, in which all the missionary agencies on that continent could be concentrated.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the *Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec* was held at Montreal, beginning June 7th. The Rev. Daniel Macallum was elected chairman. The statistics were reported for sixteen months, from January, 1875, to May, 1876, as follows: Number of pastors in office, 53; of churches reported out of ninety really in operation, 81; of regular preaching-stations, 112; total attendance at all stations, 13,420; number of church-members, 5,338; number of Sunday-schools, 81; of scholars on the rolls of the same, 7,195; of scholars in 22 pastors' Bible-classes, 555; number of church-edifices, 72, with 19,495 sittings; number of parsonages, 20; total value of church property, $375,260; total debt on the same, $41,160; total amount raised for all objects, $102,658. The receipts of the Congregational College of British North America for the year ending May 31, 1876, had been $3,680, and the ex-

penditures, $3,050. Fifteen students were in attendance. The capital stock of the Provident Fund Society amounted to $16,404. A resolution was adopted approving the action of the Centennial Commissioners in closing the Exhibition at Philadelphia on Sundays. A resolution was adopted—

That this Union desires to reaffirm the great principle for which the Congregational churches in Britain and the colonies have so long and so earnestly contended, that there should be an entire separation of Church and state; that the civil ruler ought not to interfere in matters of conscience and religion, and that the teachers of religion should not interfere with the exercise of civil rights, beyond exhorting their hearers to perform their civil duties, as well as all others, conscientiously and in the fear of God; and while rejoicing that this principle is now advocated in this Province by some who were not in favor of it before, the members of this Union earnestly pray that the agitation upon this question which is now felt, and the means to assert and give effect to the principle of religious equality, may issue in the most perfect civil and religious liberty in all parts of the Dominion.

The annual meeting of the *Congregational Union of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia* was held in St. John, N. B., in September. The reports showed that there were connected with the Union 20 churches. Reports from 17 of these churches gave the total number of members at 1,186. The churches failing to report had about 170 members, making, it was estimated, the total number in all the churches about 1,350. The total church attendance was about 3,600. Eleven churches reported that repairs and improvements had been made upon them. Nine parsonages were reported. The total value of church property above indebtedness was about $100,000. There were 14 Congregational ministers in the two provinces, of whom 10 were connected with the Union. A resolution was adopted urging the discontinuance of the Sunday traffic on the railways.

The *Congregational Year-Book* for 1876, published in January, gave statistics showing that there were in England and Wales 3,141 churches and "branch churches," and 972 preaching and evangelistic stations, making in all 4,113 places of worship. It was estimated that these churches, etc., provided sittings for 1,354,530 persons. The number of colonial and mission stations was 913, making in all 5,026 churches and preaching-places supported by British Congregationalists. The total amount expended by the county associations for missions in England and Wales during the year was £20,261; amount expended by the Home Missionary Society, £3,723. An expenditure of £1,712 had been made in Scotland for similar purposes. The other disbursements by the churches were: Through the London Missionary Society, £93,327; through the Colonial Missionary Society, £2,536; through the Irish Evangelical Society, £2,311; through the Congregational Union of Victoria, £1,611; through the Canadian Missionary Society and Indian Mission, £1,219; through the Evangelical Continental Society, £3,254: total, £129,957, exclusive of local expenditure for missions directly by Congregational churches. In the 27 colleges and institutes there were 397 Congregational students in the United Kingdom and the colonies, and about 500 natives qualifying themselves for evangelistic work in foreign lands.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the *Congregational Union of England and Wales* was held in London, beginning May 1st. The report of the secretary stated that the conference on church finance had been held with satisfactory results. The principle of a financial board for the whole country, for the administration of the combined funds of the Congregational body, for the augmentation of ministerial incomes, and for home-missionary purposes, had been approved, and a meeting was appointed to be held, May 15th, to consider the mode of management. Action had been taken in respect to the supply of candidates for the ministry, but it had yet to be submitted to the county associations for approval. The Congregational lectures had been attended with marked success. The accounts of the Union showed that upward of £6,000 had been received from the sale of publications. The Rev. Dr. Aveling presided at the meetings of the Union. A paper was read by the Rev. C. Clemance on the subject of the "Evangelization of the Country," at the close of which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be an instruction to the committee to invite the committees of the several county associations to make inquiries within their respective bounds in regard to the spiritual condition of the people, more particularly in villages and thinly-peopled districts, and the extent to which provision for a pure scriptural ministry of the gospel among them is lacking, and to report, making suggestions as to the way in which the Congregational churches can best contribute to the want which may be shown to exist.

The subjects of "Organized Congregationalism," "University Reform," and "Temperance," were also discussed. On the last subject a resolution was adopted, declaring—

That the Assembly regards the prevalence and the reputed increase of intemperance with grave concern; that it is grateful for the measure of success which has attended the efforts of those societies which specifically aim at the promotion of sobriety among the people, whether by inculcating self-restraint and abstinence, or by seeking to diminish facilities for drunkenness; and expresses the hope that some plan will be speedily discovered for the coöperation in the interests of temperance of those who hold divergent views in regard to the question of total abstinence and that of the restriction or prohibition of the liquor-traffic.

The anniversary of the *Home Missionary Society* was held in London, May 9th. The total increase in the receipts of the society for the year had been £4,802 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the total expenditure £4,492 8*s.* 7*d.* The reports of the

missions showed that the work of the year had been prosperous.

The thirty-seventh autumnal meeting of the *Congregational Union of England and Wales* was held in Bradford, beginning October 9th. The Rev. Dr. Aveling presided. The most important work of the meeting was the consideration and adoption of the financial scheme which had been discussed at the meetings of the Union and of the local associations for several years. The object of this scheme was to provide a means by which the congregations and associations of the country could concentrate their efforts to aid and strengthen the weaker churches in the rural districts. Its most essential feature consisted in the institution of a representative council of finance, composed of delegates sent from the county associations and unions accepting the scheme, who should receive and appropriate the moneys which might be raised. The scheme, having been approved by the Union, was remitted to the county associations and unions for further consideration.

The eighty-second anniversary of the *London Missionary Society* was held in London, May 11th. Henry Lee, Esq., of Manchester, presided. The treasurer's report stated that the contributions to the society for general purposes had been £99,024 5*s*. 11*d*., and the contributions and dividends for special objects £15,829 13*s*., making a total of £114,853 18*s*. 11*d*., or, with the balance of the preceding year added, £118,183 13*s*. 6*d*. The report of the directors reviewed the work of the society as well as the work of Protestant missions in general, in India, Madagascar, China, the South Sea Islands, and Africa. The rearrangements and extended plans adopted by the board for the improvement of the Madagascar mission had nearly all been carried into effect during the year. A wider work had been taken up in the education of the young, and more systematic efforts had been adopted to supply suitable preachers to distant country congregations. The missionaries had gone to reside in the new centres of effort to which they had been appointed. Visits had been paid to new localities. A mission had been started in New Guinea and among the islands at the eastern end of that country. Mr. R. Arthington, of Leeds, had offered the society £5,000 for the purchase of a steamer and the establishment of a mission on one of the shores of Lake Tanganyika. The directors had accepted the offer, and had dispatched an agent to Zanzibar to make preliminary inquiries. They thought it desirable to raise an additional £5,000 before the work should be begun.

The fortieth annual meeting of the *Colonial Missionary Society* was held in London, May 11th. The Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M. P., presided. The report of the Executive Committee stated that the total income of the society from its beginning had amounted to £152,000, being an average of less than £4,000 per annum. It had now 313 churches, 250 preaching-stations, 232 pastors and evangelists, and three colleges within the British colonies. The receipts for the year had been £4,596 18*s*. 2*d*., and the expenses £4,022 13*s*. 5*d*. In the amount of receipts were included legacies to the amount of £1,300. Three hundred pounds sterling had been granted to the Canadian Congregational Missionary Society, £264 10*s*. to the Congregational College of British North America, and £205 to the Congregational Union and Mission in Victoria, Australia.

In *Australasia* the Congregationalists have organized "Congregational Unions" for each of the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand; and they have two colleges, the Congregational College at Melbourne, Victoria, and Camden College, Sydney; and, conjointly with Presbyterians and Baptists, they support the Union College of South Australia.

In *Africa* there are Congregational Unions in Natal and Madagascar.

There are also a number of independent churches, not formally associated in unions, in the *Cape Colony*, in the *West Indies*, in *British Guiana*, in *China*, and in *India*.

The "Congregational Year-Book" enumerates the following churches and societies on the Continent of Europe as "partly Congregational:" I. In *France*.—1. The Union of Evangelical Churches, formed in 1849: It has 7 chapels in Paris, 41 churches in the provinces, and 8 stations; a general synod of the pastors and delegates of the churches is held every two years. 2. Independent churches, not in connection with the Evangelical Union: There were 9 churches of this class in 1876. 3. The Evangelical Society of France, which was established in 1833 for the diffusion of evangelical truth, without regard to differences of ecclesiastical polity: It supported in 1876 20 independent churches. II. In *Belgium*.—The Evangelical Society, or Belgian Christian Missionary Church, established in 1838: It had, in 1876, 15 churches and 6 schools. There is an institution for training evangelists at Nice, established in 1874. III. In *Switzerland*.—1. Geneva—*a*, the Evangelical Church; *b*, the Evangelical Society: The latter supports a faculty of theology at Geneva. 2. Vaud—the Free Churches (45 in 1876): They are united on a basis which, though Presbyterian in form, secures the independence of each. There is a faculty of theology at Lausanne. 3. Neufchâtel—the "Evangelical Church, independent of the state:" It was founded in 1873, has a faculty of theology at Neufchâtel, and was in 1875 composed of 21 churches, with 41 pastors, and 3,001 male members. 4. Bern has 7 independent churches. IV. In *Spain*.—Nineteen churches had been formed up to 1876, of which 5 were in Madrid.

CONGRESS, UNITED STATES. The first session of the Forty-fourth Congress* commenced at Washington, on December 6, 1875. The President *pro tempore*, Thomas W. Ferry,

* The following is a list of members at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress.

SENATE.

Alabama—George Goldthwaite, George E. Spencer.
Arkansas—Powell Clayton, Stephen W. Dorsey.
California—Aaron A. Sargent, Newton Booth.*
Connecticut—James E. English,*† William W. Eaton.
Delaware—Eli Saulsbury, Thomas F. Bayard.
Florida—Simon B. Conover, Charles A. Jones.*
Georgia—Thomas M. Norwood, John B. Gordon.
Illinois—John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby.
Indiana—Oliver P. Morton, Joseph E. McDonald.*
Iowa—George G. Wright, William B. Allison.
Kansas—James M. Harvey, John J. Ingalls.
Kentucky—John W. Stevenson, Thomas C. McCreery.
Louisiana—J. Rodman West, (Vacancy).
Maine—Lot M. Morrill, Hannibal Hamlin.
Maryland—George R. Dennis, William Pinkney Whyte.*
Massachusetts—George S. Boutwell, Henry L. Dawes.*
Michigan—Thomas W. Ferry, Isaac P. Christiancy *
Minnesota—William Windom, Samuel J. R. McMillan.*
Mississippi—James L. Alcorn, Branch K. Bruce.*
Missouri—Lewis V. Bogy, Francis M. Cockrell.*
Nebraska—Phineas W. Hitchcock, Algernon S. Paddock.*
Nevada—John P. Jones, William Sharon.*
New Hampshire—Aaron H. Cragin, Bainbridge Wadleigh.
New Jersey—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Theodore F. Randolph.*
New York—Roscoe Conkling, Francis Kernan.*
North Carolina—Matthew W. Ranson, Augustus S. Merrimon.
Ohio—John Sherman, Allen G. Thurman.
Oregon—James K. Kelly, John H. Mitchell
Pennsylvania—Simon Cameron, William A. Wallace.*
Rhode Island—Henry B. Anthony, Ambrose E. Burnside.*
South Carolina—Thomas J. Robertson, John J. Patterson.
Tennessee—Henry Cooper, David M. Key.*†
Texas—Morgan C. Hamilton, S. B. Maxey.*
Vermont—Justin S. Morrill, George F. Edmunds.
Virginia—John W. Johnston, Robert E. Withers.*
West Virginia—Henry G. Davis, Allen T. Caperton.*
Wisconsin—Timothy O. Howe, Angus Cameron.*

HOUSE.

Alabama—Jeremiah Haralson, Jeremiah N. Williams, Taul Bradford, Charles Hays, John H. Caldwell, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Burwell B. Lewis, William H. Forney.
Arkansas—Lucien C. Gause, William F. Slemons, William W. Wilshire, Thomas M. Gunter.
California—William A. Piper, Horace F. Page, John K. Luttrell, P. D. Wigginton.
Connecticut—George M. Landers, James Phelps, Henry H. Starkweather,‡ William H. Barnum.
Delaware—James Williams.
Florida—Josiah T. Walls, William J. Purman.
Georgia—Julian Hartridge, William E. Smith, Philip Cook, Henry R. Harris, Milton A. Candler, James H. Blount, William H. Felton, Alexander H. Stephens, Benjamin H. Hill.
Illinois—Bernard G. Caulfield, Carter H. Harrison, Charles B. Farwell, Stephen A. Hurlbut, Horatio C. Burchard, Thomas J. Henderson, Alexander Campbell, Greenbury L. Fort, Richard H. Whiting, John C. Bagby, Scott Wike, William M. Springer, Adlai E. Stevenson, Joseph G. Cannon, John R. Eden, William A. J. Sparks, William R. Morrison, William Hartzell, William B. Anderson.
Indiana—Benoni S. Fuller, James D. Williams, Michael C. Kerr, Jeptha D. New, William S. Holman, Milton S. Robinson, Franklin Landers, Morton C. Hunter, Thomas J. Cason, William S. Haymond, James L. Evans, Andrew H. Hamilton, John H. Baker.
Iowa—George W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts, Lucien L. Ainsworth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, Ezekiel S. Sampson, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Addison Oliver.
Kansas—William A. Phillips, John R. Goodwin, William R. Brown.
Kentucky—Andrew R. Boone, John Young Brown, Charles W. Milliken, J. Proctor Knott, Edward Y. Parsons, Thomas L. Jones, Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Milton J. Durham, John D. White, John B. Clarke.
Louisiana—Randall L. Gibson, E. John Ellis, Chester B. Darrall, William M. Levy, Frank Morey, Charles E. Nash.
Maine—John H. Burleigh, William P. Frye, James G. Blaine, Harris M. Plaisted, Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Philip F. Thomas, Charles B. Roberts, William J. O'Brien, Thomas Swann, Eli J. Henkle, William Walsh.
Massachusetts—William W. Crapo, Benjamin W. Harris, Henry L. Pierce, Rufus S. Frost,* Nathaniel P. Banks, Charles P. Thompson, John K. Tarbox, William Wirt Warren, George F. Hoar, Julius H. Seelye, Chester W. Chapin.
Michigan—Alpheus S. Williams, Henry Waldron, George Willard, Allen Potter, William B. Williams, George H. Durand, Omar D. Conger, Nathan B. Bradley, Jay A. Hubbell.
Minnesota—Mark H. Dunnell, Horace B. Strait, William S. King.
Mississippi—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, G. Wiley Wells, Hernando D. Money, Otho R. Singleton, Charles E. Hooker, John R. Lynch.
Missouri—Edward C. Kehr, Erastus Wells, William H. Stone, Robert A. Hatcher, Richard P. Bland, Charles H. Morgan, John F. Philips, Benjamin J. Franklin, David Rea, Rezin A. De Bolt, John B. Clark, Jr., John M. Glover, Aylett H. Buckner.
Nebraska—Lorenzo Crounse.
Nevada—William Woodburn.
New Hampshire—Frank Jones, Samuel N. Bell, Henry W. Blair.
New Jersey—Clement H. Sinnickson, Samuel A. Dobbins, Miles Ross, Robert Hamilton, Augustus W. Cutler, Frederick H. Teese, Augustus A. Hardenbergh.
New York—Henry B. Metcalfe, John G. Schumaker, Simeon B. Chittenden, Archibald M. Bliss, Edwin R. Meade, Samuel S. Cox, Smith Ely, Jr., Elijah Ward, Feruando Wood, Abram S. Hewitt, Benjamin A. Willis, N. Holmes Odell, John O. Whitehouse, George M. Beebe, John H. Bagley, Jr., Charles H. Adams, Martin I. Townsend, Andrew Williams, William A. Wheeler, Henry H. Hathorne, Samuel F. Miller, George A. Bagley, Scott Lord, William H. Baker, Elias W. Leavenworth, Clinton D. MacDougall, Elbridge G. Lapham, Thomas C. Platt, Charles C. B. Walker, John M. Davy, George G. Hoskins, Lyman K. Bass, (Vacancy).
North Carolina—Jesse J. Yeates, John A. Hyman, Alfred M. Waddell, Joseph J. Davis, Alfred M. Scales, Thomas S. Ashe, William M. Robbins, Robert B. Vance.
Ohio—Milton Sayler, Henry B. Banning, John S. Savage, John A. McMahon, Americus V. Rice, Frank H. Hurd, Lawrence T. Neal, William Lawrence, Early F. Poppleton, Charles Foster, John L. Vance, Ansel T. Walling, Milton I. Southard, Jacob P. Cowan, Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Lorenzo Danford, Laurin D. Woodworth, James Monroe, James A. Garfield, Henry B. Payne.
Oregon—Lafayette Lane.
Pennsylvania—Chapman Freeman, Charles O'Neill, Samuel J. Randall, William D. Kelley, John Robbins, Washington Townsend, Alan Wood, Jr., Heister Clymer, A. Herr Smith, William Mutchler, Francis D. Collins, Winthrop W. Ketchum, James B. Reilly, John B. Packer, Joseph Powell, Sobieski Ross, John Reilly, William S. Stenger, Levi Maish, Levi A. Mackey, Jacob Turney, James H. Hopkins, Alexander G. Cochrane, John W. Wallace, George A. Jenks, James Sheakley, Albert G. Egbert.
Rhode Island—Benjamin T. Eames, Latimer W. Ballou.
South Carolina—Joseph H. Rainey, Edward W. M. Mackey, Solomou L. Hoge, Alexander S. Wallace, Robert Smalls.
Tennessee—William McFarland, Jacob M. Thornburgh, George C. Dibrell, H. Y. Riddle, John M. Bright, John F. House, Washington C. Whitthorne, John D. C. Atkins, William P. Caldwell, H. Casey Young.
Texas—John H. Reagan, David B. Culberson, James W. Throckmorton, Roger Q. Mills, John Hancock, Gustave Schleicher.
Vermont—Charles H. Joyce, Dudley C. Denison, George W. Hendee.
Virginia—Beverly B. Douglas, John Goode, Jr., Gilbert C. Walker, William H. H. Stowell, George C. Cobell, John Randolph Tucker, John T. Harris, Eppa Hunton, William Terry.
West Virginia—Benjamin Wilson, Charles J. Faulkner, Frank Hereford.
Wisconsin—Charles G. Williams, Lucien B. Caswell, Henry S. Magoon, William Pitt Lynde, Samuel D. Burchard, Alanson M. Kimball, Jeremiah M. Rusk, George W. Cate.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

Arizona—Hiram S. Stevens.
Colorado—Thomas M. Patterson.
Dakota—Jefferson P. Kidder.
Idaho—Thomas W. Bennett.†
Montana—Martin Maginnis.
New Mexico—Stephen B. Elkins.
Utah—George Q. Cannon.
Washington—Orange Jacobs.
Wyoming—William R. Steele.

* New members. † Appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy.
‡ Died January 28, 1876, and succeeded by John T. Wait.

* Seat given to Josiah G. Abbott, July 14, 1876.
† Seat given to Stephen S. Fenn, June 23, 1876.

of Michigan, called the Senate to order. In the House Michael C. Kerr was elected Speaker, receiving 173 votes, and James G. Blaine 106, with three scattering votes. (For the President's Message, *see* PUBLIC DOCUMENTS in ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, 1875, or vol. XV.)

In the Senate, on December 8, 1875, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, proposed the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

I. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people in the manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts, equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and to be as nearly equal in population as may be; and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district, which shall count one presidential vote.

II. The person having the highest number of votes for President in a State shall receive two presidential votes from the State at large.

III. The person having the highest number of presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

IV. If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one presidential vote from the State at large; and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, no presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more persons than one shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number in any district, no presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

V. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice-President.

VI. The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting the elections of President and Vice-President, and to establish tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested.

VII. The States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter the same.

In the Senate, on January 31, Mr. Wright, of Iowa, introduced the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

After the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six the President and Vice-President of the United States shall be elected by a direct vote of the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the same qualifications as the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

The person receiving the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice-President shall be the Vice-President; but if two or more persons shall each receive an equal and the greatest number of votes for President, then the House of Representatives shall, from such persons, immediately choose the President; and if two or more persons shall each receive an equal and the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, then the Senate shall, from such persons, immediately choose the Vice-President. In such elections, each House shall vote *viva voce*, and each member shall have one vote; and the person receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be elected; and, in case of a tie, the presiding officer shall determine it.

The election for President and Vice-President shall be held at the time now provided by law for choosing the electors of such officers, but Congress may prescribe a different time, which shall be the same in all the States; and Congress shall prescribe the manner of holding and conducting such election, and making the returns thereof; and, in case of failure so to do, that duty shall devolve, in the order named, first, on the President of the United States; second, on the Legislature of each State within that State; and, third, upon the chief Executive of each State within that State.

The returns shall be canvassed at the time and in the manner now provided, or which may be hereafter provided, by the joint rules of the two Houses, or by law, by and in the presence of both Houses of Congress, who shall be the judges (each House voting separately) of the returns and election; but in case the two Houses shall not agree, then the matter of disagreement shall be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States, which shall forthwith decide the same, and such decision shall be final.

On the same day Mr. Wright also introduced the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two members from each State, who shall hereafter be elected by a direct vote of the people thereof for six years; and the electors in each State shall have the same qualifications as the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but Congress may, by law, provide for conducting and holding the election and canvassing the vote.

In the Senate, on March 22d, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, introduced the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

ARTICLE XII. That the twelfth article of the amendments of the Constitution be, and the same is hereby, abrogated, and in the place thereof the following be, and the same is hereby, ordained and established, namely:

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and for all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the presiding justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. And the Supreme Court, at a time and place to be fixed by law, shall publicly open all the certificates and count the votes, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, considered by the court to have been lawfully given and certified, shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors lawfully appointed; and if no person have such majority, the state of the votes shall be immediately certified to the House of Representatives, and then, from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by a *viva voce* vote, the President; but the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; and if the votes of any State shall not show a majority for any one candidate, the vote of such State shall not be reckoned. A quorum of the House of Representatives for the purpose of such election shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if, on the first vote, there shall be a failure to elect, further

votes shall immediately continue to be taken until a President shall be elected.

And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, when the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, to be counted and determined as in case of President as before provided, shall be Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose a Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

SEC. 2. No person holding the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be eligible to be elected as President or Vice-President until the expiration of two years next after he shall have ceased to be such justice.

On May 12th the committee reported the same back with amendments, but no further action was taken.

In the House, on December 14, 1875, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, introduced the following joint resolution for an amendment of the Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

ARTICLE XVI. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised or lands so devoted be divided between religious sects or denominations.

On the same day Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, introduced to the House the following joint resolution for an amendment of the Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

ARTICLE XVI.—1. From and after the next election for a President of the United States the President shall hold his office during the term of six years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided, or may hereafter be provided; but neither the President, nor the Vice-President, when the office of President has devolved upon him, shall be eligible for reëlection as President.

On January 18th the Judiciary Committee reported back the resolution with a substitute, which was read, as follows:

No person who has held, or may hereafter hold, the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, from the minority of the committee, submitted the following amendment:

Strike out these words:

No person who has held, or may hereafter hold, the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office.

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

From and after the 4th day of March, in the year 1885, the term of office of President and Vice-President of the United States shall be six years; and any person having been elected to and held the office of President, or who for two years has held such office, shall be ineligible to a reëlection.

The Speaker *pro tempore* (Mr. Holman): "The question is on the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Frye) on behalf of the minority of the committee. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Knott), the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, is entitled to the floor."

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, said: "I do not propose at this time to enter into a discussion of the reasons which influenced the Committee on the Judiciary in reporting this proposed amendment to the Constitution. I desire merely to state as succinctly as possible the conclusions at which they arrived. The committee appreciated the unanimity of opinion everywhere that there should be some limit to eligibility to the office of President. The only question upon which there was any contrariety of judgment, as is apparent from the report of the committee and the views of the minority, was as to the length of the term. As the House knows, there were a variety of propositions submitted to the committee: one to extend the term to six years and render the incumbent forever after ineligible to the office of President; another extending the term to six years and rendering the incumbent ineligible for the six succeeding years; another extending the term to six years and making the President a Senator for life for the United States at large, after the expiration of his term of office; another limiting the term to four years.

"After considering these various propositions the committee concluded that they could give to the people of this country no good reason why the presidential term should be extended beyond its present limits. An amendment to the Constitution in this direction is evidently in the interests of the people themselves, jealous at all times, as they should be, of executive power. The committee, therefore, were of opinion that no amendment extending the term beyond its present limits would meet the approbation of the people of this country, and that such a proposition would be entirely nugatory.

"Neither could the committee appreciate the propriety or the importance of rendering the President eligible after the lapse of a given period of time. It occurred to them, I have no doubt, as it did to myself, that men make their calculations as though they expected to live always, and that a President in office, with an expectation of being elected again after the lapse of four or six years, would, if inclined to use his influence at all for the promotion of his own ambition, be under the same temptation as if he were immediately reëlected.

"The committee, therefore, submit to the House the proposition, simple and unadorned,

that no person who has held or who may hereafter hold the office shall ever again be eligible for that office, believing that there never will be a time when suitable candidates cannot be found who will be more than willing to take the office upon those conditions. Whether I shall add anything more upon this question will depend upon what may be said by other gentlemen during the discussion. I now yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. New)."

Mr. New, of Indiana, said: "I call for the reading of the joint resolution, introduced by myself, for information."

The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XVI. From and after the next election for the President of the United States the President shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner now provided by law, or as may hereafter be provided. But neither the President, the Vice-President, nor any other person in the office of President, as devolved upon him by law, shall be eligible to the office of President a third time.

Mr. New: "Mr. Speaker, it will be observed that the joint resolution just read leaves the matter of the presidential term where it is, except that a third term by the same President is prohibited.

"I shall not occupy much time. I cannot hope to present anything new, or which would not upon reflection occur to the minds of other members. The reasons which I shall assign in opposition to a one-term limitation, and in favor of eligibility to a second term with ineligibility to a third, will perhaps be familiar to all the members of this body. For the most part my arguments will be such as I have gleaned from reading the past history of this question and the history of the country.

"We cannot over-estimate the importance of the subject. We cannot fail to appreciate the disagreeable attitude in which we place ourselves, as also the possible serious consequences to the future of the country, if our action here should lead to a change in the Constitution, and that change should turn out to be a mistake. For one, sir, I admit now at the very threshold of my remarks that I am not fully convinced that the public safety requires any alteration in the Constitution relating to the Executive term. But if any step is to be taken in that direction, then, sir, in my judgment the modification proposed in my proposition is the one and only one that should be made.

"In the convention which framed the Constitution there was a marked difference of opinion among the delegates as to what should be the length of the President's term of office, as also the manner of his election and the powers with which he should be invested.

"It has been said by a distinguished American patriot that there is no nation which has not at some period or other in its history felt an absolute necessity of the services of particular men in particular stations as vital even to the preservation of its political existence. Thus we have Madison entering upon his second term while the War of 1812 was in progress. Jackson had been voted for and elected the second time when, in December, 1832, it became necessary to promptly rebuke and put down nullification. The salutary effect will not soon be forgotten of the proclamation which he issued at that time, containing an exposition of the principles and powers of the General Government, and expressing a determination to maintain the laws.

"General Grant is now serving his second term. It is probably too soon to impartially judge of his first, while, as for the second, it is not yet concluded. Some of us, doubtless in some degree affected by party bias and political prejudice, think his executive services to the country not of extraordinary merit; but whether it would have been better or worse for the people if some other aspirant had secured the prize we can never know. The fair thing probably in this regard would be to give all aspirants who failed to obtain the place the benefit of the doubt.

"I maintain that no argument unfavorable to the second election of the same President can fairly be drawn from the past history of the country taken as a whole.

"Would it be wise to limit the Executive to a single term in the future? I answer that it would not. If confined to one term, he would, in my opinion, be more inclined to overlook and disregard the public good where his own personal interest or ambition was in the way. If eligible to reëlection there would be greater disposition and inducement to keep within the lines marked out for him by the Constitution, and make his administration efficient and just, for to do this would be to give himself character with his countrymen, and thus prepare the way for reëlection. He would be more attentive to learn the will and the wants of the people. He would give less heed to the counsels of bad men and court the advice and good-will of those in whom the people have confidence, and who by their public services and high character give tone to public opinion."

Mr. Frye, of Maine, said: "Now, sir, the majority resolution is that no person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President of the United States shall ever again be eligible to the office.

"Now there seem to me, Mr. Speaker, two or three well-founded objections to the majority resolution. And, first, the term of office is too short. Why, sir, there are no men in the country who understand better than mem-

bers of Congress of how great importance experience is in this matter of office for the better performance of its duties. When I came here to the Congress of the United States, for the first two years I found myself a complete, ignoble, unworthy cipher, and in my modesty and humility again and again in the thoughts by day and in the dreams by night I determined to resign the position and get out of a place where I was so utterly useless. I suppose that there is not a modest or sensitive man in the House who has not again and again experienced the same feelings. There are a dozen men of experience in this House, having been here term after term, holding commanding positions and swaying the legislation of the House hither and thither just as they please. Whence comes that power? From preëminent ability? From superior intellect? From excellence in learning? No, sir. From experience in the performance of the duties devolving upon members of Congress. They in everything else have their peers in hundreds of men on this floor who are here to-day for the first term. And, sir, it seems to me that the same rule holds good in the office of President of the United States. If he is fit to be elected to the position he will be a better man the second term than in the first. He will perform his duties more wisely during the second term than the first. I submit therefore to the House that when you limit the presidential term to four years you are forcing upon the country a loss of valuable experience which it might otherwise enjoy, in my opinion, without any prayer from the people, even against their wishes.

"I, sir, do not believe for one that they have ever asked any such proposition as this. I never have seen it in any press representing the people and their voice. I submit if they have desired any change in the term at all it has been in favor of one of six years, not one limited to four, and that no man shall be eligible to a second term.

"Again, sir, there is a serious objection to it. It provides that no person who has held the office of President shall be eligible to a reelection. Then, sir, suppose a Vice-President who by the death of the President has held that position for two hours' time or two days' time, he will be forever ineligible as President of the United States. Sir, it seems to me that proper consideration has not been given to that, for there is no reason why a Vice-President accidentally taking office for a few days or a few weeks shall be made ineligible to the office of President of the United States. In those days or those weeks he cannot by any possibility have gained that control of the patronage of the country which will endanger the liberties of the people or improperly secure his election. He may be the man of all others we desire for that high office, and yet we cannot be gratified.

"Again, sir, I submit that this amendment never can be adopted by three-fourths of the States of this Union. And why? Suppose the Democratic party—a forced hypothesis, I admit—come into power and elect its President in the next election. It has been out of power for fifteen years. It went out of power when the patronage of the Government was comparatively small; it will come back again into power when the patronage of that Government is immense—so immense that to-day it has frightened the people, if they have sought it, into seeking an amendment of the Constitution so that that patronage shall not be used. Now, sir, I submit to my Democratic friends, if they elect the next President of the United States and he has that patronage in his hands, is there a hod-carrier in the remotest town of all our borders who will not be instructed by their party, then in power, to vote at the polls against this amendment to the Constitution? You know this will be so; it is absurd were we to ask the question. Will they not say: 'We are in power; we have the patronage now and can retain power by its use and reëlect the President of the United States.' Shall not we, as Republicans, if we prevail, instruct our men to vote against the adoption of that amendment? Certainly we would do it, and under no such circumstances would three-fourths of the States be induced to adopt it, and it would thus become mere child's play.

"The minority of the committee submit a different proposition, one for a six-year term; and I have given my reasons why I prefer that. It provides, somewhat curiously, perhaps, to those who have not reflected upon the subject, that, if adopted, the amendment shall not take effect until the year 1885. Why 1885? Because when we propose a resolution to the House we propose it seriously, thinking that the people need it and that they may adopt it. Now suppose that we had said that from and after the next election this amendment should go into effect, what would be the result? The very first question, a very serious one, presented would be this: Would it affect the term of office of the next President? If it does, then, being adopted six months or a year after the election of the next President, it would make a six-year President out of one elected for four years.

"Now, suppose that the Democrats should elect their candidate for President at the next election. Is it possible that the Republican voters of the country will vote for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which will give that Democratic President two years longer of office than he was entitled to on the day he was elected? Of course not: and every Republican in the country will vote against the adoption of such an amendment as that.

"Suppose, then, you put it off until 1881, as has been proposed. Then you are in this condition: Suppose that next year we elect our candidate for President. The amendment

as adopted will take effect in 1881, making the term of office six years and the President ineligible for reëlection. Having elected our President, how natural is it for us to say: 'Our President is a good man, and every President hitherto elected has had an opportunity for reëlection; ours only of the men elected to the office is limited to this one term of four years; the next one to be elected and all thereafter will have six years of office!' That will be an invidious distinction against the President of the party in power, and every member of that party will vote against the adoption of such an amendment, and you cannot get three-fourths of the States to adopt it, and the amendment will fall through.

"Now put off the operation of the amendment if adopted until 1885, and you will have removed it from all these difficulties which otherwise beset it. You have made it certain that if it commends itself to the people it will be adopted by them. No party, as such, would necessarily be arrayed against it.

"Now, while I have reported this amendment in behalf of the minority of the committee, I am free to confess that I do not see any necessity for it."

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, said: "I now offer the following amendment as a substitute both for the original report of the committee and the pending amendment:

That no person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever hereafter be eligible to said office.

That the term of office of President and Vice-President of the United States shall be six years.

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words only. I have not participated in this debate, and I shall not now participate in the discussion of the general question. I am not satisfied with the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the majority of the Committee on the Judiciary, nor do I feel satisfied with the amendment offered by the minority. I therefore offer this amendment, which will take effect from its adoption, if it shall be adopted. I desire to see the presidential term made for six years and for a single term."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 71, nays 184, not voting 35.

So Mr. Reagan's substitute was rejected.

The question recurred on the following amendment of Mr. Frye:

Srike out "no person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

From and after the 4th day of March, in the year 1885, the term of office of President and Vice-President of the United States shall be six years; and any person having been elected to and held the office of President, or who, for two years, has held such office, shall be ineligible to a reëlection.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 107, nays 143, not voting 39; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ashe, George A. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Jr., John H. Baker, Banks, Blaine, Bradley, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Burleigh, Cate, Chittenden, Clymer, Cochrane, Conger, Crapo, Crounse, Farwell, Faulkner, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Robert Hamilton, Hancock, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Benjamin W. Harris, Harrison, Hatcher, Hathorn, Hendee, Henderson, Abram S. Hewitt, Hopkins, Hoskins, House, Hubbell, Hurlbut, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Ketchum, Kimball, King, Franklin, Landers, Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Luttrell, Edmund W. M. Mackey, Levi A. Mackey, MacDougall, McCrary, Miller, Monroe, Morgan, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Phelps, William A. Phillips, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Rainey, Randall, Reagan, John Reilly, Riddle, John Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Sobieski Ross, Sampson, Sheakley, Singleton, Sinnickson, A. Herr Smith, Strait, Stowell, Teese, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Washington Townsend, Turney, Van Vorhes, Robert B. Vance, Walling, Warren, Erastus Wells, Wheeler, White, Whiting, Willard, Alpheus S. Williams, James D. Williams, Willis, James Wilson, Woodworth, and Yeates—107.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Atkins, Bagby, William H. Baker, Ballou, Banning, Barnum, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Blair, Bland, Boone, Bradford, Bright, John Young Brown, Buckner, Samuel D. Burchard, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Cannon, Caulfield, Chapin, John B. Clarke, of Kentucky, John B. Clarke, Jr., of Missouri, Collins, Cook, Cowan, Culberson, Cutler, Davis, Davy, De Bolt, Denison, Dibrell, Douglas, Dunnell, Durand, Durham, Eames, Eden, Egbert, Felton, Forney, Fort, Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Glover, Goodin, Andrew H. Hamilton, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Hartzell, Haymond, Hereford, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hill, Holman, Hooker, Hunter, Hunton, Hurd, Hyman, Thomas L. Jones, Knott, George M. Landers, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Lynch, Lynde, Magoon, Maish, McDill, McMahon, Meade, Metcalfe, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Mutchler, Nash, Neal, New, Odell, Page, Parsons, Payne, John F. Philips, Poppleton, Powell, Pratt, Rea, Rice, William M. Robbins, Miles Ross, Rusk, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Seelye, Slemons, Smalls, William E. Smith, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Swann, Tarbox, Terry, Thompson, Thomas, Martin I. Townsend, Tucker, Tufts, John L. Vance, Waddell, Waldron, Charles C. B. Walker, Gilbert C. Walker, Alexander S. Wallace, Walls, Walsh, Ward, G. Wiley Wells, Whitehouse, Wigginton, Wike, Charles G. Williams, James Williams, Jeremiah N. Williams, William B. Williams, Wilshire, Benjamin Wilson, Woodburn, and Young—143.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bass, Bliss, Blount, William P. Caldwell, Cason, Caswell, Cox, Danford, Darrall, Dobbins, Ellis, Ely, Evans, Gibson, Goode, Gunter, Hale, Hartridge, Hays, Henkle, Hoar, Hoge, Jenks, Frank Jones, Kelley, Lamar, McFarland, Money, Morey, O'Brien, Purman, James B. Reilly, Schleicher, Schumaker, John W. Wallace, Whitthorne, Andrew Williams, Alan Wood, Jr., and Fernando Wood—39.

So Mr. Frye's amendment was rejected.

The question recurred on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein). That the following be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of said Constitution:

ARTICLE XVI. No person who has held, or may hereafter hold, the office of President, shall ever again be eligible to said office.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 145, nays 108, not voting 36; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, John H. Bagley, Jr., Banks, Banning, Barnum, Beebe Bell, Blackburn, Bland, Boone, Bradford, Bright, John Young Brown, Buckner, Samuel D. Burchard, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, Candler, Cate, Caulfield, Chapin, John B. Clarke, of Kentucky, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cowan, Crounse, Culberson, Cutler, Davis, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Dunnell, Durand, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Franklin, Frost, Fuller, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goodin, Andrew H. Hamilton, Hancock, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hartzell, Hatcher, Hereford, Abram S. Hewitt, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hill, Holman, Hopkins, House, Hunton, Hurd, Thomas L. Jones, Knott, Franklin Landers, George M. Landers, Lane, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Luttrell, Lynde, Levi A. Mackey, Maish, McFarland, McMahon, Meade, Metcalfe, Milliken, Mills, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Odell, Parsons, Payne, Phelps, John F. Phillips, William A. Phillips, Piper, Poppleton, Powell, Reagan, John Reilly, Rice, Riddle, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Miles Ross, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schleicher, Sheakley, Singleton, Slemons, William E. Smith, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Tarbox, Terry, Thompson, Throckmorton, Tucker, Turney, John L. Vance, Robert B. Vance, Waddell, Charles C. B. Walker, Gilbert C. Walker, Walling, Ward, Warren, Erastus Wells, Whitehouse, Wigginton, Alpheus S. Williams, James D. Williams, Jeremiah N. Williams, Willis, Wilshire, Benjamin Wilson, and Yeates—145.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, George A. Bagley, John H. Baker, William H. Baker, Ballou, Blaine, Blair, Bradley, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Burleigh, Campbell, Cannon, Chittenden, Conger, Crapo, Davy, Denison, Eames, Farwell, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Robert Hamilton, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Benjamin W. Harris, Haythorn, Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Hooker, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Ketchum, Kimball, King, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Lynch, Edmund W. M. Mackey, Magoon, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Nash, Neal, New, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Pierce, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Randall, Robinson, Sobieski Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Seelye, Sinnickson, Smalls, A. Herr Smith, Strait, Stowell, Swann, Teese, Thomas, Thornburgh, Martin I. Townsend, Washington Townsend, Tufts, Van Vorhes, Waldron, Alexander S. Wallace, Walls, Walsh, G. Wiley Wells, Wheeler, White, Whiting, Wike, Willard, Charles G. Williams, William B. Williams, James Wilson, Fernando Wood, Woodburn, and Woodworth—108.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bass, Bliss, Blount, William P. Caldwell, Cason, Caswell, Cox, Danford, Darrall, Dobbins, Ellis, Ely, Evans, Goode, Gunter, Hartridge, Hays, Henkle, Hoar, Hoge, Jenks, Frank Jones, Kelley, Lamar, Money, Morey, O'Brien, Rea, James B. Reilly, Schumaker, John W. Wallace, Whitthorne, Andrew Williams, James Williams, Alan Wood, Jr., and Young—36.

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the joint resolution was rejected.

On the same day, Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, introduced again the following joint resolution for an amendment of the Constitution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

ARTICLE XVI.—From and after the election for President of the United States next following the ratification of this article, the President shall hold his office during the term of six years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided or may hereafter be provided; but neither the President nor Vice-President, when the office of President is devolved upon him, shall be eligible for reëlection as President, but shall be from and after the expiration of his office as President, unless the same be by impeachment, a Senator for life for the United States at large, and, as such Senator, shall have the same privilege as other Senators (except that he shall not vote as Senator, nor shall he be President *pro tempore* of the Senate), the same immunities, and compensation; but his attendance upon the sessions shall not be compulsory, nor shall his compensation be abridged by reason of his non-attendance.

On the same day, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, introduced again the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

ARTICLE XVI.—From and after the next election for a President of the United States, the President shall hold his office during the term of six years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided, or may hereafter be provided; but the President shall not be eligible for more than six years in any term of twelve years.

On the same day, Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, introduced the following joint resolution for an amendment of the Constitution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

All civil officers of the United States, except judges of the Supreme and inferior courts, the heads of departments, and those whose duties are temporary in their character, shall hold office for a term of four years, unless a longer term shall be fixed by law. Congress may by law provide for the election by the people, of postmasters and other officers whose duties are to be performed within the limits of any State or part of a State; but the President shall have the power of removal of any such officer, whether appointed or elected, for any cause affecting the incumbent's character, habits, or other qualifications, excepting political or religious opinions.

On January 6th, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, introduced the following joint resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

1. That the words, "and direct taxes," where they occur in the first line of clause 3, section 2, Article I., of the Constitution, be stricken out.

2. That the following words be added to the end of clause 1, section 8 of Article I., of the Constitution: "And direct taxes, when levied by the United States, shall be apportioned between the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, in proportion to the value of the property in each, and each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, shall have the right to collect its portion of the same, if it elect to do so, by its own officers, and from subjects of taxation provided by its own laws, and pay the same over to the United States, as may be provided by law. And on the refusal or failure of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to collect and pay over its portion of any such tax, the same shall be collected as may be provided by the laws of the United States."

On the same day, Mr. Oliver, of Iowa, introduced the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

After the year 1876, the President and Vice-President of the United States shall be elected by a direct vote of the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the same qualification as the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

The person receiving the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice-President shall be the Vice-President; but if two or more persons shall each receive an equal and the greatest number of votes for President, then the House of Representatives shall from such persons immediately choose the President; and if two or more persons shall each receive an equal and the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, then the Senate shall from such persons immediately choose the Vice-President. In such elections each House shall vote *viva voce*, and each member shall have one vote, and the person receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be elected; and in case of a tie, the presiding officer shall determine it.

The election for President and Vice-President shall be held at the time now provided by law for choosing the electors of such officers, but Congress may prescribe a different time, which shall be the same in all the States; and Congress shall prescribe the manner of holding and conducting such elections, and making the returns thereof; and in case of failure so to do, that duty shall devolve in the order named, first, on the President of the United States; second, on the Legislature of each State within that State; and, third, upon the chief Executive of each State within that State.

The returns shall be canvassed at the time and in the manner now provided, or which may be hereafter provided by the joint rules of the two Houses or by law, by and in the presence of both Houses of Congress, who shall be the judges (each House voting separately) of the returns and election; but in case the two Houses shall not agree, then the matter of disagreement shall be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States, which shall forthwith decide the same; and such decision shall be final.

At the same time Mr. Oliver introduced the following joint resolution, which was likewise referred:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two members from each State, who shall hereafter be elected by a direct vote of the people for six years; and the electors in each State shall have the same qualifications as the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but the Congress may by law provide for conducting and holding the election and canvassing the vote.

On January 17th, Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, introduced the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee·

ARTICLE XVI. *Section* 1. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no minister or preacher of the gospel or of any religious creed or denomination shall hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States or under any State; nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or public trust in any State, or under the United States.

Sec. 2. No money received by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised, nor lands so devoted, be divided between religious sects or denominations; nor shall any minister or preacher of the gospel, or of any religious creed or denomination, hold any office in connection with the public schools in any State, nor be eligible to any position of trust or emolument in connection with any institution, public or private, in any State or under the United States, which shall be supported in whole or in part from any public fund.

On the same day Mr. New, of Indiana, introduced the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

ARTICLE XVI. From and after the next election for the President of the United States the President shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner now provided by law, or as may hereafter be provided. But neither the President, the Vice-President, nor any other person in the office of President, as devolved upon him by law, shall be eligible to the office of President a third time.

On January 18th Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, introduced the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

ARTICLE XVI. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, or any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised or lands so devoted be divided between religious sects or denominations; neither shall money raised by taxation in any State be appropriated for the maintenance of any sectarian school or sectarian institution.

Several other amendments of less interest were proposed and referred. It is not necessary to notice them here.

In the Senate, on January 10th, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, it has been suggested to me by several Senators that the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the tenure of office of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate should properly have been accompanied by a resolution or resolutions embracing the conclusions of the committee. I now, therefore, offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the tenure of office of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate elected at one session does not expire at the meeting of Congress after the first recess, the Vice-President not having appeared to take the chair.

Resolved. That the death of the Vice-President does not have the effect to vacate the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Resolved, That the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate.

Resolved, That Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, a Senator from Michigan, who was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate at the last session, is now the President *pro tempore* of the Senate by virtue of said election.

The Chief Clerk read the resolutions.

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, said: "Mr. President, I entertain the opinion that when the Senate elects a President *pro tempore*, the Senator so elected may rightfully continue to hold his office, unless his term as

Senator shall sooner terminate, or he shall be removed for cause, until the Vice-President shall return to preside over the Senate, and in case he shall fail to so return because of death or other cause, then until a new Vice-President shall be elected and qualified; and I ask the indulgence of the Senate while I state briefly the reasons that have brought me to this conclusion.

"The Senate is a perpetual body; it is created, its powers are conferred, defined, and limited by the Constitution. The general laws of parliamentary bodies are applicable to it only so far as the same are not modified by and not inconsistent with the Constitution. It cannot rightfully exercise powers not so conferred; it is not a body possessed of arbitrary powers; it must be governed in all things by the spirit of the Constitution. That it has the physical power to remove at will the President *pro tempore* I do not deny, because there is no tribunal to review its action, but whether it has the right without reasonable cause to make such removal may well be questioned; indeed, I cannot suppose there could exist any disposition to exercise such arbitrary power. It therefore appears that the Senate is thus governed by the Constitution.

"The Vice-President is President of the Senate, and he is beyond the control of that body, because the Constitution makes him so. It provides in terms no less definite and no less binding another officer to supply his place in his absence. The clause containing that provision is in these words:

> The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

"This clause is mandatory; the Senate must choose its officers, other than its President, and a President *pro tempore* as well and as surely as any other, when the contingency requiring one shall arise. This officer is not at the option of the Senate; he is essential, as absolutely so as any other known to our system of government. If the Vice-President shall be absent, the Senate cannot proceed lawfully with business for one hour without this officer, and plainly because the Constitution commands that in that case such officer shall be elected. The Senate may determine what other officers it will have, but this officer it must have; he is designated. He may be not improperly styled an officer provided by the Constitution.

"What, then, is the term of his office? The words "shall choose . . . . also a President *pro tempore*" plainly and necessarily imply for during the time of the absence of the Vice-President from the Senate for any cause. The term or phrase *pro tempore*, has a very general meaning. It implies, generally, for the time, the occasion, the exigency; as if the president of the national convention of one of our political parties should be temporarily absent, in that case, by the general law of parliamentary bodies, a temporary presiding officer would be appointed or elected to supply his place during such absence. Such officer would be styled president or presiding officer *pro tempore*, and he would continue to preside until the return of the regular president, and an adjournment to a day certain would not displace him unless he should be removed. The time of the absence of the president in that case is the time, the occasion, the exigency, to be supplied. This rule, as thus stated, applies to all deliberative bodies governed by general parliamentary law. But the special meaning of the term *pro tempore* must be ascertained by its use in a particular case, and so in the case now under consideration.

"The Senate is required to have always a presiding officer, and the Constitution provides that 'in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States,' the Senate shall make one which is designated by name as President *pro tempore*—that is, for the time of such absence. To say that the power conferred to appoint *pro tempore* may be for one sitting of the Senate, for one hour, a day, a month, a session, or at the will of the Senate, does not meet the case provided for: the purpose is to supply a certain, fixed presiding officer for the time the regular officer shall be absent, whether that be long or short. He may be absent for a day, for a whole session, or for his whole term of office, and that absence is the measure of time to be supplied by the President *pro tempore*. The term of such an officer could not be fixed by more definite terms; no other words could describe or fix his term more aptly; it is as certain as if it had provided for a year or four years, and nothing is left to discretion. If this view is not correct, then what is the true measure of time? And who shall determine it? If it is said the Senate, then whence the power? The power is expressly given to elect, and the term is fixed as definitely as language can make it: no power is given to limit the term, either in words or by necessary implication. To say that the Senate can determine the term of office thus fixed by the Constitution, and that without cause, is shocking to the legal mind! If the office were one created by the Senate, then it may fix the term and determine it; but that is not the case: here the office is fixed, designated, and the term limited by the Constitution itself.

The President *pro tempore* is an officer in the sense of the Constitution; he is, in the Senate, in the place of the Vice-President. He exercises the same power. He is clothed with important powers; grave duties devolve upon him, and he enjoys privileges which necessarily imply duration; he is amenable to the Senate for the just and proper exercise of these powers, and great responsibility attaches to him as such officer. The Constitution makes him an officer in the full sense of that term; in point of time, power, opportunity, privilege, and,

indeed, in every respect pertinent and lawful. He is not a mere occupant of the chair by the courtesy or will of the Senate; he is more than that; he presides not by courtesy, but by right; he exercises high powers, not by the toleration of a majority, but by the sanction of the Constitution; his official character is recognized by the other branch of Congress, by the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, and his official acts are good to all intents and purposes whenever or wherever called in question.

"The framers of the Constitution well understood that by the general parliamentary law the Senate could make a temporary presiding officer, who would be subject to its will and pleasure. Then the significant question presents itself, why the provision in question? Was it mere surplusage—only in affirmance of the general parliamentary law? By no rule of construction can it be so construed, if it can have another reasonable meaning; indeed, a purpose and different meaning must be assigned, if this can reasonably be done. Can this be done? It is manifest that it can. The plain purpose was to provide a different officer from the one allowed by the general parliamentary law: one not at the will and pleasure of the Senate, but one like the Vice-President, beyond its arbitrary control, one free and independent, one not subject to the whim of the hour, or the caprice and changing intrigues of political parties. The manifest object was to provide an officer as nearly independent as might be. The same conservative spirit that dictated the nature, character, form, and independence of the Senate suggested the wisdom of making the presiding officer of that body as free and independent as possible. It was deemed unwise to make an officer so dignified and important the mere tool of a party or a majority, by making him subject to their will and pleasure. This view makes the provision of the Constitution in question operative, and answers a wholesome, indeed, a necessary, purpose, in view of the nature and purposes of the Senate. Any other makes it nonsensical and nugatory."

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said: "Mr. President, I do not propose to occupy more than a few moments of the time of the Senate, but I cannot concur entirely in the views which have just been expressed by the Senator from North Carolina, and I desire to say in the commencement of the remarks which I have to make that I regard this not as a question appertaining at all to the present incumbent of the chair, but as a question purely of a legal character, involving the rights and powers of this body. It rises above any considerations of a private character, because it affects the dignity and powers of the Senate itself. If it were a question involving any personal rights, I should take it on myself to say that so far as I have observed the action of the present incumbent of the office no man could have discharged the duties more satisfactorily to the body; no one could have acted with greater courtesy and urbanity to all; and he has displayed an impartiality and ability that entitle him to the regard and consideration of every member of the Senate.

"But, sir, it is not a question affecting private rights, but a question involving, as I before said, the rights of the Senate—the right of this body to change at its pleasure the presiding officer of the body.

"The only provision in the Constitution which refers to it is found in the fifth clause of the third section of the first article, which was quoted by the Senator from North Carolina. The Senator infers, from the fact that there is a specific authority given to elect a President *pro tempore*, that the Speaker *pro tempore* is named, that it was intended thereby that he was to be distinguished from other officers in respect to the tenure of his office and the power and authority of the Senate over such officer. I dissent from that view. The reason why he is specifically named in that clause is very apparent from the face of the clause of the Constitution referred to.

"The Constitution had provided in the preceding clause for the Senate a presiding officer, the Vice-President of the United States; and unless there had been a special provision of the Constitution as to who should preside over this body in the absence of the Vice-President there would have been no authority whatever in the Senate of the United States to choose its presiding officer. I hold that but for the provision here inserted in the Constitution the death or absence of the Vice-President would have left this body entirely without a presiding officer, and incapable from any inherent power in the Senate as a deliberative body to provide one. It would have been in the precise condition that the House of Commons in England is, which to-day cannot elect a Speaker *pro tempore* except by the consent and approval of the crown. And so, but for this special provision authorizing the Senate of the United States to provide a President *pro tempore* in case of the death or absence of the Vice-President, this body would have had no power to select its own presiding officer; and hence it is that that clause is specifically inserted delegating authority to the Senate in case of the absence or death of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States, to provide a presiding officer. For this reason he is specifically named in the Constitution, while the 'other officers' are not named.

"Now, I differ from the conclusions of the honorable Senator as to the results which would follow provided the Senate had not the power to choose. I cannot concur in the view entertained by some, that when we have once elected a President *pro tempore* we have exhausted the power which is conferred by the provision of the Constitution authorizing the selection of a President *pro tempore*. If that

view is correct, what is the consequence? Then, if your President *pro tempore* should die, you have no inherent power to select a successor to him, and you have no authority in the Constitution, and you see at once that the consequence would be that the business of the Senate must stop. Or, to trace that doctrine out to its logical consequences: suppose you elect a President *pro tempore* and he fails to discharge the functions of his office—it is not probable that he would do so, but it is within the possibilities—suppose he should refuse to receive any communication from the House of Representatives; suppose he should refuse to receive any message from the President of the United States; suppose he should refuse to sign the bills that were passed by Congress, you have no power of removal by electing another President *pro tempore* to supersede him, because according to this doctrine, having executed the power granted, the power is exhausted and you can go no further."

Mr. Merrimon: "I beg to interrupt my friend. He misapprehends my position entirely. I said that the Senate had power to remove him for cause—lawful cause. The case put would be a case where there would be cause. I maintain that his office as Senator while he is a member of the Senate remains intact, and for any act that he might commit he might be dealt with as a Senator though he be the presiding officer."

Mr. Saulsbury: "My answer to that is that, so far as I read the Constitution, it was not absolutely necessary that the Senate should have chosen a President from its own body. There may be a provision of law to that effect somewhere, but the Constitution is silent as to who may be chosen. It distinctly says that the Senate may choose a President *pro tempore;* but it does not say that it shall select him out of its own body. Suppose the President *pro tempore* should not be also a Senator, how, then, would you reach him for failure to perform the duties of his office? But suppose it to be true that there is a provision which requires that the President *pro tempore* shall be selected from among the Senators; suppose that the Senator presiding as President *pro tempore* should discharge every duty incumbent on him as a Senator; suppose he votes and discharges his duties as a Senator, but fails to discharge his duties as President *pro tempore*, how would you reach him? The only manner in which you could affect him, according to the doctrine that I think is here contended for, is by his removal from this body as a Senator, by expelling him, and in that way reaching him as President *pro tempore.*

"Well, sir, if he had discharged his duties faithfully as a Senator, conducted himself with perfect propriety, performed the duties and functions pertaining to his office as a Senator, I see not how you are to reach him, because it is not to be presumed that the Senate would act unjustly, and for the purpose of removing a President *pro tempore*, whose office is entirely distinct and separate from his office as Senator. It is not to be supposed that in order to reach him in that capacity you would be unjust and turn him out of the Senate if he had discharged his duties as a Senator; for let it be observed that the function of his office as President *pro tempore* is not a function pertaining to his office as a Senator of the State he represents."

Mr. Merrimon: "I will interrupt my friend a moment to explain further my dissent from that view, and will do it in aid of the view I submitted a while ago. I insist that a part of the duty of a Senator under the Constitution is that if he shall be designated by the Senate to preside as President *pro tempore* he shall so act; it is one of the duties that devolve upon him as a Senator, and therefore, if any Senator on this floor were designated to-day to preside in the chair, and should obstinately refuse to do it, that would be ground for dealing with him as a Senator. The Constitution devolves the obligation on him to discharge that duty as much as any other, if the Senate shall assign it to him."

Mr. Saulsbury; "I differ entirely from the view of the Senator from North Carolina. I was proceeding to say that you have no power, according to the argument of the Senator, traced to its logical results, to reach him for any cause whatever; for, according to his argument, the Senate having exercised the grant of power contained in the Constitution to choose a President *pro tempore*, your power becomes exhausted, and you cannot again exercise that power in any respect.

"But let us trace this still further in its consequences. He is an officer of the Senate. He is not a civil officer; and for the proper discharge of his duties you cannot reach him except as an officer of the Senate. You cannot reach him by impeachment. The House of Representatives has no right to prefer articles of impeachment against a Senator, and you cannot try him, therefore, upon any articles of impeachment. He is, therefore, not a civil officer of the Government in the ordinary and usual acceptation of that term, but his office is one purely as an officer of the Senate, elected by its votes, exercising his functions alone for the orderly transaction of the business of the Senate, responsible to the Senate, removable at the will and pleasure of the Senate. Being an officer of the Senate alone, his relation to the Senate differs from that of the other officers of this body only in its greater dignity and the nature of the duties it enjoins.

"Now, sir, in submitting these remarks, which have been very hastily thrown out, and I am sure are very crude, I only want to maintain and uphold the authority of the body, so that, when it shall have either an inefficient officer, or one who fails to discharge properly the function of his office in the chair, the power may be asserted in this body to provide an-

other officer who will discharge his duties; and I am sure that no one who knows me will attribute any remarks which I utter as being intended to apply to the present very efficient and very able presiding officer of this body. My sole purpose is to maintain what I conceive to be indispensably and absolutely necessary: the right of this body to change its officers whenever in its pleasure it becomes proper to do so."

Mr. Jones, of Florida, said: "Mr. President, I agree in all that has been said by the committee in the report except what is stated in their last conclusion, and I concur entirely with the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon) in the views he has expressed in regard to this case.

"Whatever might have been the construction of the Constitution before the act of March 1, 1792, was passed, it is very clear that that act must have great weight in the consideration of the question before us. It is not enough to show, therefore, by the terms of the Constitution, that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate is an officer of the Senate, and under those provisions alone would be removable at the pleasure of the Senate. It is possible that such a construction would have been warranted before the act of 1792 was passed; but the Constitution gave to Congress the right to say, and that body has said, what officers shall succeed to the office of President in the event of the death of the President and Vice-President. While it may be true, therefore, that the Constitution intended to place the President of the Senate under the control of this body and make him removable at its pleasure, if no legislation was had under the first section of the second article of the Constitution, which empowers Congress to provide for filling the office of President when the first two officers in the Government are dead or are removed, still, the last provision in the Constitution gives Congress the power to change the tenure of the office of the President of the Senate when it gives it authority to say that the person who fills it in a certain exigency shall be President of the United States.

"If the power conferred upon Congress touching the filling of the office of President of the United States be in conflict with that which is supposed to exist on the part of this body to remove its presiding officer, then reasonable construction must decide the question at issue. It is not enough to say that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, like the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, is an officer of this body, and because the Sergeant-at-Arms may be removed by the Senate, so may the President *pro tempore* be removed. This mode of reasoning would be admissible if Congress under the Constitution had not pointed out duties beyond the Senate for the one officer in a certain contingency which it has not prescribed for the other.

"This is the great point, in my opinion, upon which this debate must turn.

"If Congress has the right (which no one will deny) to cast upon the President *pro tempore* of the Senate the office of President of the United States when the President and Vice-President are dead, and, in order to guard against doubts and uncertainties in a matter of so much importance, it becomes necessary that the tenure of office of the President of the Senate should be fixed, can it be said that the right to remove such officer on the part of the Senate should supersede the right of Congress to designate him as heir-expectant of the presidency? Or, to put the proposition in another shape, if Congress under an express provision of the Constitution has the right to cast upon the President of the Senate duties and powers, either *in presenti* or in expectancy, which are in conflict, or which may come in conflict, with the right of the Senate to remove such officer, derived by implication, which powers shall prevail? The right of this body to remove this officer is a right derived by implication, while the other right exercised by Congress is in virtue of an express power given by the Constitution. The Constitution made it the duty of Congress to declare by law what officer shall exercise the executive office of the nation when left vacant by both the President and Vice-President. Congress accordingly has provided that in such a contingency the office shall be filled by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House for the time being. Congress was not invested with the general power to fill the office; but the Constitution requires that it shall provide by law what officer shall act as President in such an exigency.

"The law then designates the President *pro tempore* of the Senate as the officer who shall succeed to the presidency in the contingency mentioned. How will this law operate with the right asserted in behalf of this body to remove that officer at its pleasure? Remember that the law provides that if there be no President *pro tempore* of the Senate the Speaker of the House shall act as President. All experience teaches us that nothing is more dangerous to the peace and security of nations than those conflicts which arise out of disputes about the right to the chief office in the state.

"With the absolute power of removal over the officer who is designated by law to fill the office of President, if the occasion should arise, which I pray it may not, for putting in practice this part of our Constitution, to what intrigue and political excitement would not this power lead in the Senate when it was within its competency to designate the man who should occupy the first place in the nation! The power given in the Constitution to the Senate to choose its own President would in that event be converted into a power to elect a President of the United States. But, sir, this is the body which has the power to remove from office by impeachment. A large partisan majority here and in the other House may remove both the

President and Vice-President, and they may be prompted to do this by the hope of getting some favorite into the presidential office. Mark you that in case of the removal of both the President and Vice-President, the Senate, under the rule insisted upon on the other side, would elect the President. Is it wise to give to that tribunal which alone has the power under the Constitution of removing the President and Vice-President absolute power to name their successor? Need it be said, sir, that little checks like the one we advocate in this case might prove sufficient to save the state? This very power of the Senate to elect or remove a President at pleasure might lead to combinations and conspiracies to promote the fortunes of particular men.

"Why is it that the question now under debate has been brought before us? No complaint has ever been made against the gentleman in the chair on account of the manner in which he has performed his duties. No one supposes that this subject would now be agitated had we not lost the Vice-President. And what does this show? It shows that the Senate is looking beyond the office of President of the Senate, and, recognizing the uncertainties of life, is anxious about the person who might be called to the first office in the Government. And this, in my opinion, is not what the Constitution intended. It did not mean that the Senate should say who should be President in the exigency stated. If it did, very strange language has been employed to convey this meaning. But the Constitution gave Congress the power to decide this question, and that body has designated the officer. According to our view the President of the Senate, selected without reference *to* any higher duties than belong to that office, would, in the emergency mentioned, succeed to the presidency. In the other case, the Senate would have the power while complying with the letter of the law, and furnishing an officer for the vacancy filling the description in the statute, to exercise in its choice as to the person who should be placed at the head of the Government. Let the present situation illustrate the question. The present presiding officer was elected at a time when no thought was entertained of the death of the Vice-President. He was liable to be superseded at any moment by the latter officer. If during the absence of the Vice-President he and the President died, were removed, or resigned, Mr. Ferry would have become President. In that case there would have been no opportunity for the Senate to engage in a contest about the succession under one view of the law. But how would the case stand under the other view? Should sickness or accident imperil the life of the Chief Magistrate, then the Senate would have the power to exercise a choice as to the person who might be called to the presidency. The selection of a President *pro tempore* of the Senate under such circumstances would become a selection of a President of the United States. And will any man say, or can he say, that with such a momentous issue cast upon this body there would not be much of the feeling, the acrimony, passion, and excitement, and with them much of the danger, attending an ordinary election for that high officer?

"But, sir, this is not all. As I said a while ago, the Constitution provides that if there be no President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, in the emergency stated, shall act as President. Remember now that while this body may bind its own members by its decision respecting the capacities and powers of its own presiding officer, so far as these relate to his ordinary duties in this body, it cannot claim the right to bind, and it cannot bind by any decision it may make, the other House of Congress in regard to this right of removal, in so far as that right involves the question of title to the presidency. The House of Representatives, being equally interested in this question with the Senate, has a right to decide for itself. And this body may confirm this report, and affirm that the Speaker of the House is removable at the will and pleasure of that body, and that therefore the President of the Senate is removable at the pleasure of this. And I would say here, by way of parenthesis, that the conclusion arrived at is, because the Speaker of the House is removable at the will and pleasure of that body, the President *pro tempore* is likewise removable by this."

Mr. Merrimon: "What authority is there for saying that the Speaker of the House may be removed at the will of the House?"

Mr. Jones, of Florida: "None. The people's Representatives may possibly come to a different conclusion, and they may say, as they have the right to say, that their Speaker holds his office for two years, and is not removable at pleasure, and that the presiding officer of this body holds his office by a like tenure. It is hardly necessary for me to say what conclusion this reasoning will justify. If the Senate should act upon the theory of this report and displace their President when in the judgment of the House they had no right to do so, and a vacancy occurred in the office of President, the House might be found claiming the office of President of the United States for their Speaker, and the Senate for their President. This condition of things could never result from the law as we understand it; for, although the House might believe in the power of removal as set up in this report, and the Senate in a fixed tenure of office, no harm could come from such a difference. This is all I have to say on this part of the case.

"I contend that by the very words of the Constitution the power of removal does not exist. The Constitution gives to the Senate the right to elect a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President. Upon the appearance of the latter officer the right of the

former to the chair terminates. The language is:

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

"The language in regard to the Speakership is:

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker, and other officers.

"No one who has studied the Constitution can fail to detect the pointed difference in the language employed in the two cases. The Senate is not to choose their President *pro tempore* and other officers, but their own officers and a President *pro tempore*."

The Presiding Officer: "A division is called for. The question is on the first resolution, which will be reported."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the tenure of a President *pro tempore* of the Senate elected at one session does not expire at the meeting of Congress after the first recess, the Vice-President not having appeared to take the chair.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 59, nays none; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Clayton, Cockrell, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Eaton, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, West, Whyte, Withers, and Wright—59.

ABSENT—Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Caperton, English, Ferry, Hitchcock, Johnston, Jones of Nevada, Logan, Maxey, Morrill of Maine, Paddock, Robertson, and Windom—13.

So the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Presiding Officer: "The next question is on the second resolution; which will be read."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the death of the Vice-President does not have the effect to vacate the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas, 62; nays, none; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Caperton, Christiancy, Clayton, Cockrell, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, West, Whyte, Windom, Withers, and Wright—62.

ABSENT—Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Ferry, Hitchcock, Johnston, Jones of Nevada, Logan, Maxey, Paddock, Robertson, and Spencer—10.

So the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is now on the third resolution."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "The solution of this question is perhaps somewhat difficult, although it is within a narrow compass; and it depends, I imagine, upon the inquiry whether the words '*pro tempore*,' in the clause of the Constitution that has been read, are used in that instrument in a technical parliamentary sense, or whether their meaning is fixed by the context of the clause in which they occur. If they are used in a technical parliamentary sense, then it seems to be admitted on all hands that the President *pro tempore* is subject to removal like the Speaker *pro tempore* of the House, in case there should be such an officer there, or any other *pro tempore* official. In other words, according to the technical parliamentary sense of the words '*pro tempore*' in relation to the tenure of an officer, they mean the same as '*durante bene placito*'—during our good pleasure.

"But it is said, and argued with great force by the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. Jones), that these words are not used in a mere technical parliamentary sense, but that their meaning is fixed by the context of the clause in which they occur; and that is: 'The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.' It is argued with force, that it is not said that the Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore*, to hold his office during the good pleasure of the Senate; that there is no such limitation as that 'during the pleasure of the Senate;' and it is said, further, that the '*tempus*' that is contemplated here is the absence of the Vice-President, or his discharge of the duties of President, which necessitates his absence, or is another case of absence; and it must be admitted that, looking at the clause, giving it a natural construction, there is great force in that argument. They shall choose also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. Whenever the Vice-President shall exercise the office of the President of the United States, the Senate shall choose 'a President *pro tempore*,' not a President to-day, and another to-morrow, and another the day after, to hold merely during the pleasure of the Senate, but a President *pro tempore* for that occasion, for that time. There certainly is very great force in this view of the Constitution, and there is also very great force in the reasons that have been suggested of a more enlarged and general nature. Nevertheless, Mr. President, I cannot say that I am perfectly clear in my own mind which con-

struction ought to prevail; and, inasmuch as the question as now before us is a mere abstract question, as it is not necessary for us to determine it at all, and it cannot become necessary for us to determine it after the passage of the first and second resolutions unless somebody shall move to proceed to the election of a President *pro tempore*, and thus to displace the present incumbent: as we have unanimously voted that he is rightfully President *pro tempore* now, and nobody has yet moved to displace him by proceeding to another election, it is very obvious that any decision we might make upon this third resolution at this time would be what lawyers call *obiter dictum*. I, therefore, in order that the matter may undergo further reflection and consideration before we decide upon it, move that the resolution be postponed indefinitely."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from Ohio moves to postpone the resolution now under consideration, indefinitely."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio has so much surprised me by his expression of a doubt upon this subject, that, in order that I may reflect upon the matter, I move that the Senate adjourn."

The motion was agreed to.

In the Senate, on January 12th, the President *pro tempore* said: "The question is on the motion of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) to postpone indefinitely the third resolution."

Mr. Edmunds: "Mr. President, I am so much surprised at the doubt my friend from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) expressed about this thing that I think it necessary for me to say a few words upon the subject for my own satisfaction, if not for that of anybody else.

"The power of the Senate to elect a President *pro tempore* is one which is named in the Constitution. It is there provided—

> The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.
>
> The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

"I think it obvious, from the well-known course of law existing at the time the Constitution was formed, that this clause empowering the Senate to choose a President *pro tempore* was inserted merely to rebut an implication that would arise from the statement that the Vice-President shall be President of the Senate. If that clause had not been put into the Constitution there would have been no need to insert the other, that the Senate should have power to choose a President *pro tempore*, any more than there would have been to insert in the powers of the House of Representatives a power on the part of that body to choose a Speaker *pro tempore;* and no such clause is introduced into it because, as I say, it was well known, from the constitution of all parliamentary or other deliberative bodies, that it is one of their inherent powers, in order that they may act at all, in order that they may exist in any active sense, that they shall select some person to preside over their deliberations.

"Therefore it appears to me plain, in the first place, that this clause touching the power of the Senate to elect a President *pro tempore* was merely put in to exclude the presumption which might otherwise have arisen from the preceding clause which states that the Vice-President of the United States shall be the President of the Senate—to exclude the presumption that that was an exclusion of the power of the Senate to have a President *pro tempore* in his absence, and the Senate in that case, of course, would be obliged to wait until he should come, just as for a long time in England the House of Commons were totally unable to do any business at all, according to their precedents and usages, when the Speaker was absent or sick or unable to take the chair; for they had no power, as they then understood, growing up as they did, to select anybody to act as Speaker *pro tempore*. They got over that delusion, however, I will add, a good while ago; but that used to be the first impression.

"Inasmuch as this first clause would be a direct declaration that the Vice-President of the United States, and he alone in a legal sense, should be the President of the Senate, in order to guard against any question that might arise as to the ordinary power of the Senate to exercise what would otherwise be one of its inherent functions, this additional clause was inserted, that in the absence of the Vice-President, or while he exercised the duties of President of the United States, the Senate should choose a President *pro tempore*.

"Then the question is, what is a President *pro tempore?* The Constitution does not say 'they shall choose a President to fill the vacancy caused in the presidency of the Senate when the Vice-President exercises the office of President of the United States,' which is for a fixed period, when the President dies, during the whole period of his unexpired term. So I conclude that if the Constitution-makers had intended that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, in spite of the very meaning of those words, should be an officer who had a title to an office which was continuous, determined either by the efflux of time or by some external contingency, they would have said so and would have declared, when they were regulating the office of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, that this officer should hold his office until the Vice-President should again take the chair or until the expiration of the term of the Vice-President who had been transferred to the performance of the duties of President of the United States. That would have most naturally occurred to everybody who had intended that the Presiding Officer of the Senate should be an

officer irremovable at the pleasure of the Senate, as upon all principles it is agreed that but for this clause he would have been. I think that was admitted in the debates by gentlemen on the other side. It would have been easy for them to have said so; and had it been in their minds there can be but very little question that they would have said so, as it appears to me.

"But what does 'President *pro tempore*' mean? It has never been held, that I know of, until this discussion, that '*pro tempore*' means during the period of the absence of the Vice-President or during the period that he is exercising the functions of President of the United States; '*pro tempore*' does not mean that, or it never did until now. It has always been understood to mean—and I believe there is as little question about its uniformity of construction as of any words that ever appear in proceedings—'for the time being;' that is, the instant, the present time, and not for any future time, either to-morrow or next day. A president or an officer, anything 'for the time being' is for the present time, and to-morrow would be another time; and, but for the construction that we have put upon this clause of the Constitution, and which we have affirmed by the resolutions we have already adopted, I should have had no doubt that it would have been the duty of the Senate every morning during the absence of the Vice-President to elect a President *pro tempore* for that day. I should have had no doubt about it at all; but we have construed by a long course of usage the duration of the office of our President *pro tempore* not to terminate with the particular day of our session upon which he is called to the chair; and so we have affirmed it now to be our law, and I believe it to be.

"I am fortified in this opinion completely by the state of the English law upon the subject at the time the Constitution was made, and, indeed, ever since, until quite recently. Of course everybody knows that the Senate was constituted upon the model of the House of Lords. Senators do not hold their offices for life, as the Lords do, but they hold them independent of direct elections by the people. They are selected by other bodies than the people—by the Legislatures of the States—and they have a limited term. Like the Lords, they have regularly a Presiding Officer who is not one of their body, but who is an independent and external officer, if I may use that phrase. The Lord Chancellor in England, or, if he be dead, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, is the regular Presiding Officer of the House of Lords, not a member of the body, having no vote. In the practice of the House of Lords and under its immemorial proceedings, when the Lord Chancellor was absent, just as we say 'when the Vice-President is absent,' the Lords chose a Speaker of the Lords *pro tempore*, the very phrase being used in all the journals and proceedings, as well-known a parliamentary common law in England as any other law that existed in England at the time our Constitution was made. But you will find, when you look at the journals of the Lords, that although their standing order reads, as it appears in May's book on parliamentary law—I cannot find the original order—that they are to choose a Speaker *pro tempore* 'during the vacancy,' which is a much stronger term than simply '*pro tempore*;' yet every morning they choose a fresh Speaker *pro tempore*, usually the same gentleman, of course; but I am speaking of the officer. He only holds by virtue of the standing orders of the Lords from day to day, and the first thing after prayers are said and the House is counted, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, is to elect a Speaker *pro tempore*, and he holds through that day. The next day, the Chancellor not appearing, the same ceremony is gone through with, until the Lord Chancellor appears.

"I say that the wise men who framed the Constitution and who were modeling it in this respect somewhat upon the methods and proceedings and characteristics of the government with which they were most familiar, in providing for this President *pro tempore* of the Senate in the absence of the Vice-President, must have expected that those words would have the same construction that they were known to have by the immemorial practice and common law of the House of Lords in Great Britain. So then our historic knowledge, as well as the words of the Constitution, clearly proves to my mind that the President *pro tempore* holds his office at the pleasure of this body, and that every day, if we like, we may select another officer, and but for our long practice—a very convenient one, too, indeed—I should have said, if the question were a new one, that he would only hold his office from day to day, without an order of the Senate, which it would be perfectly competent to make, of course, that he should hold for any definite length of time or until the reappearance of the regular Presiding Officer.

"But certainly, Mr. President, whatever may be said upon this topic, the Constitution does not fix the term of the President *pro tempore*. The most that can be said is that it leaves it open to doubt and dispute. It does not define how long he shall exercise the powers of that office. Now, then, the law in this country is perfectly well settled (and every lawyer, I suppose, is familiar with it), decided by the Supreme Court of the United States more than once, that where the Constitution does not fix—that is the language of the court—the term of an officer appointed under the Constitution, he is removable at any time at the pleasure of the appointing power. I am not now discussing the question of removals by the President, whether with or without the consent of the Senate. That is open to dispute, as we all understand. But as the Supreme Court say, in the case of Hennen, in 13 Peters's Reports

(which I have brought in for any gentleman to read if he likes), whether the assent of the Senate be necessary to a removal by the President of an officer appointed under the Constitution, all parties agree, and it is clear law, that the appointing power, the whole body of the appointing power, has the clear right to remove at its pleasure any officer appointed under the Constitution whose term of office is not fixed by it. The Constitution confessedly does not fix the term, by any definite language of any sort, during which this officer shall exercise his functions. It does not say that he shall hold until the end of the term of the Vice-President who is exercising the office of President of the United States, or that he shall hold until the Vice-President returns. It says he shall hold '*pro tempore*.' Now, it is said to be open to doubt whether '*pro tempore*' means for the time being or for some future time to be determined by some subsequent event; but in any case, as the Constitution has not defined how long this officer shall hold, the law is clear, as with every other officer of the United States whose term is not fixed, that the power of appointment includes the power of removal and change. When, therefore, the Senate of the United States has power to appoint a President *pro tempore* and other officers, as the committee so well state in their report, there is carried in that grant of power also the right to change those officers at pleasure. So it appears clear to me that this third resolution declares a plain principle of law, which is binding upon us, and which it is our duty for the benefit of the future to declare."

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said: "Will the Senator from Vermont permit me to ask him whether this resolution would cover the case of the devolving of the presidency of the United States on the incumbent of the chair, the President of the Senate *pro tempore?* In other words, does he hold that the Senate would have the power to change the President *pro tempore* of the Senate after the presidency of the United States had been cast upon him by the operation of the act of 1792?"

Mr. Edmunds: "This resolution does not refer to that question at all. We are merely asserting the general power of the Senate. Whether the Senate would have power to change its President *pro tempore* after he by law should be required to perform the duties of President of the United States is of course entirely another question. If it is of any advantage to my friend from Pennsylvania to know my opinion, although it is entirely outside of this debate, I will state it frankly. I think the power of the Senate over its President *pro tempore*, which exists in the nature of its own body and under the Constitution, cannot be cut short by any act of Congress whatever."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, until this question was brought before the committee I had never heard a suggestion from any source that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate was not removable at the pleasure of the Senate. I have no doubt that the reason for saying anything about the Senate having power to elect a President *pro tempore* grew out of the clause suggested by the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds). The fourth clause of the third section of the first article says:

> The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

"Now, to rebut the presumption that he was the only President of the Senate, and that the Senate could not hold a session in his absence, the next clause provides that in his absence the Senate may elect a President *pro tempore*. When the Vice-President is absent the Senate is then on the same footing with every other deliberative body; that is, it has the power to elect its own presiding officer. The Constitution makes the Vice-President *ex officio* the President of the Senate. The Senate has no control over him except by impeachment, articles being preferred by the House of Representatives. That is an arbitrary provision, not common to most deliberative bodies. Then, to rebut any presumption that in the absence of the Vice-President the Senate could not hold a session, but must wait until he came back, it provides that the Senate may elect a President *pro tempore*. In other words, it simply puts the Senate then on the footing of other deliberative bodies that elect their own presiding officer.

"What is the law in regard to deliberative bodies that elect their own presiding officer? The general law established by parliamentary usage, not only in England, but in this country, and every other country in State Legislatures, in city councils, whatever may be the grade or character of the presiding officer, or of the body, is that in the absence of any provision giving to them another person as a presiding officer they may elect their own presiding officer, and remove him at pleasure. The common parliamentary law is that a presiding officer elected by the body itself holds at the pleasure of the body. I will read from Cushing's 'Treatise on Parliamentary Law:'

> It is essential, also, to the satisfactory discharge of the duties of a presiding officer, that he should possess the confidence of the body over which he presides, in the highest practicable degree. It is apparently for the purpose of securing this necessary confidence that the presiding officer is required to be chosen by the assembly itself, and by an absolute majority of votes; that he is removable by the assembly at its pleasure; and that he is excluded from all participation in the proceedings as a member. Each of these particulars requires to be briefly considered.

"Again:

> The presiding officer, being freely elected by the members, by reason of the confidence which they have in him, is removable by them, at their pleasure, in the same manner, whenever he becomes permanently unable, by reason of sickness or otherwise

to discharge the duties of his place, and does not resign his office; or whenever he has in any manner, or for any cause, forfeited or lost the confidence upon the strength of which he was elected.

"That is the common law applicable to all deliberative bodies who elect their presiding officers; and the reason is just as strong here as it is anywhere else. Now, let me consider for a moment the arguments that have been offered on the other side. First, the argument offered by my friend from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon). He admits that the Senate can remove a President *pro tempore* for cause.

"The Senate, according to his admission, may of its own motion change this officer; he says 'for cause.' Who is to judge of that cause? The Senate. Whether it be good cause or bad cause, indifferent cause or no cause at all, the Senate is the exclusive judge of it. It may be because he has committed high crimes and misdemeanors, or it may be that he does not represent the sentiments of a majority of the body, or that he is not satisfactory as a presiding officer, or for any other reason. The Senate may remove him, he says, for cause. Well, as the Senate is the exclusive judge of that cause, it seems to me that admits the whole case. When the Senate comes to make the removal, it is not bound to assign a cause; it is not bound to give any reason for it. It is presumed there must be some cause, but whether the cause is sufficient, reasonable, or unreasonable, the Senate is the exclusive judge. Therefore it amounts simply to this, that the Senate, according to his own admission, may change the Presiding Officer at pleasure."

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, said: "Suppose the President of the United States were to die to-day; would not our present President *pro tempore* be President of the United States to-morrow; and, if so, could we change him, and elect another man to that office to-morrow morning? Would he not become instantly upon the death of the President of the United States the occupant of the executive office? Could we then to-morrow by a vote here change that officer?"

Mr. Morton: "I think I comprehend the question of the Senator from Georgia, and that it is this: When the duties of President of the United States are devolved upon the President *pro tempore* of the Senate by the death of the President of the United States, can the Senate then change the President *pro tempore* at pleasure, and thus in effect change the Executive of the nation? That is the question. Upon that point I am not prepared to answer. I do not know what would be the effect of the law of 1792; whether that law would have the effect to fix the tenure of the President *pro tempore* or not; but that it can have no effect upon his office before the contingency happens is perfectly clear. Until that time comes the question suggested cannot be raised."

Mr. Kernan, of New York, said: "Supposing the President of the United States dies, and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate enters upon the functions, and is acting as President, could not the Senate appoint a new President *pro tempore?*"

Mr. Morton: "That is precisely one of the difficulties surrounding this question. That contingency has never yet happened. It was seriously discussed among Senators when the impeachment of President Johnson was pending, whether, in case the President *pro tempore* of the Senate should have the duties of the President of the United States devolved upon him, he would have to leave this Chamber, and we elect another. That was a question which was then considered; and it is not free from doubt. My own impression is that he is still the President of the Senate, and that he has the duties of President of the United States devolved upon him in addition thereto; and I am informed, in regard to the President of the Senate in one of the States upon whom the office of Governor devolved, the Governor having been impeached and removed from office, that the construction there was given to a similar provision that the President of the Senate was still presiding officer of the body, and came into the Senate every day and called the body to order, and then called a member to the chair. I believe that was the case in Arkansas."

Mr. Norwood: "We are now construing a clause in the Constitution which gives us power over the President *pro tempore* to make and unmake him, as I understand the Senator from Indiana to contend. Now, if his position be correct, would it not follow that the act of Congress would divest the Senate of a constitutional power? The act provides for this officer becoming President of the United States, and in that event we should lose control of him. In that event the act of Congress would supersede a power vested in the Senate by a provision of the Constitution, which would be a legal impossibility."

Mr. Morton: "I said that that was a question about which there was doubt; but my impression off-hand is that he would still be President *pro tempore* of the Senate, even after the duties of President of the United States had been devolved on him under the act of 1792. But I say this in answer to my friend from Georgia, that the effect of the Constitution, what this provision means, certainly cannot be changed by the subsequent passage of a law. The act of 1792 can have no effect upon the construction of this provision of the Constitution."

Mr. Norwood: "Now, then, if I understand the Senator from Indiana, his position is that notwithstanding the President might die to-day and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate become President of the United States to-morrow, by operation of the act of 1792, we still could exercise our constitutional power over that officer as the President of this body and change him."

Mr. Morton: "That is my impression; but that case has not occurred. I simply mean to say that whatever may be the effect of the act of 1792 in fixing the term of the President *pro tempore*, it can have no such effect until the contingency takes place, even if the Senator is right about it. It cannot have that effect in advance of the happening of the contingency."

Mr. Norwood: "Would it not follow, then, I will ask the Senator, by the exercise of the power for which he contends, that the Senate of the United States would have the constitutional power to elect a President of the United States?"

Mr. Morton: "No, sir; not the President of the United States."

Mr. Norwood: "If the President *pro tempore* of the Senate becomes President of the United States *eo instanti* on the death of the President, and we the next day can change that officer, an officer of this body, and put another in the chair, would we not virtually elect the President of the United States?"

Mr. Morton: "We would not elect a President of the United States at all, I submit to my friend. The President *pro tempore* of the Senate does not become Vice-President; he simply is the presiding officer of the Senate. He does not lose any of his functions as Senator; he votes on every question; his name is called on the roll; and he has a right to call any other member to the chair and come down and take part in the debates. He is in no sense the Vice-President of the United States; and when the duties of President of the United States are devolved upon the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, he does not become President of the United States, but he is simply performing the duties of that officer for the time being under the law."

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "Mr. President, I desire to say that the usage of the Senate upon the question of the tenure of the President *pro tempore* for seventy years has been directly opposed to the argument of the Senator from Indiana. I confess frankly that precedents in legislation are not necessarily conclusive evidence of what the law is. But when there has been, as in this case, a long, unbroken series of precedents, always in one direction, it is strongly persuasive that their construction of this clause of the Constitution is the true one. This argument finds additional support when we ascertain such jurists as Judge Collamer, of Vermont, and James A. Bayard, of Delaware, able and honored members of the legal profession, opposed in political sentiment, concurring in opinion that the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate is one of fixed tenure, and is not subject to removal at the mere pleasure of the Senate. The debates in 1861 show that Senators Collamer and Bayard differed—not upon the point of the permanency of the tenure of the President *pro tempore*, not upon the point that that officer did not hold his appointment at the mere pleasure of the Senate, as the pending resolution asserts. No, sir; they differed alone upon the point upon the duration of the appointment. Mr. Collamer held that the President *pro tempore* continued to hold his position during the absence of the Vice-President, during the senatorial term of such officer, and that the return of the Vice-President to the Senate did not terminate the tenure of the appointment of President *pro tempore;* while Mr. Bayard, upon the other hand, argued that the true limitation of the tenure of the President *pro tempore* during his term as Senator was the return of the Vice-President. In other words, as soon as the Vice-President took his place in the Senate the office of President *pro tempore* ceased, and another election became necessary.

"Both these eminent legal minds concurred in opinion that it was not competent for the Senate to remove the President *pro tempore* at their whim and pleasure. The views of each were in direct opposition to the report of the committee and to the conclusions reached by them.

"There was no difference of opinion between them on the point that the office of President *pro tempore* was fixed by the Constitution, although they reached different results as to its duration.

"I concur in the opinion of Mr. Bayard, so ably vindicated by the masterly argument of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon). I could, I am sure, add nothing to what was so forcibly and well said by him in support of his views of this question, and in which I so heartily concur, and I should say nothing but for the construction so earnestly insisted upon by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) in his argument to-day, and which, if it prevail, may lead to pernicious results, foreseen by the framers of the Constitution, and intended to be avoided and guarded against by this clause of the Constitution creating the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

"The honorable Senator from Indiana insists that the act of 1792, declaring that the President *pro tempore* shall, upon the happening of certain contingencies, become President of the United States, cannot change the Constitution. I admit it. But that Senator will not deny that an act of Congress, passed so shortly after the adoption of the Constitution as this act of 1792, constitutes a strong contemporaneous implication as to what the framers of the Constitution intended in creating the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and as to what that Congress thought as early as 1792, was the true construction of that clause of the Constitution creating that office.

"Examine the clause itself:

> The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

"The Constitution creates this office. The incumbent is not elected by the Senate. He holds his office independently of the body over

which he presides. This is an exception to usages of parliamentary law, which allows deliberative bodies to choose their presiding officers. There is no disagreement or doubt on this point. The Constitution then proceeds:

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

"The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) says that nobody questions the right of the Senate to choose its officers. That is a canon in parliamentary law disputed by nobody. Let that be admitted. Let it further be conceded that the framers of the Constitution were well and thoroughly versed in parliamentary law, and, being so versed, none knew better than they that the Senate possessed the right, under that law, to choose a presiding officer in the absence of the Vice-President. With this knowledge of parliamentary usage the pertinent question arises: Why did they insert this latter clause and create the President *pro tempore* of the Senate a constitutional officer? It was wholly unnecessary, as argued by the Senator from Vermont. The Senate possessed the right to elect a President *pro tempore*. Why should the Constitution create this office? Why did the wise men who framed that instrument create an office and define its duties? They surely had an object in its creation. What was it? In the legal construction of any instrument no canon of the law is more strongly established or better recognized than that you shall so construe it as to make all its provisions harmonize, if possible, and that effect shall be given to every expression contained therein.

"The first question which arises in the clause of the Constitution is: What was the intention of the framers of this Constitution in creating the President *pro tempore* of the Senate a constitutional officer? The Senate would have had the right to choose him without it. It will not do to say that this is an unnecessary provision; it would be disrespectful to the memory of those wise men to say that this clause is mere surplusage. You must, therefore, so construe this clause as to give to it some definite effect. You must search for the intendment of the framers in creating this office of *pro tempore* President of the Senate. When you do so, I am clearly persuaded that their purpose was to make him a permanent officer. Permanent how long? Clearly during the absence of the Vice-President. But is that the entire limitation? No, sir! The Constitution says in addition, during the period the Vice-President is discharging the duties of President of the United States in the event of the death or removal by impeachment of the latter-named officer. I admit that the tenure of the President *pro tempore* is of uncertain duration. Still its tenure is fixed and determined, not by the Senate, but by the Constitution; not for any specified time, but during the absence or death of the Vice-President, or while he is discharging the duties of President. If the Vice-President returns to the Senate and takes the chair, the tenure of the President *pro tempore* is determined and ceases, and a new election is legal. If the Vice-President never returns, then the President *pro tempore* continues until his term of Senator expires; hence the act of 1792 by its provisions recognizes this construction of the clause as the true intendment of the framers of that instrument. Hence a uniform series of precedents for seventy years in recognizing the President *pro tempore* of the Senate during the absence of the Vice-President and until his return as its permanent presiding officer, not removable except for cause."

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said: "Suppose, in such an event as has been suggested, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate should enter upon the execution of the duties of President of the United States and his term as Senator should expire before the end of the presidential term, is it the opinion of the Senator from Kentucky that he would continue to be acting *ex officio* as President of the United States, although the term of his senatorship, by virtue of which he came to be President *pro tempore*, had expired?"

Mr. Stevenson: "I should think that he would continue to be President until the Governors of the several States had, after being notified by the Secretary of State of the death of the President, caused an election of an electoral college, and a new election of President had taken place under the provisions of the act of Congress. The strongest answer against the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), as I think, is to be found in the extraordinary results which might practically follow his construction.

"The act of 1792, in the event of the death of the President and Vice-President, makes the President *pro tempore* President of the United States until a new election can be held in accordance with the provisions of that act.

"Does the Senator from Indiana sincerely believe that the Senate of the United States could remove at its pleasure the President *pro tempore* of the Senate after he became President of the United States? If the argument in favor of the right of the Senate to remove the President *pro tempore* at its pleasure be correct, the right to remove him after he was President would follow. If not, why not? Indeed, I understood the honorable Senator to claim that this right of the Senate to remove its President *pro tempore* would extend to him even if he was President of the United States. In support of that postulate, he insisted that in some of the States a Lieutenant-Governor who had become Governor still presided over the Senate of the State when the State constitution contained provisions somewhat similar to that which we are now considering. He cited Arkansas, and was sustained in his

statement by the Senator from Arkansas that such was the usage in his State. I shall certainly take no issue with the Senator from Arkansas as to what the provision of the constitution of that State is, or what has been the usage under it. But I think I can say, both to the Senate and to the country, if the Arkansas constitution contains such a provision, and the president *pro tempore* of the Arkansas Senate after being Governor still presided over the Senate, that out of the thirty-seven States which constitute this Union Arkansas is the solitary State where such an anomaly exists. The case cited by the Senator from Indiana of the President of the Senate becoming Governor of the State occurred in Kentucky. Indeed, it occurred while I discharged the executive duties of that Commonwealth. I was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the State ticket in 1857 with Hon. John L. Helm, who was elected Governor. Governor Helm died within a few days after taking the oath, at his own home in Hardin County, and without ever reaching the seat of government. By his death I as Lieutenant-Governor became acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and acted as such for one year, when I was elected Governor. There was then no Lieutenant-Governor, the law having made no provision for the election of one. The Lieutenant-Governor, by the terms of the constitution of Kentucky, is elected by the people and presides over the Senate. When I was elected Governor, the Senate of Kentucky elected Hon. P. H. Leslie president of that body, who, when I was elected to this body, was qualified as Governor and served out my unexpired term. Had the people of Kentucky been informed that Governor Leslie after qualifying as Governor could still have presided in the Senate, or that he was subject to removal from the office of Governor except for cause, I am sure they would have been confounded.

"Mr. President, any construction of any clause of the Constitution of the United States, or the constitution of any State, which would confer upon the Senate of the United States the right to remove at its pleasure the President *pro tempore* after he had become President of the United States, without cause and at its pleasure, or which would in a State authorize the Senate to remove the president *pro tempore* after he had become invested with the executive duties as Governor or acting Governor, must be erroneous. Such a construction carries its own refutation. It would lead to mischief which could not be estimated. It was against such results that the Federal Constitution, in my judgment, intended to provide.

"The intimation of the Senator from Indiana that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, after becoming President of the United States, might still preside in the Senate, is novel and extraordinary. It seems to be unsupported by law and unsustained by usage. Such a doctrine finds no support in the usage of the State governments, unless in Arkansas."

Mr. Thurman said: "If it does not interrupt the argument of my friend from Kentucky, I can name two instances in my own State in which the governorship of the State devolved on the Speaker of the Senate, and in each of those cases it was decided that the Speaker accepting the office of Governor vacated his seat as senator."

Mr. Conkling: "Does the Constitution devolve the duties on him?"

Mr. Thurman: "In the very words of the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Conkling: "That he shall act as Governor?"

Mr. Thurman: "Yes, sir; the words are copied from the Constitution of the United States. It was so held for a plain reason, too plain for argument, that it is impossible that the legislative and executive powers or the judicial and executive powers of government can be vested in the same individual.

"Upon the question that is immediately before the Senate, and as to which I have said that I was not entirely clear, but that the impression of my mind was in favor of the views of the minority of the committee, I wish to say a very few words indeed:

> The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

"I wish the attention of the Senator from Indiana for one moment. The Senator says that the power conferred in this clause is precisely the same in respect to the President of the Senate that it is in respect to 'the other officers,' and that if it is competent for the Senate to remove its Secretary, or its Chief Clerk, or its Sergeant-at-Arms, it follows necessarily that it has a like power to remove the President *pro tempore*. I submit to him that he is entirely mistaken in that. There is not one word in this clause that by any implication whatever fixes the duration of the office of any officer of the Senate except the President *pro tempore*. There is not one word in the clause, which, either expressly or by any implication, fixes the term of office of the Secretary of the Senate, of the Chief Clerk of the Senate, of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or of any of those officers who are strictly officers of the Senate. But, when you come to the President *pro tempore*, there are most pregnant words that do intimate, that do raise a fair implication, if they do not express it in fact, that he is to hold during the entire absence of the Vice-President, and, if that absence be caused by death, as in the case now before us, that then he must continue to hold as long as he is a member of the body, unless, in the mean time, another Vice-President has been chosen. Let us see how this matter is:

> The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, etc. The Senate shall choose their other officers.

"Why was the clause 'The Senate shall

choose their other officers' put in at all? The reason of it is very obvious. You will find a like provision in regard to the House of Representatives. It was to give each body the absolute power to choose its own officers. Just for the same reason that each House is made the sole judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, so the choice of its own immediate servants is vested in each House, and it is to prevent the choice of officers of the Senate, or officers of the House being made a subject-matter of legislation, being governed by law, or being conferred upon any executive authority. It is for that reason alone that the clause is put in here that 'the Senate shall choose their other officers.' Then the Constitution goes on and says: 'And also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.'

"If the Senator from Indiana is right, why was not this clause condensed so as to say 'the Senate shall choose their other officers, and when necessary a President *pro tempore?*' Why was it not put in those few words? Where was the necessity of putting in words that import a term for which that President is to hold his office? If the Senator from Indiana and the majority of the committee are correct, the whole object would have been accomplished by saying, 'The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* when necessary.' That would have left him in the power of the Senate. But, instead of saying in those few words that the Senate should have the power to elect a President *pro tempore*, they go on to say, 'and a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President.' And that is not all: 'Or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.'

"It does look as if the plain import of this language was that there is to be such an officer, and it is admitted he is an officer, for, if he is not, he could not become President under the act of 1792, and that act would be unconstitutional. There is to be such an officer as a President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and that officer is elected for an absence of the Vice-President, and if that absence is to be continuous, as in the case of his becoming President of the United States upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the President, then that Senator, thus President *pro tempore*, is to hold for the whole term.

"That is the natural import of this language, as it seems to me upon further reflection. In view of the language of the Constitution and in view of the fact that it seems to have been the idea of the framers of the Constitution that the presiding officer of this body should have a certain independent status, a certain permanency of tenure of office, and with the strong reasons which have been given favoring this permanency of tenure, I cannot bring myself ultimately to the conclusion that this is an office held *durante beneplacito;* that we are to turn our presiding officer out one day and put somebody else in; and that, owing to some casual change of majority or change of feeling in the Senate, we are to reverse the thing the next day and reinstate the old officer. I know that there is very little to be gained by supposing extreme cases. There is very little to be gained by supposing that the Senate would do so improper a thing; and yet it might be done in times of high party excitement.

"Then, I think, Mr. President, that there is great force in what was said by the Senator from Florida (Mr. Jones). If you say that the President *pro tempore* can be changed at the will of the Senate, and the House of Representatives should take the opposite view of it, and the office of President of the United States should devolve on the President of the Senate, you might have a conflict between the two Houses as to who was the Chief Executive Magistrate. If, for instance, we were to change our President *pro tempore*, elect some one else in his stead, and (this not being a matter of the special privileges of the Senate, upon which our judgment is conclusive—for upon it depends who shall be President of the United States) if the House of Representatives should take the opposite view and say, 'You have improperly elected a man; you have violated the Constitution by electing a man when there was no vacancy and when you had no power to change your presiding officer,' we can see that there would be a conflict immediately between the two Houses. That may be an extreme case, too—that is to say, a case not very likely to occur—and yet it is a case so likely to occur that it has been thought necessary to provide by law for the event of the death of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, and it is provided for in the Constitution also. The Constitution contemplates that both President and Vice-President may die or their offices become vacant, and it requires Congress to provide for such a contingency, and Congress has provided for it; so that it is not reasoning from extreme cases or improbable hypotheses to say such a case may arise; and, seeing that it may arise, it is possible there may be this conflict between the two Houses if the opinion advocated by the majority of the committee shall prevail. The other opinion, that which makes the office of President *pro tempore* permanent as long as the Vice-President is absent, removes any possibility of danger of a conflict."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Allison in the chair): "The question is on the indefinite postponement of the third resolution."

The Chief Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

3. *Resolved*, That the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 18, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bogy, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Harvey, Johnston, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Merrimon, Randolph, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, and Whyte—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christianey, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dawes, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Key, McDonald, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, Windom, Withers, and Wright—36.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Burnside, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, English, Ferry, Gordon, Hitchcock, Howe, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Logan, Maxey, Norwood, Ransom, Robertson, and Sherman—18.

So the motion was not agreed to.

The Presiding Officer: "The question recurs on the adoption of the resolution."

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 15; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christianey, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dawes, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Kernan, Key, McDonald, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, Windom, and Wright—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Caperton, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Johnston, McCreery, Merrimon, Randolph, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—15.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cockrell, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, English, Ferry, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kelly, Logan, Maxey, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Ransom, Robertson, and Sherman—23.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Presiding Officer: "The next resolution will be read."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

4. *Resolved*, That Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, a Senator from Michigan, who was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate at the last session, is now the President *pro tempore* by virtue of said election.

The Presiding Officer: "The resolution is withdrawn."

In the Senate, on December 15th, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives in force at the close of the last session of Congress be, and the same are hereby, adopted as the joint rules of the two Houses for the present session.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

On January 10th, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, from the committee, reported back the resolution, with a proposition to amend by inserting after the word *Resolved*, the words:

By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "If it is in order, I move to amend by striking out the twenty-second joint rule."

Mr. Hamlin: "That will be in order after the Senate shall have acted on the amendment proposed by the committee."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Hamlin: "Mr. President, from what is said to me by Senators around me, I apprehend that the scope of the resolution and the subject to which it relates may not be familiar to all the Senate. I will state very briefly what the resolution is. It is a novel proposition. It is such a one as I have never before known in the Senate. I have made some investigation in relation to the matter, and I do not find that from the commencement of the Government to the present time the attention of the Senate has ever been called to the precise point which the resolution raises and brings before us.

"The Senate has its rules. The Senate is an existing body, and its rules exist with the body. The House of Representatives is a body which expires once in two years, and its rules expire, of course, with each expiring Congress. We have besides what we call the joint rules for the arrangement of business between the two Houses—rules that have been concurrently agreed upon by both the House and the Senate; and I think that from the commencement of the Government to the present time—certainly within my recollection—there has been no instance when the Senate or the House has been asked to act at the commencement of any session of Congress upon the joint rules. Occasionally new joint rules are proposed and agreed to; amendments are suggested and agreed to. But what is the condition of things? The House, in its constitutional limit, expires, and with it its joint rules must expire; and if they expire upon the part of the House, they must necessarily expire upon the part of the Senate; and it is only by acquiescence in long years that they have been treated and regarded as rules, and not by an affirmative vote either of the House or of the Senate.

"But the Senator from Vermont now brings the matter to the notice of the Senate, and on looking at it carefully and critically, and in a legal point of view, the committee are unanimously of opinion that the point which he has suggested is one which the Senate certainly should take notice of, at least when it is brought to its attention. To illustrate its necessity, some action of the body is desired under a joint rule to-day, and the Senator rises in his place and interposes an objection that there is no joint rule existing to-day between the House and the Senate to which either the Senate or the present House has agreed, and it would seem to me that in a parliamentary sense that objection would be well taken. True, we may acquiesce in the adoption of such rules as the House may adopt; they may adopt these several rules; but I suggest that in their action this year they have not done so, and I think in the ruling of the Speaker of the House in a very few words he has placed

the matter so clear and so plain that no man can misunderstand it. I call the attention of the Senate to what took place in the other House in relation to adopting rules at the commencement of the session. A member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress shall be the rules of the House of Representatives until otherwise ordered, excepting Rule 166 and Rule 167.

"I will state that the first of those rules is one in relation to suspending the rules of the House, with which we have nothing to do; and the other is in relation to dilatory motions, and that was a rule of the House with which the Senate have nothing to do. The same gentleman (Mr. Randall) also submitted another resolution—there were two of them—authorizing the Speaker of the House to appoint four Representatives, the Speaker himself to be the fifth member, who should constitute a Committee on Rules in that body. A gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) raised a question of order, that there was no necessity for adopting the rules of the House. He did not state why, but he said:

I rise to a point of order. I object to the resolution under the existing rules; which are our rules without declaration of this sort.

"I inferred instantly that they had adopted previously some general rule to extend the rules of the House from one Congress to another; and on looking I find that precisely that thing was done, and that was exactly what Mr. Garfield meant."

Mr. Morton: "Will the Senator state that point again?"

Mr. Hamlin: "The gentleman from Ohio raised the question of order that the resolution submitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Randall, was not necessary, inasmuch as 'the existing rules are our rules without declaration of this sort.' Why did Mr. Garfield say so? He used no explanatory language; I have read all he said; but on referring to the records of the House we find that in 1869 the House did adopt a resolution declaring that the rules should be the rules of that House and of succeeding Houses until otherwise ordered. That was the question raised, and now I will read the ruling of the Speaker upon it, so clear, so plain, that it seems to me there can be no doubt about it:

The Chair overrules it, on the ground that the Constitution clearly gives to each House the right to adopt its own rules. Whatever may have been the rules or orders of a preceding House in reference to this matter, they cannot supersede the constitutional right of this House to adopt its own rules.

"Upon that the resolutions were unanimously agreed to in the House, and the rules of the House were agreed to; but there is no suggestion in that resolution that they shall apply to or that they are meant to apply to the joint rules; and I repeat again that the joint rules of the two Houses have never been adopted at the commencement of any Congress; at least I have been able to find no such case; but they have been operative only by acquiescence.

"That being the case, and the Senator from Vermont presenting the resolution to the Senate recommending the agreement of the Senate to the joint rules as they stand, the committee were of opinion that if there were a necessity that the Senate should at this session agree to joint rules, there was an equal necessity that the House should also agree to them, and therefore we recommend the amendment of the resolution by making it a concurrent resolution."

The President *pro tempore*: "The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), excepting the twenty-second joint rule."*

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said: "Let it be read."

The Chief Clerk: "After the word 'Congress' in the fourth line, it is proposed to insert 'excepting the twenty-second joint rule;' so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the joint rules of the Senate and

* The twenty-second rule was as follows:

The two Houses shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of one o'clock P. M., on the second Wednesday in February next succeeding the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; one teller shall be appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates of the electoral votes; and said tellers, having read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses then assembled, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and, the votes having been counted, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected; which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses. If, upon the reading of any such certificate by the tellers, any question shall arise in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the same having been stated by the presiding officer, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and said question shall be submitted to that body for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit said question to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no question shall be decided affirmatively, and no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses; which being obtained, the two Houses shall immediately reassemble, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted, and upon any such question there shall be no debate in either House; and any other question pertinent to the object for which the two Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner. At such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the "Speaker's chair;" for the Speaker, a chair immediately upon his left; the Senators in the body of the hall, upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not occupied by the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk, and upon either side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the electoral votes are all counted and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any of such votes, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess, not beyond the next day at the hour of one o'clock P. M.

House of Representatives in force at the close of the last session of Congress, excepting the twenty-second joint rule, be, and the same are hereby, adopted as the joint rules of the two Houses for the present session.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "Mr. President, the effect of a joint rule is a question of exceeding interest, and I confess, for one, my want of knowledge of the precedents of the body on this subject. The effect of the present amendment to this resolution, so far as I have heard it, is to abrogate by the action of the Senate one of the present joint rules of the two Houses, adopted on the 6th of February, 1865. It relates to the exceedingly important subject of the count of the electoral votes. I am one of those who have always believed that this joint rule was unwarranted by the Constitution; that by it powers are assumed distinctively by the two Houses of Congress which are not only not expressly given, but which I do not think are fairly to be implied by the very scant language of the Constitution on the subject. At the last session of Congress, the honorable Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) proposed an amendment of this joint rule. I think it was in the shape of a new joint rule, or perhaps it may have been a bill."

Mr. Morton: "The first movement was a rule, and afterward a bill was presented." (*See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, 1875, CONGRESS.)

Mr. Bayard: "The subject then underwent consideration in very little proportion to its importance. I said then, and I think still, that no time would be so fortunate for the settlement of joint rules between the two Houses of Congress as when the two Houses should be under the control of different parties. A subject like this should rise far beyond the possibility of partisan heats, and the propositions in regard to it and the settlement of those propositions should be made free from anything like the color of party advantage.

"Independent, however, of the question of the power of the two Houses of Congress over this counting of the votes, comes at once the question whether a joint rule adopted by the two Houses falls and becomes void by the expiration of the Congress in which that rule was adopted. So far as the Senate is concerned it will not, I think, be suggested, because this is a continuing body; there is always and at all times a quorum continuing from one Congress to another. It is not so with the House of Representatives, the termination of whose legal existence is at the end of every two years. I should like to learn from those who have examined this subject, and are therefore much more competent to speak of it than I am, whether this has been the understanding or the action of the Senate; because from custom invariable, long-continued, reasonable, and just, the force of law almost is obtained. Certain it is that, under this rule adopted in 1865, the electoral votes for President and Vice-President have three times been counted; and therefore it is a question of great importance for the Senate and the other House to settle whether a joint rule has a longer life than the Congress in which it is adopted, and whether upon the expiration of that Congress *ipso facto* the rule dies. So far as the Senate is concerned, we all know that the Senate's rules continue, but the question is what effect the different constitution of the other House of Congress has upon a joint rule. It is true that there is a very customary resolution of the House, made, I believe, at the opening of each new Congress, respecting the rules, and I believe at the present session of Congress the usual resolution was passed adopting the rules of the former Congress with two exceptions; but in the Senate I have no knowledge of any such practice, and the peculiar constituency of this body would make such a practice unnecessary, if not irregular."

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, said: "I simply wish to say that the Committee on Rules were unable to ascertain that there was any departure on the part of the Senate from the uniform custom of continuing the joint rules from Congress to Congress. The long experience of our Chief Clerk, embracing about thirty-eight years, knows of no exception, and as far as he has been able to learn, on examination, there has been no exception."

Mr. Morton: "No exception to what?"

Mr. Merrimon: "No exception to the practice that the joint rules continue from Congress to Congress on the part of the Senate. But when the matter was brought to the attention of the Committee on Rules, we could not see how any rule, whether joint or otherwise, of one Congress could be binding upon a subsequent Congress, for the Congress as a Congress lasts but two years. As a legal proposition, if a joint rule is not binding upon the House, how could it be binding upon the Senate? We thought one House of Representatives could not by its own mere construction imply an engagement on the part of a subsequent Congress. The committee went on the ground that if a joint rule was not binding on a subsequent House, it could not be binding upon the Senate in connection with a subsequent House, for an engagement with one Congress is no engagement with another Congress."

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "I agree with the Senator from Delaware, that the twenty-second joint rule is very objectionable. Therefore, it seems to me to be the part of wisdom to adopt the joint rules, leaving out the twenty-second, which is not agreeable generally, I think, to the Senate, and then adopt some rule as a substitute for it. If we leave the rule as it is, everything is unsettled; we must have another rule. It is uncertain, as the matter is left in the twelfth article of amendment to the Constitution, whether the President of the Senate acts merely ministerially, or whether he acts judicially. The law says he is to open the certificates, and the votes then,

in the presence of the two Houses, are to be counted. Counted by whom? Who is to determine whether a vote is lawful or not? Does it require both Houses of Congress acting separately to admit a vote, or are they to be presumed to be lawful votes, so as to require both Houses to reject them? There are a great many questions involved, and it seems to me that this is a propitious time, and that it is our duty to fix this question, so that that danger to the country resulting from the present uncertainty shall be removed."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "The resolution now before the Senate rests upon the assumption that the joint rules of the two Houses fall at the end of what is called every Congress, and that they must necessarily do so upon the theory that the House of Representatives expires at the end of every Congress, while it is said that the Senate is a perpetual body. Why is it said that the Senate is a perpetual body? I know of no reason except one, and that is that only one-third of its members go out every two years, so that there is always a sufficient number of Senators in office to constitute a quorum of the Senate."

"The Senate is said to be a perpetual body, because it can be convened at any instant. I say, that the Congress of the United States can be convened at any moment. In the contemplation of our Constitution there is never one moment of time when there is not a Congress of the United States which can be convened upon the call of the President, and in point of fact it is so; for, although some of the States have been accustomed to elect after the 4th of March, as the State of Connecticut, and perhaps the State of Kentucky, yet the great majority of the States elect before the 4th of March, in the fall preceding the 4th of March of the odd year; and I believe that, under an act of Congress which we have passed, and which will go into effect after 1876, all the members of the House of Representatives will be elected before the 4th of March of the year when a Congress expires. But there never has been one day, I believe, since the inauguration of this Government when a quorum of the House of Representatives has not been elected, and a Congress could not have been convened upon the call of the President; and I say the theory of our Government is that all the departments of the Government, executive, judicial, legislative, are in existence at every moment of time. A department of Government is not the less in existence because some seat may be vacant in it. There is no less a Supreme Court because there may be a vacancy on the bench of that court. There is no less a Chief Executive because the President may die. There is no less a Congress because seats on this floor, or in the other House, may be vacant. No, sir; the theory of our Government is that there is a Congress always in existence, and the fact is that there is such a Congress; that at no time, perhaps, in all our history has there been a single moment when, upon a call of the President, a lawful Congress of the United States could not have been assembled."

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "The rules of the House of Representatives, I believe it is conceded on all hands, expire with the Congress. There can be no doubt about that; because that has been the universal practice of the Government, I believe, from the beginning. While I was a member of the House there were two or three important occasions when, before the House was organized, it was held that there were no rules. The hour rule, so necessary in the government of the House, was abandoned during at least two periods of stormy contest; and it was agreed on all hands, that the rules of the House of Representatives expired with the Congress, and that no law, no act of Congress even, could prevent it. An act of Congress cannot extend the rules of one House to another, because the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, declares that each House shall make its own rules. By the established practice of the Government from the beginning to this hour, it has been held that the rules of the House of Representatives expire with the Congress, and that no law can operate to extend the rules from one Congress to another, because that would be to violate the Constitution itself. In this respect, the rules of each House are precisely alike. The rules of the Senate are no more operative than the rules of the House of Representatives. We have the power to change them at any moment."

Mr. Morton: "Mr. President, I have always understood the theory of the two Houses to be this: first, that the Senate is a continuing body. That results from the nature of its organization, and also because it is a part of the executive department of the Government. We have had some discussion here within a few days, involving that very question. When the Senate adjourns from one session to another, it is nothing more than a recess of the Senate. It does not differ in point of law from an adjournment from Thursday over to Monday. The officers all continue. We have just decided that a President *pro tempore* of the Senate elected at a former session continues to be President *pro tempore* when the Senate meets in a new Congress. In that way we have recognized the continuous character of the Senate; but I believe I have never before heard it said that the House of Representatives was a continuing body. The Senator from Ohio says that in that respect it is precisely like the Senate. The organization of the Senate is never lost; all the officers continue. If we have a Vice-President, he continues during his term. We have a President *pro tempore*, a Sergeant-at-Arms, and a Secretary, and they continue until the Senate itself makes a change. Therefore the organization of the body is not lost, and every ad-

journment of the Senate is simply in the nature of a recess. But, Mr. President, that is not the case with the House of Representatives at all. In the House it is just the reverse. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) says, that a member of the House is elected for two years. So he is. That is the term prescribed by the Constitution. He says that he is paid when Congress is not in session. First, he was paid a *per diem* only when Congress was in session; afterward it was changed to a salary by the year; but that certainly does not affect the question of the legal existence of the House. We speak in general of 'Congress,' two years. But, so far as the legal existence of the House of Representatives is concerned, how can we conceive of that when the members have never come together, their credentials have never been examined, and they have no officers elected? There is no House of Representatives until it is organized."

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said: "Mr. President, I do not concur in all that I have heard on this question. I differ from the views expressed by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman). I do not regard the House of Representatives as being at all times an organized body. While it is true that the House of Representatives is one of the departments of this Government, yet there are periods when there is no organization of the body, according to the view which I take, and the members of the House of Representatives in each Congress have the right to adopt their own rules, and the rules provided by the previous Congress are not obligatory upon them. But I do not concur in the views expressed by the other Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), that it is competent for this body to annul, at pleasure, any joint rule between the two Houses. The view which I take of these joint rules is that, as they require the concurrent action of both Houses, they partake of the nature of a statute, and that neither House may annul a joint rule without the concurrence of the body that helped enact it. I therefore do not believe that it is competent for the Senate of the United States to annul the twenty-second joint rule, nor do I believe that it is competent for the House, after its having been enacted or ordered by the concurrent action of both Houses, without the concurrent action of both Houses to render it null and void. This is the view I take of the joint rules."

Mr. Conkling: "Mr. President, I dispose sufficiently of the whole question as it presents itself to me by turning to the Constitution and finding that 'the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States,' and so on, and by seeing further that 'the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day,' as it in the beginning was determined by law and as it has been since. I find my way sufficiently clear when I see that once in two years the members of the House of Representatives are rechosen, not some of them but all of them, thus supplying anew the whole *personnel*, the whole incarnation (if I may so speak) of that House. Now, by settled usage in that case, in analogous cases, and by usage, as it seems to me very clearly within the attributes and within the prerogatives of the House, each Congress (as it is called for convenience, as the Senator from Ohio says) proceeds to take its own orders, to make its own rules under the express permission of the Constitution of the United States. When the Senate concurs in a joint rule, a concurrent rule, the Senate assents to the making of rules by the House, if they proceed from the House, extending as to those rules to this body. It assents by adopting them as a part of its own rules. Should any House undertake to make rules to govern a succeeding House, I conceive the action would be entirely nugatory; and, if so, it follows as a matter of course that a rule made by one House, although the Senate may be a party to it, if it is designed to bind a succeeding House, is as void as it would be were it a rule for the House alone. Certainly the House would have no greater prerogative, no more far-reaching prerogative in the establishment of a rule, if it happens to be a rule to which some other body is to be a party, than it would have were it a rule for the government of itself, supposing all the time that it be a rule in the strict sense of that word as distinguished from a statute or from that kind of joint resolution which a Senator over the way had in mind when he inquired whether the signature of the President had ever been attached to this rule.

"If I be right in that, Mr. President, it is very clear that in every Congress as it is called (adopting again this term for convenience), the House of Representatives is obliged to adopt rules in some form for its government; and it is very clear that the resolution referred to by the Senator from Oregon, adopted by the House at the commencement of the session, was an expedient, competent, and orderly proceeding. If that resolution covered, as perhaps it did, the joint rules of the two Houses, it brings to us the question whether we will adopt those joint rules. Now, undoubtedly it would be competent for the Senate, *sub silentio* (as the Senator from Massachusetts said touching another matter), by acquiescence, by that silence which implies consent, to go on and observe the joint rules. That it seems has been done repeatedly, perhaps usually, before. It would have happened now very likely but for the fact that every Senator who has regarded this subject at all cannot have failed to feel that we were called upon to take some action touching the twenty-second joint rule, which it has been said by the Senator from Delaware and by other Senators involves very grave dangers. A resolution was offered by the Senator from

Vermont—for what reason of course I cannot know—bringing to our attention the question not whether if we simply by silence allowed these rules to drift they would be for all purposes of convenience and for all purposes of technical regularity an authority, and, if you please, the rules of the Senate, but whether, if we saw fit to abstain from adopting them or to insist that they be changed as a condition to adopting them, that power resides in the Senate."

Mr. Bayard: "I submit as an amendment to the resolution a substitute, and ask that it be read."

The Chief Clerk: "It is moved to strike out all after the word 'that' in the first line of the resolution, and insert:

> The Committee on Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, instructed to examine and, after conference, to report what amendments, if any, should be made in the present joint rules of the two Houses; and also whether any, and what, legislation is expedient in regard to the matters considered in the present twenty-second joint rule."

Mr. Bayard: "As I understood the amendment of the Senator from Indiana, it is to adopt the joint rules of the two Houses, as they now stand, excepting the twenty-second."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont: "No, Mr. President; the precise proposition is not to adopt the joint rules of the two Houses as they now stand, but to adopt the joint rules of the last session. Then the Senator from Indiana moves to amend that resolution by an exception. Now the Senator from Delaware offers a substitute for the whole thing; and as the Chair states it is clear that in order we must perfect the original resolution before we vote on the substitute, so that the question is on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana."

The President *pro tempore:* "The question now is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Indiana to except the twenty-second joint rule."

The amendment was agreed to.

The President *pro tempore:* "If no further amendment be offered to the text of the resolution, the question is on the amendment of the Senator from Delaware as a substitute for the resolution."

Mr. Bayard: "Gentlemen have differed on this floor in regard to the power of each House over the joint rules. A very ingenious and able presentation of the subject was made by the Senator from Ohio who sits near me (Mr. Thurman), claiming that the House of Representatives was a continuing body, and that there was needed no adoption at the incoming of each new Congress of either the separate or the joint rules governing the preceding House. Having heard him and considered his point, I entirely dissent from his view. I believe that the House of Representatives is not a continuing body, and that, indeed, it is not only separate but that each House has its operative legal existence and would be without any rules until it has adopted the parliamentary rules of the preceding House, as is usually done. The proposition has been made here that, this being a joint rule, made by two contracting parties, neither can at will retire from the rule. That is a very grave subject. Gentlemen on this floor have admitted such a view, and declared that it required a joint consent to the rescission of a rule as much as to its formation; but from that proposition I entirely dissent. I cannot believe that, either under the language of the Constitution or the very theory of checks and balances which the two Houses were designed to enforce one upon the other, the independence of either House can be taken from it, either by its own act or an act of the other House. Therefore I hold, as these rules are made, they are made during the good pleasure of each House, and that it is in the power of either the Senate or House of Representatives to retire from a joint rule at any time, and simply give notice of that fact to the other branch of Congress.

"But still the question has been made, and I think it would be advisable to have it settled by conference of the two Houses through their respective Committees on Rules. I cannot doubt that on examination they will come to the conclusion to adopt the whole code, if I may so call it, except this twenty-second joint rule, which is highly exceptionable. Therefore I do not think there is any necessity to apprehend embarrassment in treating this subject, because I have referred the matter to the two Houses. These points having been raised, I think they should be disposed of gravely and properly. I know no reason why there should not be an entire assent between the two branches on the subject; but, the question having been raised, I think it is a good opportunity to have the subject considered."

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard)."

The amendment was rejected, there being on a division—yeas, 22; nays, 26.

The resolution was agreed to.

In the Senate, on December 8, 1875, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, offered a bill to provide for counting the electoral vote for President. The bill was substantially the same as the one offered at the previous session. (*See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, 1875, p. 199.) The bill was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and reported back without amendment on March 3, 1876. (This subject was extensively discussed at previous sessions of Congress; *see* volume of AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875).

The first section provides that the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the hour of one o'clock, on the last Wednesday in Jan-

uary next succeeding the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; one teller shall be appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates of the electoral votes; and the tellers, having read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses then assembled, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the certificates; and the votes having been counted, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the *Journals* of the two Houses. If, upon the reading of any certificate by the tellers, any question shall arise in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the same having been stated by the presiding officer, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and the question shall be submitted to the body for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit the question to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State, to the counting of which objections have been made, shall be rejected except by the affirmative vote of the two Houses. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately reassemble, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted. And any other question pertinent to the object for which the two Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner.

The second section provides that if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate from a State, purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State, all such returns shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses when assembled to count the votes; and that return from such State shall be counted which the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the true and valid return.

By the third section it is provided that when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or for the decision of any other question pertinent thereto, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once; but after such debate has lasted two hours, it shall be in the power of a majority of each House to direct that the main question shall be put without further debate.

Section 4 declares that, at such joint meeting of the two Houses, seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators in the body of the Hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the Hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. The joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the electoral votes are all counted and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess not beyond the next day at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "I have felt long that which I apprehend the honorable Senator from Indiana has felt, some degree of embarrassment in regard to the measure of power committed to Congress over the counting, accepting or rejecting of the electoral votes of the electors of the various States. The letter of the Constitution on this subject is very meagre. In the second article of the original Constitution it was provided that 'each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress;' and then proceeds to exclude Senators or Representatives or persons holding an office of trust or profit from the office of elector. Then follows in the original Constitution a provision for the meeting of the electors, which has been superseded and annulled by the twelfth amendment of the Constitution. Then follows a paragraph authorizing Congress in its discretion to determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, and declaring that that day shall be the same day throughout the United States.

"The twelfth article of amendments, superseding a portion of the third paragraph of the second article, provided that—

> The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted.

"This latter clause contains all the power

that is delegated to the two Houses of Congress or to any other officer of the Government in respect to the counting of the electoral vote; and the present bill provides simply the legislative machinery to accomplish this result. There has been argument heretofore before Congress, which I have concurred in, to the effect that the two Houses are mere witnesses to the counting of these votes. The only officer named is the Presiding Officer of the Senate, into whose custody the certificates shall have been delivered in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution by the electors or their agents, their messengers, and those certificates being in his hands are to be opened by him and the votes are then to be counted; by whom, is simply a matter of inference, perhaps of necessary inference; but they are to be counted."

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "The proviso of section 3, in my judgment, may possibly enable either House to defeat the object of the bill, the object of the bill as declared on the second page, in section 1, being to prevent either House from defeating the counting of the vote of any State, and to repeal the practice that had grown up under the twenty-second joint rule, by which either House might by its affirmative vote exclude any State for any cause whatever from having its electoral vote counted for President. That rule is sufficiently met by the language of the twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first lines of the first section, as follows:

> And no electoral vote or votes from any State, to the counting of which objections have been made, shall be rejected except by the affirmative vote of the two Houses.

"But, under the proviso to section 3, I fear very much that either House might by indirection defeat the counting of a vote, because it provides for the separation of the two Houses and the consideration by each House of the question, and then provides:

> That after such debate has lasted two hours it shall be in the power of a majority of each House to direct that the main question shall be put without further debate.

"This provision is not compulsory, and either House might prolong debate indefinitely, and thus prevent the question from being taken on the counting of the vote. It is true it is rather a violent supposition to suppose that either House of Congress would, by an abuse of its power, endanger the existence of the Government; but the object of this bill is to guard against all possibility of the abuse of power in that respect, and it is not an improbable supposition that in high party times, under great excitement, one House might thus neglect or refuse to direct the main question to be put. We know very well the influence of party excitement and party feeling, especially under strong provocation. Therefore it seems to me that this provision ought to be more peremptory in its character; it ought to require, after two hours' debate, a peremptory putting of the main question. I suggest to the Senator from Indiana whether it would not be safer and more in harmony with the object of the bill to require after a reasonable time, say two hours, that the question should be put in each House and the convention again assembled. I therefore move an amendment to make the provision read: 'That after such debate has lasted two hours it shall be the duty of each House to put the main question without further debate.'"

Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, said: "We do know that the difficulty which the second section seeks to provide against has arisen and may arise in the future; and the great question to be determined, it seems to me, is, where shall we lodge the power of deciding in such an emergency what has been the expressed will of the people of a State who may by some abnormal condition in their political affairs send two returns to be counted purporting to be the vote of the electoral college of that State?

"The bill as reported by the committee proposes to vest this power in the two Houses of Congress, acting separately. It provides that they must concur before the President of the Senate or the proper officer shall be permitted to count either of the returns thus made. It seems to me that, if we would avoid a conflict where such a difficulty arises, it would be better to vest the choice of which is the proper return in somebody who will determine it and not leave it between the two Houses, which may be composed, as at present, of opposite politics, and which would be apt in that case to disagree, and thus exclude the vote of any State that might thus send two or more returns.

"The suggestion was first intimated by the Senator from Pennsylvania, and afterward by the Senator from Maryland, that, as the Constitution has vested the House of Representatives, who are directly from the people, with the power to choose a President in default of an election by the people, it gives us the proper idea of what would be the safest body with which to intrust this power of choice in the event of a difference of opinion, or of two returns coming from any one State. It strikes me to be more consistent with the theory of the Constitution of the United States that this power should be vested in that body, thus pointed out by the Constitution to choose a President where the people themselves shall fail to make a choice, than that it should be placed elsewhere. I therefore have prepared an amendment to the second section, which I offer for the consideration of the Senate, carrying out this view to vest in the House of Representatives, the representatives of the people, the choice of the proper returns to be counted in the event that two or more returns are sent up. I move to strike out in the second section all after the word "which," in line seven, to the end of the section as follows:

The two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the true and valid return.

"And in lieu thereof insert—

The House of Representatives, voting by States, in the manner provided by the Constitution when the election devolves upon the House, shall decide to be the true and valid return.

"So that, if amended, the section will read:

That if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate from a State, purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State, all such returns shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses when assembled to count the votes; and that return from such State shall be counted which the House of Representatives, voting by States, in the manner provided by the Constitution when the election devolves upon the House, shall decide to be the true and valid return."

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "Mr. President, it had always appeared to me that the provision of the twelfth article of the amendments to the Constitution, which declares that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and omits to say that he shall do anything more, was equivalent to the exclusion of the idea that any other duty was to be performed by him, and that the Constitution left it open as to who should count the votes otherwise than by stating that they should 'then be counted.' There is some force, however, in the resolution of the convention to which our attention has been called by the Senator from Maryland; and as we are making suggestions it has occurred to me that the second section might be amended by adding:

And if the two Houses do not agree as to which is the true and valid return, then the President of the Senate shall determine which is the valid return.

"I do not mean to say that, on deliberation, that is the best provision; but it is very clear from the amendments which have been offered that it is within the compass of our power to provide for that omission which exists in the bill."

Mr. Cooper: I ask leave to modify my amendment, instead of striking out to leave the section as it now is, and add the words:

And if the Houses do not agree on which return shall be counted, the House of Representatives, voting by States in the manner provided by the Constitution when the election devolves upon the House, shall decide which shall be the true and valid return.

"So that the question shall only be left to the House voting in that way in the event that the two Houses acting separately cannot agree."

On March 14th, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Sherman to strike out in lines seven, eight, and nine, of the third section the words:

In the power of a majority of each House to direct that the main question shall be put.

And insert in lieu thereof:

The duty of each House to put the main question.

So that the proviso will read:

Provided, That, after such debate has lasted two hours, it shall be the duty of each House to put the main question without further debate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The President *pro tempore:* "The question will now be on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Cooper), which will be read."

Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, said: "Mr. President, I offer the following amendment to the amendment, as a substitute for it:

But if the Senate should vote for counting one certificate and the House of Representatives another, the joint meeting of the two Houses shall finally determine which shall be counted, by a vote by States, the representation from each State (including the Senators therefrom) having one vote; but if the representation of any State shall be equally divided its vote shall not be counted.

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Virginia to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee."

Mr. Johnston: "It is evident that the bill is defective in one respect. The author of the bill himself admits that in a certain contingency this bill will not be operative; that where there are two returns from a State and the House of Representatives votes for accepting one return and the Senate the other, in that event the vote of the State will be lost. It seems to me in a bill of so much importance as this there ought to be no omission of that sort, but that the bill ought to be complete and provide for every contingency that may arise. It is not only the right of Congress to provide for counting the electoral votes, but it is an imperative duty, and we ought to perform that duty. It seems to me that Congress itself is the only body to determine this question. The Constitution provides that where there has been no election by the people the House of Representatives shall decide who shall be President, but the same Constitution provides that where there shall be no election of Vice-President the Senate shall decide who shall be Vice-President. The second article of the Constitution in the second section has this provision. After providing for the election of President by the House, it says:

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

"It seems, then, according to that provision of the Constitution, that in a certain event the Vice-President shall be chosen by the Senate. There is provision for the failure of an election by the electoral college of President and Vice-President; in one event the House elects the President, and in another event the Senate elects the Vice-President. The returns of the election of both officers are embraced in the same certificates. It would seem to me, therefore proper, as the election is for both, that the two Houses should be the joint tribunal to determine the question. In that view I think the amendment I have offered is the proper solution of this question."

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "I shall propose an amendment when the proper time comes, which I will now read:

> If the two Houses shall not agree, the difference shall be immediately referred to the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding officer of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, whose decision shall be final. If the Chief-Justice is absent or unable to attend, the senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court present in the Capitol or other place of meeting shall act in his place.

"This is a judicial question; a question of law and of fact; but judicial, whether of fact or law; and it seems to me that there is a propriety in referring it to the presiding officer of the judicial department. It is true that it is judicial, and yet it is political in its nature. The Constitution has imposed certain duties upon the presiding officer of the Senate, and the presiding officers of the Senate and of the House are competently associated with the Chief-Justice. If it be said that nothing will result excepting the loss of the vote of one State unless we make this arrangement, the loss of one State is a great loss; it is an organic loss; it is a loss that may change the character of the whole election; it is a loss that the people of this country would not quietly submit to. It seems to me it is very important that before we pass this bill we should make such arrangement as will secure the vote of every State, for thereby we may avoid civil war."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "I am not prepared just now to vote upon any of the propositions which have been suggested; that is, I am not as well prepared as I would like to be. This subject is full of difficulty. For reasons that I gave yesterday, I do not think a matter of disagreement can be referred to the Supreme Court. I do not believe you can confer upon that court as a court any such power. I have seen no reason to change the opinion I expressed yesterday.

"Then, to give the House of Representatives the right to decide it may be a matter of necessity, and yet there are very grave considerations there, for you put the House under the temptation to disagree with the Senate, so that the result of the disagreement may be that the House will have the decision alone. So, take it any way you will, there is difficulty. I do not believe that we can or ought to confer this power, in the case of disagreement of the Houses, upon the presiding officer of either House. I do not think that can be done. What I desire is that we may, in the situation in which we find ourselves placed, one House having a majority of one party and the other House having a majority of the other party, endeavor to come to some understanding that, being agreed upon, will command the support of reasonable men of all parties."

Mr. Frelinghuysen: "I move the amendment which I read to the Senate as an amendment to the amendment suggested by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Cooper), to come in after the word 'agree.'"

The President *pro tempore:* "The Senator from New Jersey moves to amend the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee by striking out all after the word 'agree' and inserting what he has read, which is to perfect the text while the substitute is pending offered by the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Johnston). The Senator from Virginia proposes a substitute for the whole amendment, striking out all after the word 'and.' The rule permits a perfection of the text. The question will be first on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Jersey."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, there are three propositions here as amendments to the second section of this bill. That section provides for a case where there are two returns of electoral votes from the same State, and further provides that only that return which both Houses agree is the true and valid return shall be counted.

"But, sir, I now present the question as to whether you can constitute an umpire between these two Houses. In the first place, to go back to the main proposition, the Constitution declares that—

> The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.

"Two constructions are contended for here. One is that the President of the Senate himself shall open and count the votes and shall determine all questions arising upon the certificates, or, in case there are two certificates, shall decide which is the true and valid return. That is one construction claimed. There is another that the duty of the President of the Senate is simply to open the certificates in the presence of the two Houses; that the two Houses are assembled, not as a joint convention, but each in its separate capacity; that they are there not only as witnesses, but they are there as judges; and, if a question arises in regard to the vote of a State or a part of it, it is to be settled by the two Houses who are present there as the judges of the election.

"We could, without doing any great violence to the Constitution, adopt either of these

constructions. Each is possible under the language. The Constitution says:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.

"It does not say who shall count them; it leaves it open to inference that they shall be counted by the two Houses on the one hand, or by the President of the Senate on the other. I will assume, for the sake of the argument, that you can give to it either construction. I will assume that it is open to both views. Then the question comes, which is the more reasonable, which is the better, which is the safer of the two: to adopt that construction which gives this great power to one man, the President of the Senate, who may be counting the votes for himself, as it has turned out six times in our history; or would it be safer to leave it to the determination of the two Houses of Congress, representing the States and the people? If we are open to adopt either one of these constructions, I say the latter is the safer, it is the more reasonable, it is in conformity with the spirit of our government and of popular institutions. I then adopt the latter construction."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Mitchell in the chair): "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen) to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Cooper)."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Conkling, Dawes, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Logan, McMillan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Paddock, Robertson, Sharon, West, and Windom—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Boutwell, Christiancy, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Whyte, and Withers—29.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Cameron of Wisconsin, Caperton, Clayton, Cockrell, Conover, Cragin, Dennis, Dorsey, Edmunds, English, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Jones of Nevada, Morrill of Maine, Oglesby, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, Wallace, and Wright—24.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Johnston) to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Cooper)."

Mr. Johnston: "I ask for the yeas and nays."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Davis, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Thurman, and Withers—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Cooper, Dawes, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Gordon, Hamilton, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Key, Logan, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Paddock, Randolph, Robertson, Sharon, West, Whyte, Windom, and Wright—39.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, Bruce, Caperton, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, English, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Harvey, Jones of Nevada, Kernan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Wadleigh, and Wallace—23.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The President *pro tempore:* "The question recurs on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Cooper), which will be read."

The Secretary read the amendment, as follows:

And if the two Houses do not agree as to which return shall be counted, then that vote shall be counted which the House of Representatives, voting by States in the manner provided by the Constitution when the election devolves upon the House, shall decide to be the true and valid return.

The yeas and nays being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bogy, Caperton, Cooper, Davis, Gordon, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, McDonald, Ransom, Saulsbury, Thurman, and Withers—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Dawes, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Key, Logan, McMillan, Maxey, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Robertson, Sargent, West, Whyte, Windom, and Wright—35.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, Bruce, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, English, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Harvey, Jones of Nevada, Kernan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Patterson, Randolph, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Wadleigh, and Wallace—25.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Maxey, of Texas, said: "I offer an amendment, and ask that it be read."

The Chief Clerk: "The amendment is to add to the second section the following:

But if the two Houses fail to agree as to which of the returns shall be counted, then the President of the Senate, as presiding officer of the two Houses, shall decide which is the true and valid return, and the same shall then be counted."

The President *pro tempore:* "The section will be read as it will stand if this amendment be agreed to."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

SECTION 2. That if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate from a State, purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State, all such returns shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses when assembled to count the votes; and that return from such State shall be counted which the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the true and valid return. But if the two Houses fail to agree as to which of the returns shall be counted, then the President of the Senate, as presiding officer of the two Houses, shall decide which is the true and valid return, and the same shall then be counted.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "I have two objections to this amendment. The first

is one perhaps of mere phraseology. It declares that 'the President of the Senate, as presiding officer of the two Houses, shall decide.' I do not think myself, under the Constitution, that any duty of the President of the Senate imposed upon him by the Constitution, in respect of counting the votes, is in the character of a presiding officer of the two Houses, which implies a strict joint assembly, and logically to my mind would imply that the two Houses then and there assembled, as they frequently do in the States, as they do in my State, should act in a consolidated way, and decide any question that might arise just as either House would alone. Therefore, phrased as the amendment is, I cannot vote for it for that reason, for I do not understand that the President of the Senate is the presiding officer of either House when he is performing that duty, in any legal and constitutional sense. That he sits in the chair, and that everybody keeps quiet, I agree; but in respect of it in a legal and constitutional sense I do not believe it at all. But of course it would be very easy to change that phraseology.

"The objection that I have in substance to this amendment, and which to my mind is absolutely fatal, is that the President of the Senate may be, sometimes has been, and very likely often will be, a candidate for President or for Vice-President himself, and this amendment proposes that that very person, selected by designation, shall, in a case of great doubt and dispute, when the two Houses, acting with a patriotic disposition to follow the law and the Constitution, are unable to agree, decide himself whether he shall be President or not. It appears to me that that would be a very unsafe and dangerous proposition. It is wrong in principle, as I think; and, that it would be dangerous in the last degree in practice, I have no doubt at all."

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, said: "I would suggest to the Senator from Texas to make a correction in his amendment by blotting out the words 'as Presiding Officer of the two Houses.'"

Mr. Maxey: "I will state to the Senator from Pennsylvania that my attention was called to that by the Senator from Vermont. I think the expression 'President of the Senate' is sufficient, and that the words 'as Presiding Officer of the two Houses' are unnecessary. I ask that that modification be made."

The Chief Clerk: "It is proposed to insert at the end of the second section of the bill the following:

But if the two Houses fail to agree as to which of the returns shall be counted, then the President of the Senate shall decide which is the true and valid return, and the same shall then be counted."

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is on agreeing to this amendment."

The call of the roll resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bogy, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Hamlin, Maxey, Robertson, Sargent, and Withers—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Caperton, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kelly, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Sharon, Whyte, and Wright—38.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bruce, Clayton, Cockrell, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dorsey, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kernan, Logan, McMillan, Morrill of Vermont, Paddock, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, West, and Windom—28.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, said: "I now offer the amendment which I suggested."

The Chief Clerk: "It is proposed in section 2 of the bill, lines seven, eight, and nine, to strike out the words:

The two Houses acting separately shall decide to be the true and valid return.

"And in lieu thereof to insert:

Shall be duly authenticated by the State authorities, recognized by, and in harmony with, the United States, as provided by the Constitution.

"So that the section will read, if amended:

That if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate from a State, purporting to be the certificates of the electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State, all such returns shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses when assembled to count the votes; and that return from such State shall be counted which shall be duly authenticated by the State authorities recognized by, and in harmony with, the United States, as provided by the Constitution."

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Carolina."

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, said: "I have withheld the amendments that were under discussion yesterday, partly because I did not intend to speak to them, and partly because I felt that some amendments might be offered that would do away with the necessity for those which I had already presented. I now offer as an amendment to the pending bill the additional sections which I send to the Chair, and I ask the Clerk to read them."

The Chief Clerk: "It is proposed to insert as additional sections to the bill the following:

SECTION —. To insure each State the count of the electoral vote, except it shall be rejected, as provided for in section 1 of this act, it is declared the duty of each House of Congress to record its vote by yeas and nays upon all questions as to which are the true and valid returns of a State; and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House to immediately forward to the other a true and detailed return of such vote.

SEC. —. Should it then appear that the two Houses have failed to agree as to which are the true and valid returns, they shall immediately reassemble, and the President of the Senate shall announce those returns as valid which shall have received a majority

of all the votes cast in both Houses of Congress, considered as if in joint meeting assembled.

SEC. —. Should it occur that the aggregate vote of both Houses be equally divided upon the question, then, and in that event only, the President of the Senate shall give the casting vote.

Mr. Randolph: "The Senator from Indiana, in speaking to this question, said that no plan had been presented, that no plan could be presented, which would not in certain exigencies leave a State unrepresented. I called his attention yesterday to the fact that the operation of the amendment that I had proposed would get rid of that difficulty. Under the amendment that I have suggested there is no contingency in which the electoral vote of a State can fail to be counted. Whether this be the right plan or not, I do not pretend to say, but I do say that the two Houses of Congress in one way or another will decide, and must decide, which the true returns of a State are, and the difficulty that has been so frequently suggested in the course of this debate is overcome by it, and that, too, in a plain, practical manner."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Caperton, Cooper, Davis, Gordon, Johnston, McCreery, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Thurman, and Withers—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Conkling, Cragin, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Eaton, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Howe, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Key, Logan, McDonald, McMillan, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, Whyte, Windom, and Wright—37.

ABSENT — Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Booth, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Clayton, Cockrell, Conover, English, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Kernan, Maxey, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Robertson, Sharon, Sherman, Stevenson, and Wallace—24.

So the amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

Mr. Burnside, of Rhode Island, said: "I move a reconsideration of the vote by which this bill was ordered to a third reading, with a view to offer an amendment."

The President *pro tempore:* "The Chair hears no objection. The motion to order the bill to a third reading is reconsidered, and the bill is now open to amendment."

Mr. Burnside: "I now offer my amendment."

The Chief Clerk read the amendment; which is to strike out all of section 2, and insert in lieu thereof—

That if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate from a State, purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State, he shall immediately make a report thereof to the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who shall at once cause the said Supreme Court to proceed to examine as to who are the legal electors of said State, and shall have power to send for persons and papers; and the said Chief-Justice shall, on or before the last Tuesday in January next succeeding the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President, report to the President of the Senate which of the said electors were legally elected; and the returns sent by the electors so designated shall, if in all other respects they are legal, be counted before the two Houses.

Mr. Burnside: "I am aware that there may be a supposed constitutional objection to this, but I think in an emergency like this, if it is possible for Congress to give the Constitution a liberal construction which will enable us to avoid the discord that may arise from double sets of returns from any single State at the next election, we ought to do it. Take, for instance, the case of Louisiana. If the electoral votes should be so equally divided as to make the return from that State decide the election, it is clear to me, and must be clear to every Senator here, that the two Houses would disagree upon that subject. It is clear to me that the present House of Representatives, the same House which is to act when we count the electoral votes at the next presidential election, would declare the McEnery government the legal government of the State of Louisiana. We all know that the Senate would declare the Kellogg government the legal government because it has already passed a resolution to that effect.

"Now, Mr. President, is it at all reasonable to suppose that either party would be satisfied with the result in such a case when the electoral votes are counted next February? Does any Senator believe that there would not be great discord in the country if that state of affairs should arise? Yet under this bill it may arise. I hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass some law or make some joint rule that will avert the difficulty."

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware: "I will offer now an amendment, the amendment originally proposed by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Cooper)."

The Chief Clerk: "At the end of the second section it is proposed to insert:"

And that if the two Houses do not agree as to which return shall be counted, then that vote shall be counted which the House of Representatives, voting by States in the manner provided by the Constitution when the election devolves upon the House, shall decide to be the true and valid return.

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard). The amendment is to modify the second section before the question is taken on the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Burnside) to strike it out and insert a substitute. The Chair understands that this is the same amendment originally offered by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Cooper)."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Caperton, Cooper, Davis, Goldthwaite, Johnston, Kelly, Key, McCree-

ry, McDonald, Maxey, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Thurman, Wallace, and Withers—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wiseonsin, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Howe, Jones of Nevada, Logan, MeMillan, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Whyte, Windom, and Wright—34.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Boutwell, Bruee, Clayton, Coekrell, Conover, Cragin, Gordon, Harvey, Hitehcock, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Kernan, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Robertson, Sharon, Spencer, Stevenson, Wadleigh, and West—21.

So the amendment was rejected.

The President *pro tempore:* "The question recurs on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Burnside)."

The amendment was rejeeted.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The President *pro tempore:* "Shall the bill pass?"

The yeas and nays being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wiseonsin, Christiancy, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hiteheock, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Key, Logan, MeMillan, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Speneer, Thurman, Windom, and Wright—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Caperton, Coekrell, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Goldthwaite, Howe, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—26.

ABSENT—Messrs. Aleorn, Boutwell, Bruce, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Gordon, Harvey, Kernan, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Robertson, Sharon, Wadleigh, and West—15.

So the bill was passed.

In the Senate, on Deeember 15, 1875, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, submitted the following concurrent resolutions, which were read:

1. *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the people of the United States eonstitute a nation, and are one people in the sense of national unity.

2. *Resolved*, That the Government of the United States is not a eompact between the States in their municipal and corporate eharaeters, but was formed by the people of the United States in their primary capacity; that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the Constitution, and not by any outside theory of State sovereignty; and that the rights of the States cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the Constitution.

3. *Resolved*, That the rights of the States have the same sanction and seeurity in the Constitution as the rights and powers of the national Government; and that local domestie government by the States within the limits of the Constitution is an essential part of our free republican system.

4. *Resolved*, That the doctrine that a State has the right to seeede from the Union is inconsistent with the idea of nationality, is in eonfliet with the spirit and strueture of the Constitution, and should be regarded as having been forever extinguished by the suppression of the rebellion.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed, but no subsequent action was taken on them.

In the Senate, on January 10th, Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, offered the following:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the people of the several States, acting in their highest sovereign eapaeity as free and independent States, adopted the Federal Constitution and established a form of government in the nature of a eonfederated republie, and, for the purpose of earrying into effeet the objects for whieh it was formed, delegated to that Government certain rights enumerated in said Constitution, but reserved to the States respeetively or to the people thereof all the residuary powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States.

No vote was taken on the resolution.

In the House, on December 15, 1875, Mr. Hale, of Maine, submitted the following preamble and resolution, upon whieh he called the previous question:

Whereas, The eountry is suffering under the evils of an irredeemable eurreney, whieh causes uncertainty in business and stimulates speculation, to the prejudice of legitimate business and labor; and whereas both political parties in the United States stand eommitted against repudiation and in favor of a speedy return to specie payment; and whereas Congress established a like poliey in the act of Mareh 16, 1869, which was followed by the act of January 14, 1875, providing for the resumption of speeie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879: therefore—

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, prompt legislative measures should be taken to render the said act of January 14, 1875, effective, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever power may be necessary to that end.

The question was upon seeonding the previous question.

The House divided; and the tellers reported that there were—yeas 75, nays 143.

So the previous question was not seconded.

In the House, on December 15th, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said: "I submit the following resolution and on it demand the previous question:"

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, in the present eondition of the finaneial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, publie lands, indorsements, or by pledge of the publie eredit, should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged or proposing to engage in publie or private enterprises; and that all appropriations from the public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the publie serviee.

The previous question was seconded; yeas 138, nays not counted.

The main question was ordered.

The Speaker: "The main question having been ordered, the question is, Will the House adopt the resolution?"

The question was taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Bagby, George A. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Jr., John H. Baker, William H. Baker, Ballou, Banning, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Blaine, Blair, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bradley, John Young Brown, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Samuel D. Burchard, Burleigh, John H. Caldwell, William P. Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Cannon, Cason, Caswell, Cate, Cauldfield, Chapin,

Chittenden, John B. Clarke, of Kentucky, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Conger, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Crounse, Culberson, Cutler, Danford, Davis, Davy, De Bolt, Denison, Dibrell, Dobbins, Durand, Eames, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Ely, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Fuller, Garfield, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goodin, Gunter, Hale, Andrew H. Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Benjamin W. Harris, Henry R. Harris, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Henderson, Henkle, Hereford, Abram S. Hewitt, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurd, Jenks, Frank Jones, Joyce, Kasson, Ketchum, Kimball, King, Knott, Franklin Landers, George M. Landers, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Luttrell, Lynch, Lynde, Levi A. Mackey, Magoon, Maish, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, McFarland, McMahon, Metcalfe, Miller, Milliken, Money, Monroe, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Nash, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, Odell, Oliver, Packer, Page, Payne, John F. Philips, William A. Phillips, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Poppleton, Potter, Rainey, Randall, Rea, James B. Reilly, Rice, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Miles Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schumaker, Seelye, Sheakley, Singleton, Sinnickson, A. Herr Smith, William E. Smith, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Starkweather, Stenger, Stevenson, Stowell, Tarbox, Teese, Thompson, Thomas, Thornburgh, Martin I. Townsend, Tufts, Turney, Van Vorhes, Vance, Waddell, Waldron, Charles C. B. Walker, Alexander S. Wallace, Walling, Ward, Warren, Wheeler, Whiting, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Wike, Willard, Alpheus S. Williams, Charles G. Williams, James Williams, James D. Williams, Jeremiah N. Williams, William B. Williams, Willis, Benjamin Wilson, James Wilson, Alan Wood, Jr., Fernando Wood, and Woodworth—223.

NAYS—Messrs. Cabell, Darrall, Douglas, Dunnell, Goode, Hancock, John T. Harris, House, Hunton, Hyman, Thomas L. Jones, Kelley, Lamar, Mills, Morey, O'Neill, Parsons, Reagan, John Reilly, Slemons, Smalls, Straight, Stone, Terry, Throckmorton, Tucker, Robert B. Vance, John W. Wallace, Erastus Wells, G. Wiley Wells, White, Yeates, and Young—36.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Atkins, Banks, Barnum, Bass, Bright, Buckner, Durham, Farwell, Hathorn, Hays, Hendee, Hoge, Hurlbut, Kehr, Lane, Edmund W. M. Mackey, Meade, Phelps, Platt, Powell, Pratt, Purnam, Sobieski Ross, Schleicher, Swann, Washington Townsend, Gilbert C. Walker, Walls, Walsh, Whitehouse, Andrew Williams, Wilshire, and Woodburn—33.

So the resolution was adopted.

In the House, on December 15th, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, said: "I offer the following resolution, upon which I move the previous question:"

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States, in retiring from the presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

The question was put upon seconding the previous question, and on a division there were —yeas 144, nays 2.

So the previous question was seconded. The main question was then ordered to be put, being upon the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken on the resolution, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe Atkins, George A. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Jr., John H. Baker, William H. Baker, Ballou, Banning, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Blair, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, John Young Brown, William R. Brown, Buckner, Horatio C. Burchard, Samuel D. Burchard, Burleigh, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, William P. Caldwell, Campbell, Caudler, Cason, Cate, Cauldfield, Chapin, Chittenden, John B. Clarke, John B. Clark, Jr., Clymer, Cockrane, Collins, Conger, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Crounse, Culberson, Cutler, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Davy, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglass, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Ely, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Fuller, Garfield, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hale, Andrew H. Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Hancock, Hardenbergh, Benjamin W. Harris, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Henderson, Henkle, Hereford, Abram S. Hewitt, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, Hoskins, House, Hunter, Hunton, Jenks, Frank Jones, Thomas L. Jones, Joyce, Kasson, Kelley, Ketchum, Knott, Franklin Landers, George M. Landers, Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Luttrell, Lynde, Levi A. Mackey, Maish, McCeary, McDill, McMahou, Metcalfe, Miller, Milliken, Mills, Money, Monroe, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, Odell, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Parsons, Payne, John F. Philips, William A. Phillips, Pierce, Piper, Poppleton, Potter, Powell, Randall, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Rice, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Miles Ross, Sobieski Ross, Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schumaker, Seelye, Sheakley, Singleton, Sinnickson, A. Herr Smith, William E. Smith, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Starkweather, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Terry, Thompson, Thomas, Throckmorton, Martin I. Townsend, Washington Townsend, Tucker, Tufts, Turney, Van Vorhes, John L. Vance, Robert B. Vance, Waddell, Waldron, Charles C. B. Walker, Gilbert C. Walker, John W. Wallace, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Erastus Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Wike, Willard, Alpheus S. Williams, Charles G. Williams, James Williams, James D. Williams, Jeremiah N. Williams, William B. Williams, Willis, Benjamin Wilson, James Wilson, Alan Wood, Jr., Fernando Wood, Woodworth, Yeates, and Young—233.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Denison, Haralson, Hoge, Hubbell, Hyman, Lynch, MacDougall, Nash, Page, Plaisted, Pratt, Smalls, Alexander S. Wallace, Walls, G. Wiley Wells, White, and Whiting—18.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bagby, Banks, Barnum, Bass, Blaine, Bliss, Cannon, Caswell, Dobbins, Durham, Farwell, Hathorn, Hayes, Hendee, Hurd, Hurlbut, Kehr, Kimball, King, Lamar, Edmund W. M. Mackey, Magoon, McFarland, Meade, Morey, Phelps, Platt, Purman, Rainey, Rusk, Schleicher, Slemons, Straight, Stowell, Thornburgh, Andrew Williams, Wilshire, and Woodburn—38.

Accordingly the resolution was adopted.

In the House, on March 13, 1876, Mr. Baker, of Indiana, said: "I send a resolution to the Clerk's desk to be read, and move that the rules be suspended so as to adopt the resolution now, and upon that motion I call for the yeas and nays."

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the people of the United States constitute one nation and not a mere confederacy of States or nations; that the Constitution was formed

by the people acting in their primary and individual capacity through their delegates thereto duly constituted; that the Government under the Constitution is one of the people, by the people, and for the people; that in its appropriate sphere the Government of this nation is sovereign and supreme; that in its nature it is permanent and indissoluble except by the act and consent of the whole people; that no State has the right or authority to judge of the constitutionality of the laws enacted by it, and to nullify or resist the execution of the same; and that all overt acts by any State or the people thereof of secession therefrom, or of rebellion against the same, constitute treason; and that the late war of the rebellion for the dismemberment of the Union was causeless and indefensible on any theory of right or constitutional law.

The Speaker said: "The motion is to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution."

Mr. Cox, of New York, said: "I rise to a point of order. Would it be in order to read from the Constitution the following?"

Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Speaker: "It would not be."

The question was taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, John H. Baker, Ballou, Bass, Blaine, Bradley, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Campbell, Cannon, Cason, Caswell, Chittenden, Conger, Danford, Davy, Denison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Evans, Farwell, Fort, Foster, Frost, Goodin, Andrew H. Hamilton, Hardenbergh, Benjamin W. Harris, Hathorn, Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Hoar, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hyman, Jenks, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kelley, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Lynch, Magoon, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Nash, New, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Phelps, William A. Phillips, Pierce, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Powell, James B. Reilly, Robinson, Rusk, Sampson, Seelye, Sinniekson, Smalls, A. Herr Smith, Strait, Stevenson, Teese, Thornburgh, Washington Townsend, Tufts, Van Vorhes, John L. Vance, Alexander S. Wallace, John W. Wallace, White, Willard, Andrew Williams, Alpheus S. Williams, Charles G. Williams, William B. Williams, James Wilson, Alan Wood, Jr., Woodburn, and Woodworth—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashe, Atkins, Beebe, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bright, John Young Brown, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, William P. Caldwell, Candler, Cate, John B. Clarke of Kentucky, Cook, Cowan, Culberson, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Franklin, Glover, Goode, Gunter, Haneock, Henry R. Harris, Hartridge, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hill, Hooker, House, Hunton, Hurd, Thomas L. Jones, Knott, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Mead, Milliken, Mutchler, Odell, Parsons, Payne, John F. Philips, Piper, Rea, Reagan, Riee, Riddle, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Miles Ross, Seales, Sheakley, Singleton, William E. Smith, Stone, Terry, Throckmorton, Tucker, Robert B. Vance, Waddell, Charles C. B. Walker, Ward, James D. Williams, Jeremiah N. Williams, Willis, Yeates, and Young—75.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Adams, Bagby, George A. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Jr., William H. Baker, Banks, Banning, Barnum, Bell, Blair, Bliss, Bradford, Buckner, Samuel D. Burchard, Burleigh, Caulfield, Chapin, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Coehrane, Collins, Cox, Crapo, Crounse, Cutler, Darrall, Davis, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Ely, Freeman, Frye, Fuller, Garfield, Gause, Gibson, Hale, Robert Hamilton, Haralson, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hartzell, Hatcher, Hays, Henkle, Hereford, Abram S. Hewitt, Hoge, Holman, Hopkins, Hurlbut, Frank Jones, Ketchum, Kimball, King, Lamar, Franklin Landers, George M. Landers, Lane, Luttrell, Lynde, Edmund W. M. Mackey, L. A. Mackey, Maish, McFarland, McMahon, Metcalfe, Mills, Money, Morey, Morgan, Morrison, Neal, O'Brien, Poppleton, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Randall, John Reilly, Roberts, Sobieski Ross, Savage, Sayler, Schleicher, Schumaker, Siemens, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stowell, Swann, Tarbox, Thompson, Thomas, Martin I. Townsend, Turney, Waldron, Gilbert C. Walker, Walling, Walls, Walsh, Warren, Erastus Wells, G. Wiley Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whiting, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Wike, James Williams, Wilshire, Benjamin, Wilson, and Fernando Wood—117.

So (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof) the resolution was not adopted.

In the House, on March 13th, Mr. Cox, of New York, said: "I move to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolutions."

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the people of the United States constitute a nation in the sense, to the extent, and for the purposes defined in the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is a Federal Union, and was formed by the people of the several States in their sovereign capacity; that the rights and powers of the United States Government are defined and limited by the Federal Constitution, and these rights and powers cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the rights of the States have the same sanction and security in the Constitution as the rights and powers of the Federal Government, and that local domestic government by the several States within the limits of the Constitution is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the liberties of the citizen and the continuance of our republican system of government.

Resolved, That the doctrine that a State has a right to secede from the Union is in conflict with the idea of a "perpetual union" as contemplated by the Constitution, and should be regarded as being forever extinguished by the results of the recent civil conflict.

The Speaker: "Those in favor of the motion to suspend the rules will vote 'Ay,' and those opposed 'No.'"

The question was then taken; and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, John H. Bagley, Jr., Banning, Bass, Beebe, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bright, John Young Brown, Buckner, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, William P. Caldwell, Campbell, Cannon, Cason, Cate, Caulfield, John B. Clarke of Kentucky, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Coehrane, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Cutler, Davy, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durand, Eden, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Fort, Franklin, Fuller, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Andrew H. Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Haneock, Hardenbergh, Benjamin W. Harris, Henry R. Harris, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hendee, Henkle, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hill, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Hunton, Hurd, Jenks, Thomas L. Jones, Kehr, Kelley, Knott, Franklin Landers, George M. Landers, Leavenworth, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Luttrell, Lynde, L. A. Mackey, Maish, McDill, McFarland, Meade, Milliken, Morgan, Morrison, Neal, New, O'Brien, Odell, Parsons, Payne, Phelps, John F. Philips, William A. Phillips, Pierce, Piper, Poppleton, Potter, Randall, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Riee, Riddle, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Miles Ross, Sampson,

Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schleicher, Sheakley, Singleton, William E. Smith, Southard, Sparks, Strait, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Teese, Terry, Thompson, Throckmorton, Washington Townsend, Tucker Tufts, Turney, John L. Vance, Robert B. Vance, Waddell, Charles C. B. Walker, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Wike, Willard, Alpheus S. Williams, James D. Williams, Jeremiah N. Williams, Willis, James Wilson, Woodburn, Yeates, and Young—150.

NAYS—Messrs. John H. Baker, Blaine, Bradley, Horatio C. Burchard, Conger, Dennison, Dunnell, Egbert, Evans, Farwell, Foster, Hoar, Hubbell, Hyman, Lapham, Lawrence, Lynch, Magoon, MacDougal, McCrary, Monroe, Nash, Norton, Oliver, Packer, Page, Plaisted, Platt, Purman, Robinson, Rusk, Seelye, Sinnickson, Smalls, Thornburgh, Van Vorhes, Alexander S. Wallace, John W. Wallace, White, Andrew Williams, Alan Wood, Jr., and Woodworth—42.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Adams, Bagby, George A. Bagley, William H. Baker, Ballou, Banks, Barnum, Bell, Blair, Bliss, Bradford, William R. Brown, Samuel D. Burchard, Burleigh, Candler, Caswell, Chapin, Chittenden, Collins, Crapo, Crounse, Culberson, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Dobbins, Durham, Eames, Ely, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Gause, Gibson, Gunter, Hale, Haralson, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hatcher, Hathorn, Haymond, Hays, Henderson, Hereford, Abram R. Hewitt, Hoge, Hoskins, Hunter, Hurlbut, Frank Jones, Joyce, Kasson, Ketchum, Kimball, King, Lamar, Lane, Edmund W. M. Mackey, McMahon, Metcalfe, Miller, Mills, Money, Morey, Mutchler, O'Neill, Powell, Pratt, Rainey, Sobieski Ross, Schumaker, Slemons, A. Herr Smith, Springer, Stowell, Swann, Tarbox, Thomas, Martin I. Townsend, Waldron, Gilbert C. Walker, Walls, Erastus Wells, G. Wiley Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whiting, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Charles G. Williams, James Williams, William B. Williams, Wilshire, Benjamin Wilson, and Fernando Wood—97.

So the resolutions were adopted on a suspension of the rules (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof).

In the House, on April 3d, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, moved that the rules be suspended, so that the following resolution might be adopted by the House:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with the public interest, whether, since the 4th day of March, 1869, any executive offices, acts, or duties, and, if any, what, have been performed at a distance from the seat of Government established by law, and for how long a period at any one time, and in what part of the United States; also, whether any public necessity existed for such performance, and, if so, of what character, and how far the performance of such executive offices, acts, or duties, at such distance from the seat of Government established by law, was in compliance with the act of Congress of the 16th day of July, 1790.

The rules were suspended (two-thirds voting in favor thereof), and the resolution was adopted.

On May 4th President Grant sent the following message to the House in reply to the resolution:

To the House of Representatives:

I have given very attentive consideration to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 3d day of April, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any executive offices, acts, or duties, and, if any, what, have within a specified period been performed at a distance from the seat of Government established by law, etc.

I have never hesitated, and shall not hesitate, to communicate to Congress, and to either branch thereof, all the information which the Constitution makes it the duty of the President to give, or which my judgment may suggest to me, or a request from either House may indicate to me, will be useful in the discharge of the appropriate duties confided to them. I fail, however, to find in the Constitution of the United States the authority given to the House of Representatives (one branch of the Congress in which is vested the legislative power of the Government) to require of the Executive, an independent branch of the Government—coördinate with the Senate and House of Representatives—an account of his discharge of his appropriate and purely executive offices, acts, and duties, either as to when, where, or how performed.

What the House of Representatives may require as a right in its demand upon the Executive for information is limited to what is necessary for the proper discharge of its powers of legislation or of impeachment.

The inquiry in the resolution of the House as to where executive acts have within the last seven years been performed, and at what distance from any particular spot, or for how long a period at any one time, etc., does not necessarily belong to the province of legislation. It does not profess to be asked for that object.

If this information be sought through an inquiry of the President as to his executive acts in view or in aid of the power of impeachment vested in the House, it is asked in derogation of an inherent natural right, recognized in this country by a constitutional guarantee which protects every citizen, the President as well as the humblest in the land, from being made a witness against himself.

During the time that I have had the honor to occupy the position of President of this Government, it has been, and, while I continue to occupy that position, it will continue to be, my earnest endeavor to recognize and to respect the several trusts and duties and powers of the coördinate branches of the Government, not encroaching upon them, nor allowing encroachments upon the proper powers of the office which the people of the United States have confided to me, but aiming to preserve in their proper relations the several powers and functions of each of the coördinate branches of the Government, agreeably to the Constitution, and in accordance with the solemn oath which I have taken to "preserve, protect, and defend" that instrument.

In maintenance of the rights secured by the Constitution to the executive branch of the Government, I am compelled to decline any specific or detailed answer to the request of the House for information as to "any executive offices, acts, or duties, and, if any, what, have been performed at a distance from the seat of Government established by law, and for how long a period at any one time, and in what part of the United States."

If, however, the House of Representatives desires to know whether, during the period of upward of seven years during which I have held the office of President of the United States, I have been absent from the seat of Government, and whether during that period I have performed, or have neglected to perform, the duties of my office, I freely inform the House that from the time of my entrance upon my office I have been in the habit, as were all of my predecessors (with the exception of one who lived only one month after assuming the duties of his office, and one whose continued presence in Washington was necessary from the existence at the time of a powerful rebellion), of absenting myself at times from the seat of Government; and that during such absences I did not neglect or forego the obligations or the duties of my office, but continued to

discharge all of the executive offices, acts, and duties which were required of me as the President of the United States. I am not aware that a failure occurred, in any one instance, of my exercising the functions and powers of my office in every case requiring their discharge, or of my exercising all necessary executive acts, in whatever part of the United States I may at the time have been. Fortunately, the rapidity of travel and of mail communication, and the facility of almost instantaneous correspondence with the offices at the seat of Government which the telegraph affords to the President, in whatever section of the Union he may be, enable him in these days to maintain as constant and almost as quick intercourse with the departments at Washington as may be maintained while he remains in the capital.

The necessity of the performance of executive acts by the President of the United States exists and is devolved upon him, wherever he may be within the United States during his term of office, by the Constitution of the United States.

His civil powers are no more limited, or capable of limitation, as to the place where they shall be exercised, than are those which he might be required to discharge in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, which latter powers, it is evident, he might be called upon to exercise possibly even without the limits of the United States. Had the efforts of those recently in rebellion against the Government been successful in driving a late President of the United States from Washington, it is manifest that he must have discharged his functions, both civil and military, elsewhere than in the place named by law as the seat of Government.

No act of Congress can limit, suspend, or confine this constitutional duty. I am not aware of the existence of any act of Congress which assumes thus to limit or restrict the exercise of the functions of the Executive. Were there such acts, I should nevertheless recognize the superior authority of the Constitution, and should exercise the powers required thereby of the President.

The act to which reference is made in the resolution of the House relates to the establishing of the seat of Government, and the providing of suitable buildings and removal thereto of the offices attached to the Government, etc. It was not understood at its date, and by General Washington, to confine the President in the discharge of his duties and powers to actual presence at the seat of Government. On the 30th of March, 1791, shortly after the passage of the act referred to, General Washington issued an executive proclamation, having reference to the subject of this very act, from Georgetown, a place remote from Philadelphia, which then was the seat of Government, where the act referred to directed that "all offices attached to the seat of Government" should for the time remain.

That none of his successors have entertained the idea that their executive offices could be performed only at the seat of Government is evidenced by the hundreds upon hundreds of such acts performed by my predecessors, in unbroken line from Washington to Lincoln, a memorandum of the general nature and character of some of which acts is submitted herewith; and no question has ever been raised as to the validity of these acts, or as to the right and propriety of the Executive to exercise the powers of his office in any part of the United States.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, *May* 4, 1876.

Memorandum of absences of the Presidents of the United States from the national capital during each of the several administrations, and of public and executive acts performed during the time of such absences.

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

was frequently absent from the capital; he appears to have been thus absent at least one hundred and eighty-one days during his term.

During his several absences he discharged official and executive duties, among them:

In March, 1791, he issued a proclamation, dated at Georgetown, in reference to running the boundary for the territory of the permanent seat of the Government.

From Mount Vernon he signed an official letter to the Emperor of Morocco, and from the same place the commission of Oliver Wolcott as Controller of the Treasury, and the proclamation respecting the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania; also, various sea-letters, the proclamation of the Treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain, the executive order of August 4, 1792, relative to the duties on distilled spirits, etc.

When at Germantown, he signed the commission of John Brackenridge as attorney of the United States for Kentucky, and that of engineer of the United States Mint.

He proposed to have Mr. Trujo officially presented, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Spain, to him at Mount Vernon; but, although Mr. Trujo went there for the purpose, the ceremony of presentation was prevented by Mr. Trujo having accidentally left his credentials.

PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS

was absent from the capital during his term of four years, on various occasions, three hundred and eighty-five days.

He discharged official duties and performed the most solemn public acts at Quincy, in the same manner as when at the seat of Government.

In 1797 (August 25th) he forwarded to the Secretary of State a number of passports which he had signed at Quincy.

He issued at Quincy commissions to numerous officers of various grades, civil and military.

On the 28th of September, 1797, he forwarded to the Secretary of State a commission for a justice of the Supreme Court, signed in blank at Quincy, instructing the Secretary to fill it with the name of John Marshall if he would accept, and if not, Bushrod Washington. He issued a proclamation opening trade with certain ports of Saint Domingo, and signed warrants for the execution of two soldiers, and for a pardon.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON

was absent from the seat of Government, during his two terms of office, seven hundred and ninety-six days, more than one-fourth of the whole official period.

During his absence he signed and issued from Monticello seventy-five commissions, one letter to the Emperor of Russia, and nine letters of credence to diplomatic agents of the United States, accredited to other governments.

PRESIDENT MADISON

was absent from the seat of Government, during his two presidential terms, six hundred and thirty-seven days.

He signed and issued from Montpelier, during his absence from the capital, seventy-one commissions, one proclamation, and nine letters of credence to ministers, accrediting them to foreign governments, and, as it appears, transacted generally all the necessary routine business incident to the executive office.

PRESIDENT MONROE

was absent from the capital, during his presidential service of eight years, seven hundred and eight days, independent of the year 1824, and the two months of 1825, for which period no data are found.

He transacted public business wherever he happened to be, sometimes at his farm in Virginia, again at his summer resort on the Chesapeake, and sometimes while traveling. He signed and issued from

these several places, away from the capital, numerous commissions to civil officers of the Government, exequaturs to foreign consuls, letters of credence, two letters to sovereigns, and thirty-seven pardons.

PRESIDENT JOHN Q. ADAMS

was absent from the capital, during his presidential term of four years, two hundred and twenty-two days.

During such absence he performed official and public acts, signing and issuing commissions, exequaturs, pardons, proclamations, etc.

Referring to his absence in August and September, 1827, Mr. Adams, in his "Memoirs," vol. viii., p. 75, says: "I left with him (the chief clerk) some blank signatures to be used when necessary for proclamations, remission of penalties, and commissions of consuls, taking of him a receipt for the number and kind of blanks left with him, with directions to return me, when I came back, all the signed blanks remaining unused, and to keep and give me an account of all those that shall have been disposed of. This has been my constant practice with respect to signed blanks of this description. I do the same with regard to patents and land-grants."

PRESIDENT JACKSON

was absent from the capital, during his presidential service of eight years, five hundred and two days.

He also performed executive duties and public acts while absent.

He appears to have signed and issued, while absent from the capital, very many public papers, embracing commissions, letters of credence, exequaturs, pardons, and among them four executive proclamations.

On the 26th of June, 1833, he addressed a letter from Boston to Mr. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, giving his views at large on the removal of the "deposits" from the United States Bank and placing them in the State banks, directing that the change with all its arrangements should be, if possible, completed by the 15th September following, and recommending that Amos Kendall should be appointed an agent of the Treasury Department to make the necessary arrangements with the State banks. Soon after, September 23d, a paper signed by the President, and purporting to have been read to the cabinet, was published in the newspapers of the day. Early in the next session of Congress a resolution passed the Senate, inquiring of the President whether the paper was genuine or not, and if it was published by his authority, and requesting that a copy be laid before that body.

The President replied, avowing the genuineness of the paper, and that it was published by his authority; but declined to furnish a copy to the Senate on the ground that it was purely executive business, and that the request of the Senate was an undue interference with the independence of the Executive, a coördinate branch of the Government.

In January, 1837 (26th), he refused the privilege to a committee, under a resolution of the House of Representatives, to make a general investigation of the Executive Departments without specific charges, on the ground, among others, that the use of the books, papers, etc., of the departments for such purpose would interfere with the discharge of public duties devolving upon the heads of the different departments, and necessarily disarrange and retard the public business.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN

was absent from the capital, during his presidential term, one hundred and thirty-one days.

He discharged executive duties and performed official and public acts during these absences.

Among the papers signed by President Van Buren, during his absence from the seat of Government, are commissions, one of these being for a United States judge of a district court, pardons, etc.

PRESIDENT TYLER

was absent from the capital, during his presidential term, one hundred and sixty-three days, and performed public acts and duties during such absences, signing public papers and documents to the number of twenty-eight, in which were included commissions, exequaturs, letters of credence, pardons, and one proclamation making public the Treaty of 1842 between the United States and Ecuador.

PRESIDENT POLK

was absent from the capital, during his presidential term, thirty-seven days, and appears to have signed but two official public papers during such absence.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR

was absent from the capital, during the time he served as President, thirty-one days, and while absent signed two commissions, three "full powers," two exequaturs, and the proclamation of August 11, 1849, relative to a threatened invasion of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE

was absent from the capital, during the time he served as President, sixty days. During such absence he signed pardons, commissions, exequaturs, etc.

PRESIDENT PIERCE

was absent from the capital in all, during his presidential term, fifty-seven days. The several periods of absence which make up this aggregate were each brief, and it does not appear that during these absences the President signed any public official documents, except one pardon.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN

was absent from the capital, during his presidential term, fifty-seven days, and the official papers which he is shown to have signed during such absence are three exequaturs and one letter of credence.

In addition to the public documents and papers executed by the several Presidents during their absences from the seat of Government, constant official correspondence was maintained by each with the heads of the different Executive Departments.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said: "As the question involved in the original resolution and in the communication just read would seem to be a judicial one, as to the power of the President to shift for prolonged periods the place where he administers the Government, I move the message and accompanying document be referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed; and on that motion I demand the previous question."

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and the motion was agreed to.

In the Senate, on March 14th, Mr. Wright, of Iowa, said: "I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States."

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It provides that from and after the 4th of March, 1877, the salary of the President of the United States shall be $25,000 per annum.

The bill was reported to the Senate without

amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and read the third time.

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is, 'Shall the bill pass?' on which the yeas and nays are demanded."

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, which resulted as follows:

YEAS — Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Christianey, Clayton, Cockrell, Conkling, Dawes, Ferry, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kernan, Key, Logan, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, and Wright—26.

NAYS — Messrs. Bayard, Boutwell, Cooper, Davis, Dorsey, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, Mitchell, Paddock, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Spencer, Windom, and Withers—20.

ABSENT — Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Caperton, Conover, Cragin, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Gordon, Johnston, Kelly, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sherman, Wadleigh, and West—27.

So the bill was passed.

On April 6th the bill was passed by the House.

On April 19th President Grant returned the bill, with his objections, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I return Senate bill entitled "An act fixing the salary of the President of the United States," without my approval.

I am constrained to this course from a sense of duty to my successors in office, to myself, and to what is due to the dignity of the position of Chief Magistrate of a nation of more than 40,000,000 people.

When the salary of the President of the United States, pursuant to the Constitution, was fixed at $25,000 per annum, we were a nation of but 3,000,000 people, poor from a long and exhaustive war, without commerce or manufactures, with but few wants, and those cheaply supplied. The salary must then have been deemed small for the responsibilities and dignity of the position, but justifiably so from the impoverished condition of the Treasury and the simplicity it was desired to cultivate in the republic.

The salary of Congressmen, under the Constitution, was first fixed at $6 per day for the time actually in session—an average of about 120 days to each session—or $720 per year, or less than one-thirtieth of the salary of the President.

Congress have legislated upon their own salaries from time to time since, until finally it reached $5,000 per annum, or one-fifth that of the President before the salary of the latter was increased.

No one having a knowledge of the cost of living at the national capital will contend that the present salary of Congressmen is too high, unless it is the intention to make the office one entirely of honor, when the salary should be abolished—a proposition repugnant to our republican ideas and institutions.

I do not believe the citizens of this republic desire their public servants to serve them without a fair compensation for their services. Twenty-five thousand dollars does not defray the expenses of the Executive for one year, or has not in my experience. It is not now one-fifth in value what it was at the time of the adoption of the Constitution in supplying demands and wants.

Having no personal interest in this matter, I have felt myself free to return this bill to the House in which it originated, with my objections, believing that in doing so I meet the wishes and judgment of the great majority of those who indirectly pay all the salaries and other expenses of Government.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 18, 1876.

In the House, on August 4th, Mr. Lord, of New York, said: "I hold in my hand a report from the Committee on the Judiciary upon the House resolution, which is known as the Blaine amendment to the Constitution. I had been directed by the committee to make this report, and intended to do so early in the day, but was prevented. I now present the report."

The Speaker *pro tempore:* "If a motion has been entered to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was referred, then the gentleman should ask to take up that motion."

Mr. Lord: "I will put it in that form."

The Speaker *pro tempore:* "The gentleman from New York calls up at this time the motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution which will be read was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary."

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary respectfully report that they have had under consideration House resolution No. 1, and have amended the same by adding thereto that the article should not vest, enlarge, or diminish legislative power in the Congress. Thus amended the resolution was unanimously adopted. While there may be a difference of opinion as to the necessity of such a constitutional amendment, all agree that the underlying principles are right and in accordance with the spirit of the age.

The Speaker *pro tempore:* "The Clerk will now report the joint resolution."

The Clerk read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following be proposed to the several States of the Union as an amendment to the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XVI.—No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised or lands so devoted be divided between religious sects or denominations.

The Speaker *pro tempore:* "The amendments proposed by the committee will now be read."

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 12, after the word "sect," insert the words "or denomination."

At the end of the article add the following: "This article shall not vest, enlarge, or diminish legislative power in the Congress."

Mr. Lord: "I move the previous question."

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the opera-

tion thereof the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The Speaker *pro tempore:* "The question is, Will the House refer this resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary?"

The question was decided in the negative.

Mr. Lord: "I now propose my substitute, and call for the previous question."

Mr. Conger: "Then I insist upon the proposition that this House has decided that this matter is not in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and therefore cannot be reported from that committee."

The Speaker *pro tempore:* "The point of order is overruled."

Mr. McCrary: "I wish the gentleman from New York would allow me a moment."

Mr. Lord: "I will as soon as the substitute is read."

The Speaker *pro tempore:* "The substitute will be read."

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following be proposed to the several States of the Union as an amendment to the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XVI.—No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect or denomination; nor shall any money so raised or lands so devoted be divided between religious sects or denominations. This article shall not vest, enlarge, or diminish legislative power in the Congress.

Mr. Lord: "Before demanding the previous question, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. McCrary), who was not present at the meeting of the committee this morning, and desires to occupy a few moments."

Mr. McCrary: "Mr. Speaker, the situation of this question before the House, as I understand it, is this: The original proposition to amend the Constitution as offered by the late member from Maine, Mr. Blaine, is the main proposition pending before the House. The gentleman from New York offers a substitute for that original amendment, and I suppose the first vote will be on adopting the substitute for the original proposition. I desire to say, sir, that I am in favor of the original resolution, and hope it will be adhered to by the House, and I am opposed to the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from New York.

"The difference between the two is this: the original is a plain proposition to amend the Constitution upon the matter before it. The substitute embodies the original proposition and adds to it what I consider in no other light than a nullifying clause."

Mr. Kasson: "That is it."

Mr. McCrary: "It amends the Constitution and denies to Congress the power to legislate for enforcing the amendment after you have made it. Now, sir, a proposition like that is too plain for discussion. If the House, if the people of the country, desire the Constitution of the United States to be amended in this particular, then it follows it ought to be so amended that the legislative body that makes laws for the national Government shall have power to enforce it by proper legislation.

"It would be an anomaly, it would be a strange proceeding indeed, to put a provision in the Constitution of the United States and accompany it with another proposition that the law-making power of the United States shall have no power to enforce it. Therefore I hope the substitute will not be adopted, but the original proposition will be sustained by the House."

Mr. Lord: "I must resume the floor. This question has been before the Congress for nearly eight months, and has been pressed upon our attention by the President, by the press, and by the most distinguished Republican leader in the House. The Committee on the Judiciary have unanimously adopted his amendment almost *in his verbis*. I will say that the gentleman who introduced the amendment—and I know his views upon this question, for he stated them to me more than once—never contended that such amendment to the Constitution, which was drawn by him, conferred any legislative power on Congress whatever, and he never intended that it should. But inasmuch as this question, as said by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar), is one that has been watched with some jealousy, and inasmuch as several Congresses in the adoption of past amendments have added a clause to each amendment declaratory of the power of Congress, it was deemed wise to add to this article that it should not 'vest, diminish, or enlarge' legislative power in Congress. It was understood by the committee, and I believe that on reflection it will without exception be understood by the House, that this additional clause does not in any manner change the preceding part of the proposed article. It is simply declaratory; more than this, if Congress had any power over the question before, it is thoroughly and absolutely reserved. The criticism, therefore, of the learned gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) falls utterly to the ground, because the proposed amendment provides that this article shall not 'vest, diminish, or enlarge' the power of the Congress. Mark the words, 'shall not diminish the power of the Congress.' Therefore if the Congress has any power now, under any possible view, over the subject-matter of the proposed amendment, such power remains in full force and vigor. The words of limitation only apply to the proposed article; I repeat, any power the Congress has under the Constitution is expressly affirmed and reserved. Therefore, so far from the power of Congress in the premises being affected, even

to the thousandth part of a hair, we affirm that any power that the Constitution has vested in the Congress heretofore will be there when this constitutional amendment is adopted by the States. And we allege that the proposed article, with the addition made by the committee, will be submitted precisely as its author intended it should be. Under these circumstances I move the previous question."

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the substitute reported by the Committee on the Judiciary was agreed to.

The joint resolution, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time.

The Speaker *pro tempore:* "The Chair will order the yeas and nays to be now called, as this is a proposed amendment to the Constitution, and it requires a two-thirds vote."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 180, nays 7, not voting 98; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ainsworth, Atkins, Bagby, John H. Bagley, Jr., William H. Baker, Ballou, Banks, Banning, Bell, Blair, Bland, Boone, Bright, John Young Brown, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Samuel D. Burchard, Cabell, William P. Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Caswell, Cate, Caulfield, Chittenden, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Conger, Cook, Cox, Crounse, Cutler, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Davy, Dibrell, Dobbins, Dunnell, Durand, Durham, Eames, Eden, Evans, Felton, Finley, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gause, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hale, Andrew H. Hamilton, Hancock, Hardenburgh, Benjamin W. Harris, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Haymond, Henderson, Henkle, Abram S. Hewitt, Hoar, Holman, Hopkins, Hunton, Hurd, Hyman, Jenks, Thomas L. Jones, Joyce, Kasson, Kerr, Lamar, Franklin Landers, Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Lynch, Lynde, Mackey, Maish, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, McFarland, McMahon, Metcalf, Miller, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Payne, William A. Phillips, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Platt, Poppleton, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Rainey, Randall, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, Rice, Riddle, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Miles Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Savage, Scales, Singleton, Sinnecksen, Slemons, Smalls, A. Herr Smith, William E. Smith, Southard, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Teese, Terry, Thomas, Thompson, Throckmorton, Washington Townsend, Tufts, Turney, Van Vorhes, John L. Vance, Waddell, Charles C. B. Walker, Gilbert C. Walker, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Erastus Wells, White, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Willard, Alpheus S. Williams, James Williams, James D. Williams, Jeremiah N. Williams, Willis, Benjamin Wilson, James Wilson, Woodburn, and Yeates—180.

NAYS—Messrs. Blackburn, Bradford, John H. Caldwell, John B. Clarke of Kentucky, Forney, Knott, and O'Brien—7.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Anderson, Ashe, George A. Bagley, John H. Baker, Bass, Beebee, Bliss, Blount, Bradley, Buckner, Burleigh, Campbell, Candler, Chapin, Collins, Cowan, Crapo, Culberson, De Bolt, Denison, Douglas, Egbert, Ellis, Ely, Faulkner, Fuller, Gibson, Glover, Robert Hamilton, Haralson, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Hatcher, Hathorn, Hayes, Hendee, Hereford, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hill, Hoge, Hooker, Hoskins, House, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Frank Jones, Kelley, Kimball, King, George M. Landers, Le Moyne, Luttrell, Magoon, Mead, Money, Nash, Norton, Odell, Oliver, Phelps, John F. Philips, Purman, James B. Reilly, Sobieski Ross, Sayler, Schleicher, Schumaker, Seelye, Sheakley, Sparks, Spencer, Strait, Stowell, Swann, Tarbox, Thornburgh, Martin I. Townsend, Tucker, Robert B. Vance, Wait, Waldron, Alexander S. Wallace, John W. Wallace, Walling, G. Wiley Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whiting, Wike, Andrew Williams, Charles G. Williams, William B. Williams, Wilshire, Alan Wood, Jr., Fernando Wood, Woodworth, and Young—98.

So (two-thirds voting in the affirmative) the joint resolution was passed.

In the Senate, on August 7th, the President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and it was read twice.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "Mr. President, the people of our country are seriously and profoundly in earnest on this subject. This amendment, as the Senate will see, prohibits the appropriation of any school-funds to any school that is under control of any sect or denomination, and prohibits the division of such fund among different denominations. So far it is very well as a *pronunciamiento;* but suppose a State for the purpose of propitiating some religious denomination does make an appropriation in violation of this amendment, what are we to do about it? The amendment is a mere *brutum fulmen;* it has no sanction and there is no one to enforce it. If the power was given to Congress by legislation to enforce the amendment, we could make it a high crime for any officer to pay or for any one to receive the money, or we could by legislation appoint some official, possibly the Attorney-General of the United States, whose duty it should be to bring the violation to the attention of the courts. The only remedy now under the amendment, and I do not know whether that could be without further legislation, would be for a tax-payer to seek the courts and after the money had been paid and spent, and after tedious years perhaps the tax-payer might recover his contribution to that fund. Therefore it seems to me that another section should be added giving Congress the power to enforce this amendment.

"But there is a more serious objection to the amendment than that I have noticed. The amendment only applies to a school-fund, and prohibits its being appropriated to schools under denominational control. There is not a word in the amendment that prohibits public money from being appropriated to theological seminaries, to reformatories, to monasteries, to nunneries, to houses of the Good Shepherd, and many kindred purposes. We know that in one State within a decade $1,200,000 was voted Protestant institutions for which the Catholics of the country were taxed, and we know that in the same period several millions of dollars were voted to Catholic institutions for which Protestants were taxed.

"Besides, sir, even in reference to schools this amendment only prohibits appropriating the school-fund to denominational schools. It does not by any means forbid appropriations from the Treasury generally even to denominational schools.

"I call the attention of the Senate thus briefly to this subject.

"The amendment should cover the whole subject. I propose a substitute to be referred to the committee with the pending resolution."

The President *pro tempore:* "The Senator's substitute will be read."

Mr. Sargent, of California, said: "I offer a substitute."

The President *pro tempore:* "The substitute proposed by the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen) will first be read."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

ARTICLE XVI., *Section* 1.—No State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no public property and no money raised by taxation in any State, Territory, or District, or derived from public lands, or other public source, shall be appropriated to any school, educational, or other institution that is under the control of any religious sect or denomination; and no such appropriation shall be made to any religious sect or denomination or to promote its interests; nor shall any public money, land, or property be divided between religious sects or denominations.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The President *pro tempore:* "The substitute proposed by the Senator from California will now be read."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

ARTICLE XVI., *Section* 1.—There shall be maintained in each State and Territory a system of free common schools; but neither the United States nor any State, or Territory, county, or municipal corporation shall aid in the support of any school wherein the peculiar tenets of any religious denomination shall be taught.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, said: "Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from New Jersey that the people are in earnest on this question; but whoever may be the father of the provision contained in this joint resolution and proposed to be made a part of the Constitution, if he really meant to meet the evil, I do not think he ought to be at all proud of his offspring. The defects in the resolution have not been fully pointed out, and I will proceed to read the resolution as it passed the House and is sent here, and it will be seen that there is a defect in it to which the attention of the Senate has not yet been called:

No State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof—

"Thus far it is simply imposing on the States what the Constitution already imposes on the United States, and that is all correct—

and no money raised by taxation in any State—

"For what purpose, now? I call attention to the limitation—

no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of *public* schools, or derived from any public fund *therefor*—

"That is, a public fund for public schools—

nor any public lands devoted *thereto*—

"That is, devoted to *public* schools—

shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any moneys so raised or lands so devoted—

"Limited all the way to the public schools—

be divided among religious sects or denominations.

"It simply prohibits, after a fund has been raised for public schools or after lands have been devoted to public-school purposes, the diversion of that fund or those lands to sectarian schools or for the benefit of churches. That is all it does. Theological schools, schools where any particular system of religion is taught, are not the public schools; and there is no prohibition there upon the States raising any amount of money or devoting any amount of public lands to the support of private schools for instruction in the religion of any sect.

"This resolution, then, prohibits the States from committing the wrong when it is attempted *indirectly*, but leaves the States full power to commit the same wrong whenever they choose to do it *directly*. There is the defect of this resolution, and that is the main defect. But there is another defect. It simply prohibits the States from doing these things; it does not prohibit the United States; and under the Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, it is entirely competent to devote lands or impose taxes and appropriate money for sectarian purposes. The amendment, therefore, which should be submitted to meet this entire evil ought to cover the whole ground; it ought to prohibit the Federal Government, as well as the State governments, from doing anything of this kind. I prepared on Saturday last a substitute which I propose to offer and have sent to the committee, which covers the entire ground. It is true I have said nothing in it prohibiting a division, because the language used prohibiting an appropriation or donation for any such purpose covers this ground and would prevent a division if it were raised for public-school purposes; it would prevent a diversion, and, as I may wish to make a remark or two on this as I proceed, I will read the substitute. The first clause is the same as that which passed the House:

No State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof—

"Now follow the distinctive changes—

nor shall Congress nor any State raise by taxation, donate, or appropriate any money or property for the support of any church or religious society, nor

for the support or in aid of any theological school or seminary, or of any school or seminary teaching the peculiar religious doctrines or subject in any respect to the control or direction of any church, religious society, sect, or denomination. And no special or denominational system of religion or religious belief shall in any State or Territory or in the District of Columbia constitute any part of the course of study or instruction in any school or institution of learning supported wholly or in part by taxation or by the donation of any money or property by any State or by the United States.

"This substitute, as I have said, covers the entire ground. It takes up the poisonous tree by the root, while the resolution sent us by the House cuts off but a minor and unimportant branch. I will send the substitute to the Chair and ask to have it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with the resolution of the House."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "I wish to express my surprise at the reading of this resolution as it has come to us. It is very clear that you can drive an omnibus through it. All it provides is that a fund raised for the benefit of the public schools already dedicated and set apart for that purpose cannot be diverted to a sectarian school; but it does not prohibit a State from appropriating money out of its general Treasury that was not raised for school purposes for the support of sectarian schools; and it does not prevent a State from levying an original tax for the support of sectarian schools. It simply protects a school-fund raised as a general school-fund dedicated for that purpose from being afterward diverted to sectarian schools, and leaves every State free to make an appropriation out of the general Treasury, out of moneys raised for all purposes, to the support of sectarian schools or even to create a special tax for that purpose. It is competent, therefore, for any State to appropriate money out of the general Treasury of that State for the support of Catholic schools or Protestant schools, or to levy a tax directly upon the people for that purpose. This amendment would not interfere with any legislation of that kind. I hope it will be properly amended and sent back to the other House in time to be passed, so that it may go before the States next winter."

The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with the various amendments proposed.

On August 11th the Committee on the Judiciary reported an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause of the joint resolution, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XVI.—No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under any State. No public property and no public revenue of, nor any loan of credit by or under the authority of, the United States, or any State, Territory, District, or municipal corporation, shall be appropriated to or made or used for the support of any school, educational or other institution under the control of any religious or anti-religious sect, organization, or denomination, or wherein the particular creed or tenets of any religious or anti-religious sect, organization, or denomination shall be taught. And no such particular creed or tenets shall be read or taught in any school or institution supported in whole or in part by such revenue or loan of credit; and no such appropriation or loan of credit shall be made to any religious or anti-religious sect, organization, or denomination, or to promote its interests or tenets. This article shall not be construed to prohibit the reading of the Bible in any school or institution; and it shall not have the effect to impair rights of property already vested.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to provide for the prevention and punishment of violations of this article.

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is on the amendment reported by the Committee on the Judiciary as a substitute for the House resolution."

Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, said: "The amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee is an altogether different affair from that the people have asked for or the press discussed. It opens, if adopted, many grave questions, good enough for the welfare of the legal profession, but bad enough for the body-politic. It will leave in doubt much that is now deemed settled, and, as it seems to me from the hasty perusal I have been able to give to the paper to-day, instead of disposing of a vexed question, taking it out of politics and contention, its main result, if it is not its object, will be to arouse anew, and unnecessarily, an element of discord.

"I can take no part in any such legislation, save to attempt to prevent it. I have labored hard all the session to have an amendment passed substantially like that sent to us from the House. It is reasonable in character, acceptable to most men of all creeds and denominations, has no latent purpose to excite, no new scheme to add to the already dangerous powers of Congress, and, as is believed by most men, would prove a just and peaceful settlement.

"For the House amendment I shall steadily vote; for all alterations of that proposition I shall vote against, as I believe most of the true friends of education should. The adoption of the House amendment concludes congressional action and relegates final action to the States."

The result was announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Spencer, Wadleigh, and West—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, and Stevenson—15.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Barnum, Bayard,

Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Clayton, Conover, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Hamlin, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, McDonald, Merrimon, Morton, Robinson, Saulsbury, Sharon, Sherman, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers, and Wright—29.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole was concurred in.

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is on ordering the amendment to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read the third time."

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 15; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Spencer, Wadleigh, and West—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, and Stevenson—15.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Barnum, Bayard, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Clayton, Conover, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Hamlin, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, McDonald, Merrimon, Morton, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sharon, Sherman, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers, and Wright—29.

So the amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

On August 14th the resolution was taken up for the final passage.

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is on the passage of the resolution upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered."

Mr. Kernan, of New York, said: "Mr. President, the Senate, by a majority vote, has substituted the article reported by the Judiciary Committee for the article proposed and passed in the House of Representatives and sent here.

"That was the proposed article which had been brought to the attention of the public many months ago by a gentleman of distinction (Mr. Blaine) in the party with which he acted, and very well known to the country; and I believe that it met with no considerable opposition in any quarter. It declares that money raised in a State by taxation for the support of public schools or derived from any public fund therefor, or any public lands devoted thereto, shall not be under the control of any religious sect or denomination, nor shall any money so raised be divided among the sects or religious denominations. Were this before the Senate I would support it.

"I should be opposed, if the people of a State were entirely of one denomination, and that the one to which I belong, to placing money raised for the support of public schools under the control of that religious denomination.

"But there has been another article proposed here and adopted by a majority of the Senate; and as I wish to call the attention of the Senate to this proposed article, I cannot, with my views of what is wise either for the Federal Government or for the people of the respective States, vote for this proposed article. I ask the attention of Senators to the leading principle or idea which the wise men who framed the Constitution of the United States followed in framing it. It was that the Federal Government, which was to be the Government, and to act for the people of all the States, should have those powers which were essential to action by that Government on subjects as to which the people of all the States had a common, general, national interest. It was to be a Government with power to make treaties with foreign countries, to provide for the general defense, to furnish a currency, to regulate commerce, and to have jurisdiction over other matters of like character, in which all the States had a common, general interest, and upon which the people of the several States could not properly act. The framers of the Constitution believed also that it was wiser and better that the people of the several States should reserve to themselves and exercise all those powers of government which related to home rights, if I may use that term, to the internal affairs of the State, to the regulating of the domestic relations, to the title to property, the modes in which it could be transferred; in a word, that the people of each State should have the exclusive power to manage their local and internal affairs as they thought best for their own happiness and prosperity. I think all experience shows how wise this was and is.

"It was and is wise in reference to the perpetuity and strength of the Federal Government, which extends over a very wide section of country, over communities living in different States and having different views as to their local matters and State governments. The Federal Government will be strong and the people contented while the people of each State manage their own local affairs, and the Federal Government in its action is restricted to general national affairs. But when in reference to these local affairs of a State, these home matters, the representatives from Massachusetts or New York have a voice as to what shall be done in California as to local State matters, the people of Ohio shall have a voice in the local affairs of Missouri, we can readily see that there will not be as much contentment, and I do not believe there would be as much of good government and prosperity, as if the people of each State managed these local affairs for themselves. It makes the Federal Government strong to leave local affairs to the people of the State, because the people of different States then do not come in conflict in the Halls of Congress as to local government and policy, in regard to which they may have very different interests and views. The founders of the Federal Government had the wis-

dom to perceive the advantage of leaving to the people of each State the control and management of their local State matters.

"Believing this to be wise, believing that nothing but evil will grow out of allowing the Representatives of one State to have a voice as to the local affairs of another, I have believed, and all my teaching and experience confirm me, that we should have power in the Federal Government only over those matters as to which the people of all the States have a common, general interest, and as to which the people of a State could not act for themselves.

"Now, Mr. President, in my judgment this wise principle which has worked so well in the past is violated by the proposed amendment reported to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee, and which is now under consideration."

Mr. Morton: "I should like to ask the Senator this question, whether the amendment as it came from the House does not violate the principle for which he is contending?"

Mr. Kernan: "I answer with entire frankness that to some extent it does."

Mr. Edmunds: "It does to every extent as far as it goes."

Mr. Kernan: "I will answer frankly that I believe that the matter of educating children may be wisely left to the people of each State. I believe that it is a home right; I believe that it will be exercised best in that way. I believe that our experience shows that there is no serious difficulty in its being exercised wisely and well by the people of each State for themselves. But I recognize that moneys raised to support common public schools are a fund to support a system which pervades the Union; this system is regarded with great interest by a large portion of our people; and it is a single subject. Inasmuch as there was danger that sectarian dissensions would arise in regard to the common-school moneys, inasmuch as it was asserted that efforts were being made to divide these moneys between the religious denominations, and there was great danger that the subject of the common schools would be made a political question, and sectarian prejudices aroused as an element in political contests, I was willing to adopt the Blaine amendment, in the hope and belief that it would quiet these groundless fears as to the common schools, and avert the evils which spring from religious prejudices.

"Therefore I say that while I believe it is wiser and better to leave the people of each State free to maintain their schools as they see fit, and I do not believe there will be any diversion of money raised for the support of common schools to other purposes, especially as in many State constitutions, as in that of New York, there are provisions which forbid the application of money raised for common schools to any other object: yet if it would allay that which I regard as the greatest evil that ever comes among a community, strife and bitterness in reference to religious creed, I was willing to vote for the Blaine amendment, although, as the Senator from Indiana says, it is against the principles I believe to be wise. But I consider the proposed amendment now before the Senate as going far beyond that proposed by Mr. Blaine; and in my judgment, instead of allaying strife and dissension, it will increase them and bring evil to our schools, to our institutions, and to the people of our country."

Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, said: "Mr. President, Protestant though I am, and sprung from ancestors who belonged to the straitest sect of Irish Presbyterians, and imbibing the prejudices which I must confess attach to such surroundings, nevertheless I fail not to remember that I was born in a State colonized by Roman Catholics, in whose soil the banner of religious toleration was first planted on this American Continent. For the obtension of religious as well as civil liberty the Roman Catholics of Maryland, represented by the patriotic Carroll of Carrollton, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors in the Revolutionary struggle. Should I, as a representative of Maryland, vote for this amendment, I should deem myself faithless to the spirit of the history of my native State. In my judgment the danger is not present which this article, proposed in response to an ephemeral popular demand, is designed to avert; and it seems to me, to use plain words, nearly an accusation against a large body of fellow-citizens as loyal to republican liberty as we proclaim ourselves to be."

Mr. Edmunds: "Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?"

Mr. Whyte: "I am going to speak but three minutes by the watch, and I beg my friends not to interrupt me. I will yield, however, for a question if the Senator desires to put one."

Mr. Edmunds: "The question I wished to ask was precisely in point to what the Senator was saying, that there was no present danger of the kind to which he alludes, whether he had read the mandate ordinarily called the encyclical letter and the syllabus of errors promulgated by the holy Pontiff in 1864 on this very subject?"

Mr. Whyte: "Yes; but 1864 is not 1876 by a long shot."

Mr. Edmunds: "It lacks twelve years of it."

Mr. Whyte: "And a good many things which people did in 1864 they do not do to-day, I am happy to add."

Mr. Edmunds: "Does the Senator mean to say that he understands that the principles or declarations of this letter have been changed, or withdrawn, or modified?"

Mr. Whyte: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Edmunds: "I should like to see the proof of it."

Mr. Whyte: "Has the Senator read Archbishop Purcell's recent letter on this very subject?"

Mr. Edmunds: "Archbishop Purcell is not the Pope."

Mr. Whyte: "But Archbishop Purcell, I suppose, would not speak in opposition to the desires of the Pope—"

Mr. Edmunds: "I do not know."

Mr. Whyte: "Any more than some gentlemen here speak in opposition to the will of the Republican party.

"I was about to say that the first amendment to the Constitution prevents the establishment of religion by congressional enactment; it prohibits the interference of Congress with the free exercise thereof, and leaves the whole power for the propagation of it with the States exclusively; and so far as I am concerned I propose to leave it there also.

"Called away from this Chamber, Mr. President, to discharge other duties for my State, and fearing that I may be absent when the vote on this amendment is taken, I desire thus publicly to record my opposition to the passage of any such amendment, whether coming from the House of Representatives or emanating from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate."

Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, said: "Mr. President, I have already once called attention to the resolution as it came from the House. That resolution proposed to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to prevent any moneys raised for public schools, or lands dedicated for public-school purposes, from being under the control of any religious sect or denomination, or from being divided among them, and that is all there is of it. It did not propose to prohibit any State or the United States from raising any amount of money by taxation, or from voting any amount of property for the support of any religious sect or denomination, or for any sectarian or denominational school, but the diversion of money already raised for public schools or the diversion of property already dedicated to the support of public schools is in the most solemn manner by this resolution of the House declared by the House and every man who voted for it a great public evil; not only an evil, but an evil of such magnitude and of such imminence as to call for a constitutional prohibition. Such is the clear declaration which the House have made to us, and every man who voted for that resolution has made to us, of the evil to be guarded against. What is this evil? In what does the evil consist? Certainly it is no greater evil to do this wrong, for the resolution admits it to be a wrong, indirectly than it would be to do it directly. What, then, is the evil, and what are the principles which would be violated without this constitutional provision? I take it to be this: In a country situated like ours, where the conscience is left free, where religious toleration is universal, where the people are divided into a great number of churches and sects, with a very large proportion, if not a majority, of the population belonging to no church or sect, and where our public schools could never be maintained unless placed upon a footing of substantial equality among all people who may choose to send to them, it would be wrong to raise money by taxation or to appropriate property belonging to the whole people for the support of any one of those denominations. That I take it is the real principle upon which it becomes wrong to do this very thing which the House proposes to prohibit. The principles, it will be seen, therefore, are much broader than the resolution; and what has been an enigma to me is that those who can go so far as to admit the evil stop so far short of a remedy.

"Now, Mr. President, is the thing itself any worse when done indirectly, by first raising the money or devoting the property to public schools and then dividing it among the various sects for the support of their sectarian schools, than if the same result were accomplished directly by raising the tax or appropriating the money or property directly for the purpose of supporting the same sectarian or denominational schools? If there be any difference, is not the latter the more obvious and manifest, and the one which would naturally first occur to the mind of any man seeking by a constitutional amendment to provide a remedy? What would be thought of the law-makers who should provide carefully for the punishment of aiders and abettors in a crime, but leave the principal offenders to go free and unpunished? Able and honest minds, in attempting to provide an enactment against a direct wrong, or one committed by direct means, do sometimes from a failure to foresee the various methods by which the same wrong may be indirectly committed fail to make sufficient provision against it when committed by indirect means. But this is the most notable instance which has ever come under my observation where the author of an important prohibitory provision has so clearly seen and provided against the wrong when attempted *indirectly* and has yet been utterly oblivious of, and made no provision against, the same wrong when done or attempted *directly*. But such is the fact. While this resolution prohibits the division among sects or for sectarian schools of any money first raised by taxation for or property which may have been devoted to *public* schools, it leaves both the national and State governments at perfect liberty to raise by taxation any amount of money and to appropriate any amount of money or property *directly* to or for the use of any such religious sects or denominations and for any schools or institutions under their control or direction, though the main or entire purpose of such schools may be instruction in and the propagation of the peculiar denominational or sectarian system of religion or religious belief or catechism of such sect or denomination. It does not prohibit even the diversion or division to or among such sects or sectarian schools of any money or pub-

lic property unless raised by taxation for or devoted to *public* schools. Now we all know that as a general thing and in most of the States the various church or denominational schools are private schools and not properly included under the designation of 'public schools' at all.

"But, Mr. President, believing that neither any church nor any denominational school should be supported or aided by taxation or by appropriation of public property, I have from my youth up steadily advocated this view. It is a principle essential to the success of any system of public education in this country, and is, or at least should be, far above all mere party politics, and I am as intensely desirous as any man can be to place it entirely beyond and outside of the field of party politics, where it may always be safe, whatever party may be in power. This is a favorable time to accomplish this desirable end, and I hope we shall avail ourselves of it and ward off at once and forever all the threatened dangers to arise from the violation of this great principle. All this will be accomplished if the resolution reported by the committee shall pass and become a part of the Federal Constitution."

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "Mr. President, I was one of the Committee on the Judiciary who did not concur in this amendment. I should not have voted for it if I had been present in the Chamber when it was adopted. I have seen no necessity for it. While I impugn no man's motives here, a religious discussion, appealing to passions which do not in my judgment belong to a deliberative body, at the end of a long session of Congress, seems to be out of taste, and to be accompanied by no practical good.

"I am not a Catholic; I am a Protestant from head to foot; but I will tell the honorable Senator from Vermont what the doctrine of the Democratic party is on this subject. Long before this Constitution was formed, Mr. Jefferson, who more than any other man deserves the credit of being the father of the Democratic party, was the author of that act of religious freedom in the State of Virginia, adopted in 1785. He would have indorsed all that the Senator from Vermont has said, but he would have accomplished it by a different mode. Friend as he was of religious freedom, he would never have consented that the States which brought the Constitution into existence, upon whose sovereignty this instrument rests, which keep it within its expressly limited powers, should be degraded and that the Government of the United States, a Government of limited authority, the mere agent of the States with prescribed powers, should undertake to take possession of their schools and of their religion; and had the speech of the honorable Senator from Vermont been uttered before Mr. Jefferson, he would have told him that he did not know what free government was.

"No, sir; this power is not in the Federal Government. Kentucky does not want New England and other States to dictate to her what her schools shall be or what her taxes shall be, and least of all what her religion shall be; and whenever any religious denomination undertakes to interfere with this great right of religious freedom the free people of every State will find themselves potential enough and willing enough and able enough to crush it. There is our safety. But when you undertake to bring to the Federal Government the power of making the States hewers of wood and drawers of water you destroy the whole foundation-stone upon which this Government was reared and upon which only it can be preserved.

"No man can mistake the object of this debate. We all see where it tends. But I hope the great issues of this campaign will not be covered up, however, in such system as this, of in this nineteenth century attempting to go to the Pope of Rome to scare the people of the free thirty-seven States of this confederacy that they cannot manage their schools and their religion and their various instrumentalities within their States, and which was reserved to themselves when the Constitution was formed of managing in their own way."

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is on the passage of the resolution."

The result was announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Spencer, Wadleigh, and West—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, and Stevenson—16.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Barnum, Bayard, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Conover, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Merrimon, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sharon, Sherman, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers, and Wright—27.

The President *pro tempore:* "Two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted to agree to the resolution, the same is not passed."

In the House, on August 10th, Mr. Lord, of New York, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The right of suffrage prescribed by the constitutions of the several States is subject to the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

"ARTICLE XV., *Section* 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"*Sec.* 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas the exercise of the right of suffrage so prescribed and regulated should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States and the several States and the citizens thereof; and whereas it is asserted that the exercise of the right

of suffrage is in some of the States, notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the contrary, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation, and violence, so that in such cases the object of the amendment is defeated; and whereas all citizens, without distinction of race, or class, or color, are entitled to the protection conferred by such article: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage in any State, should meet with certain, condign, and effectual punishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred or that may hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon the other, the prompt prosecution and punishment of the criminal or criminals in any court having jurisdiction is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by fine or imprisonment or one demanding the penalty of death.

Mr. Lord: "I move the adoption of that resolution."

Mr. Kasson: "I second the motion."

The Speaker *pro tempore:* "The question is on seconding the demand for the previous question on the resolution submitted by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Lord)."

The House divided; and the tellers reported —yeas 133, nays 18.

So the previous question was seconded.

The main question was then ordered to be put.

The Speaker *pro tempore:* "The question must first be taken upon the resolution and then the preamble."

The question was taken on agreeing to the resolution, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, George A. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Jr., John H. Baker, William H. Baker, Ballou, Banks, Banning, Beebe, Blair, Boone, Bradford, Bradley, Bright, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Burleigh, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, Cannon, Caswell, Cate, John B. Clarke of Kentucky, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Conger, Cook, Cox, Crounse, Cutler, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Davy, Dibrell, Durand, Durham, Eames, Eden, Egbert, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Finley, Forney, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gause, Goodin, Gunter, Hale, Andrew H. Hamilton, Hancock, Hardenbergh, Benjamin W. Harris, John T. Harris, Hartzell, Haymond, Henderson, Hereford, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hoar, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Hunton, Hurd, Hurlbut, Hyman, Thomas L. Jones, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kimball, King, Franklin Landers, Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Luttrell, Lynch, Lynde, Magoon, Maish, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, McFarland, McMahon, Metcalfe, Miller, Monroe, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Nash, New, Norton, Odell, Packer, Payne, Pierce, Piper, Poppleton, Potter, Pratt, Rainey, Rea, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Miles Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Savage, Scales, Schleicher, Sheakley, Singleton, Sinnickson, Slemons, A. Herr Smith, William E. Smith, Spencer, Springer, Strait, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Tarbox, Terry, Thomas, Thompson, Thornburgh, Washington Townsend, Tufts, Turney, Van Vorhes, John L. Vance, Robert B. Vance, Waddell, Wait, Erastus Wells, Whiting, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Willard, Alpheus S. Williams, James Williams, James D. Williams, Jeremiah N. Williams, William B. Williams, Willis, Wilshire, James Wilson, and Yeates —174.

NAYS—Messrs. Bland and Reagan—2.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Bass, Bell, Blackburn, Bliss, Blount, John Young Brown, Buckner, Samuel D. Burchard, William P. Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Cason, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Collins, Cowan, Crapo, Culberson, De Bolt, Denison, Dobbins, Douglas, Dunnell, Ellis, Ely, Fuller, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Robert Hamilton, Haralson, Henry R. Harris, Harrison, Hartridge, Hatcher, Hathorn, Hays, Hendee, Henkle, Abram S. Hewitt, Hill, Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Jenks, Frank Jones, Kelley, Knott, Lamar, George M. Landers, Leavenworth, Le Moyne, Mackey, Meade, Milliken, Mills, Money, Neal, O'Brien, Oliver, O'Neill, Page, Phelps, John F. Philips, William A. Phillips, Plaisted, Platt, Powell, Purman, Randall, Sobieski Ross, Sayler, Schumaker, Seelye, Smalls, Southard, Sparks, Stowell, Swann, Teese, Throckmorton, Martin I. Townsend, Tucker, Waldron, Charles C. B. Walker, Gilbert C. Walker, Alexander S. Wallace, John W. Wallace, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warren, G. Wiley Wells, Wheeler, White, Whitehouse, Wike, Andrew Williams, Charles G. Williams, Benjamin Wilson, Alan Wood, Jr., Fernando Wood, Woodburn, Woodworth, and Young—109.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The question was taken on agreeing to the preamble, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, John H. Bagley, Jr., William H. Baker, Ballou, Banks, Banning, Blair, Boone, Bradley, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Burleigh, Cannon, Caswell, Cate, Conger, Crounse, Cutler, Danford, Davis, Davy, Durand, Eames, Eden, Egbert, Evans, Finley, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Goodin, Gunter, Hale, Andrew H. Hamilton, Haneock, Hardenbergh, Benjamin W. Harris, Hartzell, Haymond, Henderson, Hoar, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Hurlbut, Hyman, Thomas L. Jones, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kimball, King, Franklin Landers, Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Lord, Luttrell, Lynch, Lynde, Magoon, Maish, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, McFarland, McMahon, Metcalfe, Miller, Monroe, Morgan, Nash, New, Norton, Packer, Payne, Pierce, Potter, Pratt, Rainey, Rea, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Riddle, John Robbins, Robinson, Rusk, Sampson, Savage, Singleton, Sinnickson, Slemons, A. Herr Smith, William E. Smith, Spencer, Springer, Strait, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Thompson, Thornburgh, Washington Townsend, Tufts, Turney, Van Vorhes, Robert B. Vance, Wait, White, Whiting, Witthorne, Wigginton, Willard, Alpheus S. Williams, James Williams, William B. Williams, Willis, James Wilson, and Yeates—125.

NAYS—Messrs. Bland, Bradford, Bright, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, John B. Clarke of Kentucky, Clymer, Cook, Dibrell, Durham, Felton, Forney, Franklin, Hereford, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hunton, Hurd, Lewis, Mutchler, Piper, Poppleton, Reagan, Rice, William M. Robbins, Tarbox, Terry, Thomas, Throckmorton, John L. Vance, Waddell, and Jeremiah N. Williams—31.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, George A. Bagley, John H. Baker, Bass, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Bliss, Blount, John Young Brown, Buckner, Samuel D. Burchard, William P. Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Cason, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Cochrane, Collins, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Culberson, Darrall, De Bolt, Denison, Dobbins, Douglas, Dunnell, Ellis, Ely, Faulkner, Fuller, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Robert Hamilton, Haralson, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hartridge, Hatcher, Hathorn, Hays, Hendee, Henkle, Abram S. Hewitt, Hill, Hoge, Holman, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Jenks, Frank Jones, Kelley, Knott, Lamar, George M. Landers, Leavenworth, Le Moyne, Levy, Mackey, Meade, Milliken, Mills, Money, Morrison, Neal, O'Brien,

Odell, Oliver, O'Neill, Page, Phelps, John F. Philips, William A. Phillips, Plaisted, Platt, Powell, Putman, Randall, Roberts, Miles Ross, Sobieski Ross, Sayler, Scales, Schleicher, Schumaker, Seelye, Sheakley, Smalls, Southard, Sparks, Stowell, Swann, Teese, Martin I. Townsend, Tucker, Waldron, Charles C. B. Walker, Gilbert C. Walker, Alexander S. Wallace, John W. Wallace, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Erastus Wells, G. Wiley Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Wike, Andrew Williams, Charles G. Williams, James D. Williams, Wilshire, Benjamin Wilson, Alan Wood, Jr., Fernando Wood, Woodburn, Woodworth, and Young—119.

So the preamble was adopted.

In the House, on January 10th, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and proceed to consider the bill on the Speaker's table known as the amnesty bill.

The Speaker: "The Clerk will read the bill."

The bill, entitled "A bill to remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States," was read. It proposes (two-thirds of each House concurring) in its first section to remove all the disabilities imposed and remaining upon any person by virtue of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and relieves therefrom forever each and every person.

It provides in its second section that whenever any person from whom disabilities are removed by this act shall be elected or appointed to any post or office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States, he shall take the oath prescribed by section 1757 of title 19 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or such other official oath as may be hereafter prescribed in such cases by any future act of Congress.

The Speaker: "The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) that the rules be suspended, that the House may proceed to the consideration of the amnesty bill."

The question being taken, the rules were suspended (two-thirds voting in the affirmative).

Mr. Randall: "I now demand the previous question."

The question being taken on seconding the demand for the previous question,

The House divided; and the tellers reported —yeas 159, nays 95. So the previous question was seconded.

The Speaker: "The question before the House is, 'Shall the main question be now put?'"

The question was then taken upon ordering the main question; and there were—yeas 164, nays 100, not voting 27.

So the main question was ordered.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 175, nays 97, not voting 18.

The Speaker: "Two-thirds not having voted in favor of the bill, it is rejected."

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, said: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to a privileged question. I move to reconsider the vote which has just been declared. I propose to debate that motion, and now give notice that if the motion to reconsider is agreed to it is my intention to offer the amendment which has been read several times. I will not delay the House to have it read again.

"Every time the question of amnesty has been brought before the House by a gentleman on that side for the last two Congresses, it has been done with a certain flourish of magnanimity which is an imputation on this side of the House, as though the Republican party which has been in charge of the Government for the last twelve or fourteen years had been bigoted, narrow, and illiberal, and as though certain very worthy and deserving gentlemen in the Southern States were ground down to-day under a great tyranny and oppression, from which the hard-heartedness of this side of the House cannot possibly be prevailed upon to relieve them.

"If I may anticipate as much wisdom as ought to characterize that side of the House, this may be the last time that amnesty will be discussed in the American Congress. I therefore desire, and under the rules of the House, with no thanks to that side for the privilege, to place on record just what the Republican party has done in this matter. I wish to place it there as an imperishable record of liberality, and large-mindedness, and magnanimity, and mercy, far beyond any that has ever been shown before in the world's history by conqueror to conquered.

"With the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) I entered this Congress in the midst of the hot flame of war, when the Union was rocking to its foundations, and no man knew whether we were to have a country or not. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have been surprised when he and I were novices in the Thirty-eighth Congress, if he could have foreseen, before our joint service ended, we should have seen sixty-one gentlemen, then in arms against us, admitted to equal privileges with ourselves, and all by the grace and magnanimity of the Republican party. When the war ended, according to the universal usage of nations, the Government, then under the exclusive control of the Republican party, had the right to determine what should be the political status of the people who had been defeated in war. Did we inaugurate any measures of persecution? Did we set forth on a career of bloodshed and vengeance? Did we take property? Did we prohibit any man all his civil rights? Did we take from him the right he enjoys to-day, to vote?

"Not at all. But, instead of a general and sweeping condemnation, the Republican party placed in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution only this exclusion; after considering the whole subject, it ended in simply coming down to this:

That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"It has been variously estimated that this section at the time of its original insertion in the Constitution included somewhere from fourteen to thirty thousand persons; as nearly as I can gather together the facts of the case, it included about eighteen thousand men in the South. It let go every man of the hundreds of thousands—or millions if you please—who had been engaged in the attempt to destroy this Government, and only held those under disability who, in addition to revolting, had violated a special, and peculiar, and personal oath to support the Constitution of the United States. It was limited to that.

"Well, that disability was hardly placed upon the South until we began in this Hall and in the other wing of the Capitol, when there were more than two-thirds Republicans in both branches, to remit it, and the very first bill took that disability off from 1,578 citizens of the South; and the next bill took it off from 3,526 gentlemen—by wholesale. Many of the gentlemen on this floor came in for grace and amnesty in those two bills. After these bills specifying individuals had passed, and others, of smaller numbers, which I will not recount, the Congress of the United States in 1872, by two-thirds of both branches, still being two-thirds Republican, passed this general law:

That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of Departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

"Since that act passed a very considerable number of the gentlemen which it still left under disability have been relieved specially, by name, in separate acts. But I believe, Mr. Speaker, in no single instance since the act of May 22, 1872, have the disabilities been taken from any man except upon his respectful petition to the Congress of the United States that they should be removed. And I believe in no instance, except one, have they been refused upon the petition being presented. I believe in no instance, except one, has there been any other than a unanimous vote.

"Now, I find there are widely-varying opinions in regard to the number that are still under disabilities in the South. I have had occasion, by conference with the Department of War and of the Navy, and with the assistance of some records which I have caused to be searched, to be able to state to the House, I believe with more accuracy than it has been stated hitherto, just the number of gentlemen in the South still under disabilities. Those who were officers of the United States Army, educated at its own expense at West Point and who joined the rebellion, and are still included under this act, number, as nearly as the War Department can figure it up, 325; those in the Navy about 295. Those under the other head, Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial service of the United States, heads of Departments, and foreign ministers of the United States, make up a number somewhat more difficult to state accurately, but smaller in the aggregate. The whole sum of the entire list is about—it is probably impossible to state it with entire accuracy, and I do not attempt to do that—is about 750 persons now under disabilities.

"I am very frank to say that in regard to all these gentlemen, save one, I do not know of any reason why amnesty should not be granted to them as it has been to many others of the same class. I am not here to argue against it. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Kasson) suggests "on their application." I am coming to that. But as I have said, seeing in this list, as I have examined it with some care, no gentleman to whom I think there would be any objection, since amnesty has already become so general—and I am not going back of that question to argue it—I am in favor of granting it to them. But in the absence of this respectful form of application, which since May 22, 1872, has become a sort of common law, as preliminary to amnesty, I simply wish to put in that they shall go before a United States court, and in open court, with uplifted hand, swear that they mean to conduct themselves as good citizens of the United States. That is all.

"Now, gentlemen may say that this is a foolish exaction. Possibly it is. But somehow or other I have a prejudice in favor of it. And there are some petty points in it that appeal as well to prejudice as to conviction. For one I do not want to impose citizenship on any gentleman.

"In my amendment, Mr. Speaker, I have excepted Jefferson Davis from its operation. Now, I do not place it on the ground that Mr. Davis was, as he has been commonly called, the head and front of the rebellion, because on that ground I do not think the exception would be tenable. Mr. Davis was just as guilty, no more so, no less so, than thousands of others who have already received the benefit and grace of amnesty. Probably he was far less efficient as an enemy of the United States; probably he was far more useful as a disturber of the councils of the Confederacy than many

who have already received amnesty. It is not because of any particular and special damage that he above others did to the Union, or because he was personally or especially of consequence, that I except him. But I except him on this ground: that he was the author, knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, and willfully, of the gigantic murders and crimes at Andersonville."

A member: "And Libby."

Mr. Blaine: "Libby pales into insignificance before Andersonville. I place it on that ground, and I believe to-day that so rapidly does one event follow on the heels of another in the rapid age in which we live, that even those of us who were contemporaneous with what was transpiring there, and still less those who have grown up since, fail to remember the gigantic crime then committed.

"Sir, since the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) introduced this bill, last month, I have taken occasion to reread some of the historic cruelties of the world. I have read over the details of those atrocious murders of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, which are always mentioned with a thrill of horror throughout Christendom. I have read the details of the massacre of Saint Bartholomew, that stand out in history as one of those atrocities beyond imagination. I have read anew the horrors untold and unimaginable of the Spanish Inquisition. And I here, before God, measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import, declare that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the massacre of Saint Bartholomew, nor the thumb-screws and engines of torture of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville.

"Now, I do not arraign the Southern people for this. God forbid that I should charge any people with sympathizing with such things! There were many evidences of great uneasiness among the Southern people about it; and one of the great crimes of Jefferson Davis was that, besides conniving at and producing that condition of things, he concealed it from the Southern people. He labored not only to conceal it, but to make false statements about it. We have obtained, and have now in the Congressional Library, a complete series of Mr. Davis's messages—the official imprint from Richmond. I have looked over them, and I have here an extract from his message of November 7, 1864, at the very time that these horrors were at their acme. Mark you, when those horrors, of which I have read specimens, were at their extremest verge of desperation, Mr. Davis sends a message to the Confederate Congress at Richmond, in which he says:

> The solicitude of the Government for the relief of our captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement, but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantonly subjected by deprivation of adequate food, clothing, and fuel, which they were not even permitted to purchase from the prison sutler.

"And he adds that the—

> Enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part.

"Now I undertake here to say that there is not a Confederate soldier now living, who has any credit as a man in his community, and who ever was a prisoner in the hands of the Union forces, who will say that he ever was cruelly treated; that he ever was deprived of the same rations that the Union soldiers had—the same food, and the same clothing."

Mr. Cook, of Georgia, said: "Thousands of them say it—thousands of them; men of as high character as any in this House."

Mr. Blaine: "I take issue upon that. There is not one who can substantiate it—not one. As for measures of retaliation, although goaded by this terrific treatment of our friends imprisoned by Mr. Davis, the Senate of the United States specifically refused to pass a resolution of retaliation, as contrary to modern civilization and the first precepts of Christianity. And there was no retaliation attempted or justified. It was refused; and Mr. Davis knew it was refused just as well as I knew it, or any other man, because what took place in Washington, or what took place in Richmond, was known on either side of the line within a day or two thereafter.

"Mr. Speaker, this is not a proposition to punish Jefferson Davis. There is nobody attempting that. I will very frankly say, I myself thought the indictment of Mr. Davis at Richmond, under the Administration of Mr. Johnson, was a weak attempt, for he was indicted only for that of which he was guilty in common with all others who went into the Confederate movement. Therefore, there was no particular reason for it. But I will undertake to say this, and, as it may be considered an extreme speech, I want to say it with great deliberation, that there is not a government, a civilized government on the face of the globe—I am very sure there is not a European government—that would not have arrested Mr. Davis, and when they had him in their power would not have tried him for maltreatment of the prisoners of war, and shot him within thirty days. France, Russia, England, Germany, Austria, any one of them would have done it. The poor victim Wirz deserved his death for brutal treatment and murder of many victims, but I always thought it was a weak movement on the part of our Government to allow Jefferson Davis to go at large and hang Wirz. I confess I do. Wirz was nothing in the world but a mere subordinate, a tool, and there was no special reason for singling him out for death. I do not say he did not deserve it—he did richly, amply, fully. He deserved no mercy, but at the same time, as I have often said, it seemed like skipping over the president, superintendent, and board of directors in the case of a great railroad accident, and hanging the brakeman of the rear-car.

"There is no proposition here to punish Jefferson Davis. Nobody is seeking to do it. That time has gone by. The statute of limitations, common feelings of humanity, will supervene for his benefit. But what you ask us to do is, to declare, by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of Congress, that we consider Mr. Davis worthy to fill the highest offices in the United States if he can get a constituency to indorse him. He is a voter; he can buy, and he can sell; he can go, and he can come. He is as free as any man in the United States. There is a large list of subordinate offices to which he is eligible. This bill proposes, in view of that record, that Mr. Davis, by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and a two-thirds vote of the House, be declared eligible and worthy to fill any office up to the presidency of the United States. For one, upon full deliberation, I will not do it.

"One word more, Mr. Speaker, in the way of detail, which I omitted. It has often been said, in mitigation of Jefferson Davis in the Andersonville matter, that the men who died there in such large numbers (I think the victims were about 15,000) fell prey to an epidemic, and died of a disease which could not be averted. The record shows that out of 35,000 men about 33 per cent. died, that is, one in three, while of the soldiers encamped near by to take care and guard them only one man in 400 died; that is, within half a mile only, one in 400 died.

"As to the general question of amnesty, Mr. Speaker, as I have already said, it is too late to debate it. It has gone by. Whether it has in all respects been wise, or whether it has been unwise, I would not detain the House here to discuss. Even if I had a strong conviction upon that question, I do not know that it would be productive of any great good to enunciate it; but, at the same time, it is a very singular spectacle that the Republican party, in possession of the entire Government, have deliberately called back into public power the leading men of the South, every one of whom turns up its bitter and relentless and malignant foe; and to-day, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the very men who have received this amnesty are as busy as they can be in consolidating into one compact political organization the old slave States, just as they were before the war. We see the banner held out blazoned again with the inscription that, with the united South, and a very few votes from the North, this country can be governed. I want the people to understand that is precisely the movement; that that is the animus and the intent. I do not think offering amnesty to the seven hundred and fifty men who are now without it will hasten or retard that movement. I do not think the granting of amnesty to Mr. Davis will hasten or retard it, or that refusing it will do either.

"I hear it said, 'We will lift Mr. Davis again into great consequence by refusing amnesty.' That is not for me to consider; I only see before me, when his name is presented, a man who by a wink of his eye, by a wave of his hand, by a nod of his head, could have stopped the atrocity of Andersonville. Some of us had kinsmen there, most of us had friends there, all of us had countrymen there, and in the name of those kinsmen, friends, and countrymen, I here protest, and shall with my vote protest, against their calling back and crowning with the honors of full American citizenship the man who organized that murder."

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said: "Mr. Speaker, I voted for the bill of my colleague (Mr. Randall), and not to have done so would have shown me false to cherished and often-expressed convictions. I appreciate my temerity in dissenting from my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Blaine), and in attempting to temper the influence of his fervid, eloquent, and magnetic speech, and the terrible array of facts with which it was charged. Yet, sir, I feel it due to myself and to the Republican party to appeal to my friends on this side of the House to vote for amnesty, general and unqualified. My life as a member of this House is a little longer than that of my distinguished friend. I was here throughout the war. Abraham Lincoln's summons brought me here to the extra session of July 4, 1861, which was convened for the purpose of providing means for the preservation of the Union; and while the war lasted I voted for the most urgent and the harshest measures as in my judgment those characterized by the highest degree of benevolence. Nothing is so cruel as protracted and slow-wasting war.

"The report from which the eloquent gentleman from Maine read the terrible story of the horrors of Andersonville was made in 1867. The Government knew then all that he has recited to-day in order to harrow our feelings and sway our judgment. Jefferson Davis was its prisoner. I do not remember just how long he was held in confinement. Then he was bailed, Horace Greeley and other men like him in the North being his bondsmen, and amply responsible for his production for trial at any time. If he were guilty of crime beyond all others, why was he not tried? When Wirz was tried and executed, the Government that sentenced and executed him knew this whole story of Jefferson Davis's relation to his crimes. Why did they not try him then? Shall we Republicans to-day reflect, by an implied vote of censure, upon those who have administered the Government through all the intervening years, from the close of the rebellion until now, by attempting to punish him for that which they, day by day, week by week, month by month, and year by year, have condoned? Do not let this country convey to foreigners the idea that any one man within the broad limit of our country, any one man among the forty millions of our people, is so powerful for evil that we dare not grant him amnesty. The gen-

tleman says that that is not the reason why he would except him. Why, the story he read came to us all almost as news. Many of us had not heard it, and those who had, had forgotten it. The incidents so shocking to humanity had passed into oblivion.

"How, then, can you expect foreigners, who never before heard of these revolting details, to understand your subtile motive? And if they were spread before them they would say, 'How illogical to have let a man who had caused such crimes to be perpetrated enjoy immunity for ten years, and now to constructively punish him for them!' They would all believe that the chief of the Confederacy was deemed so powerful for evil that the American Government dared not formally invest him with rights which he had forfeited in common with the entire white population of the South, and which it had practically restored to him by the force of the reasons which underlie statutes of limitations; knowing that the second officer of the Confederacy can be here and be honored Congress after Congress with the right to select his seat before the drawing for seats is begun, they would believe that this other man is believed to possess such power for evil, is so satanic in his power—and when I use that word I accept it as representing the one power which all the world regards as able to compete in evil with Omnipotence itself—for if his power be not of that kind, then we may well admit him. To thus distinguish Jefferson Davis is to honor him overmuch."

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, said: "Mr. Speaker, nothing could have been further from the desires and purposes of those who with me represent immediately the section of country which on yesterday was put upon trial, than to reopen this discussion of the events of our unhappy past. We had well hoped that the country had suffered long enough from feuds, from strife, and from inflamed passions, and we came here, sir, with a patriotic purpose, to remember nothing but the country and the whole country, and, turning our backs upon all the horrors of the past, to look with all earnestness to find glories for the future.

"The gentleman who is the acknowledged leader of the Republican party on this floor, who is the aspiring leader of the Republican party of this country, representing most manifestly the wishes of many of his associates—not all—has willed otherwise. They seem determined that the wounds which were healing shall be reopened, that the passions which were hushing shall be reinflamed. Sir, I wish this House to understand that we do not reciprocate either the purpose or the manifest desire of the gentlemen on the other side, and while we feel it our imperative duty to vindicate the truth of history as regards the section which we represent, feeling that it is a portion of this common country, we do not intend to say anything calculated to aid the gentlemen in their work of crimination and recrimination, and of keeping up the war by politicians after brave men have said the war shall end. The gentleman from Maine on yesterday presented to the country two questions which he manifestly intends to be the fundamental principles of the Republican party, or at least of those who follow him in that party. The first is what he is pleased to term the magnanimity and grace of the Republican party; the second is the brutality of those whom he is pleased to term 'the rebels.' Upon the first question I do not propose to weary the House to-day. If, with the history of the last fifteen years fresh in the memory of this people, the country is prepared to talk about the grace and magnanimity of the Republican party, argument would be wasted. If with masters enslaved, intelligence disfranchised, society disorganized, industry paralyzed, States subverted, Legislatures dispersed by the bayonet, the people can accord to that party the verdict of grace and magnanimity, may God save the future of our country from grace and magnanimity!

"I advance directly to that portion of the gentleman's argument which relates to the question before the House. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) has presented to this House, and he asks it to adopt, a bill on the subject of amnesty which is precisely the same as the bill passed in this House by the gentleman's own party, as I understand it, at the last session of Congress. The gentleman from Maine has moved a reconsideration of the vote by which it was rejected, avowing his purpose to be to offer an amendment. The main purpose of that amendment is to except from the operation of the bill one of the citizens of this country, Mr. Jefferson Davis.

"He alleges two distinct reasons why he asks the House to make that exception. I will state those reasons in the gentleman's own language. First, he says that 'Mr. Davis was the author, knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, and willfully, of the gigantic murder and crime at Andersonville.' That is a grave indictment. He then characterizes in his second position what he calls the horrors of Andersonville. And he says of them:

> And I here, before God, measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import, declare that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the massacre of Saint Bartholomew, nor the thumb-screws and engines of torture of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crimes of Andersonville.

"Sir, he stands before the country with his very fame in peril if he, having made such charges, shall not sustain them. Now, I take up the propositions of the gentleman in their order. I hope no gentleman imagines that I am here to pass in eulogy upon Mr. Davis. The record upon which his fame must rest has been made up, and he and his friends have transmitted that record to the only judge who will give him an impartial judgment—an honest, unimpassioned posterity. In the mean time no

eulogy from me can help him, no censure from the gentleman can damage him, and no act or resolution of this House can affect him. But the charge is that he is a murderer, and a deliberate, willful, guilty, scheming murderer of 'thousands of our fellow-citizens.' Why, sir, knowing the character of the honorable gentleman from Maine, his high reputation, when I heard the charge fall from his lips I thought surely the gentleman had made a recent discovery, and I listened for the evidence to justify that charge. He produced it; and what is it? To my utter amazement, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) has well stated, it is nothing on earth but a report* of a committee of this Congress, made when passions were at their height, and it was known to the gentleman and to the whole country eight years ago.

"Now, I say first in relation to that testimony that it is exclusively *ex parte*. It was taken when the gentleman who is now put upon trial by it before the country was imprisoned and in chains, without a hearing and without an opportunity to be heard. It was taken by enemies. It was taken in the midst of fury and rage. If there is anything in Anglo-Saxon law which ought to be considered sacred, it is the high privilege of an Englishman not to be condemned until he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. But that is not all. The testimony produced by the gentleman is not only *ex parte*, not only exclusively the production of enemies, or at least taken by them and in the midst of passion, but the testimony is mutilated, ingeniously mutilated, palpably mutilated, most adroitly mutilated. Why, sir, one of the main witnesses is Dr. Joseph Jones, a very excellent gentleman, who was called upon to give his testimony in what is called the Wirz trial, and which* is produced before this House and attention called to it by the gentleman. The object of the gentleman was to prove that Mr. Davis knew of these atrocities at Andersonville, and he calls the attention of the House to the report of this committee, and thanks God that it has been taken in time to be put where it can neither be contradicted nor gainsaid, as a perpetual guide to posterity to find out the authors of these crimes.

"One of the most striking and remarkable pieces of evidence in this whole report is found in the report made by Dr. Jones, a surgeon of fine character, and sent to Andersonville by the Confederate authorities to investigate the condition of that prison. That gentleman made his report, and it is brought into this House. What is it? The first point is as to the knowledge of this report going to any of the authorities at Richmond. Here is what Dr. Jones says:

> I had just completed the report, which I placed in the hands of the judge-advocate, under orders from the Government, when the Confederacy went to pieces. That report never was delivered to the surgeon-general, and I was unaware that any one knew of its existence until I received orders from the United States Government to bring it and deliver it to this court in testimony.

"Now, he was ordered by the United States Government, the first time this report ever saw the light, to bring it and deliver it on the trial of Wirz. In accordance with that order he did bring it and deliver it to the judge-advocate-general. And when the report itself, or that which purported to be the report, was presented to him while he was a witness, he discovered that it was mutilated, and he asked permission to state that fact. Hear what he says on that subject:

> I beg leave to make a statement to the court. That portion of my report which has been read is only a small part of the report. The real report contains the excuses which were given by the officers present at Andersonville, which I thought it right to embody with my report. It also contains documents forwarded to Richmond by Dr. White and Dr. Stevenson, and others, in charge of the hospitals. Those documents contained important facts as to the labors of the medical department and their efforts to better the condition of things.

"All that part of the report is suppressed; and with that suppression this magnificent receptacle of truth is filed away in the document-room for the information of posterity!

"The committee ask him:

> Question. Are your conclusions correctly stated in this extract?
> Answer. Part of my conclusions are stated—not the whole. A portion of my conclusions, and also my recommendations, are not stated.
> Q. Well, touching the subject of exchange?
> A. Yes, sir; the general difficulties environing the prisoners and their officers.
> Q. What became of your original report?
> A. This is my original report.

"That is, he had there the extract as far as it went.

> Q. Did you make this extract yourself?

"The committee seem to suspect that he was the man that simply made the extract and brought it before the committee. Now, here is his answer:

> I did not. My original report is in the hands of the judge-advocate. I delivered it into his hands immediately upon my arrival in Washington.

"And this committee of Congress, to which the gentleman refers, absolutely tells us that this mutilated report was the one introduced in evidence against this man Wirz, and it is the one incorporated in this book.

"Now, I want to call attention to another extract from that original report—a part not included in this book. There are a great many such omissions; I have not been able to get all of them.

"Dr. Jones, in his report, is giving an account of the causes of the sickness and mortality at Andersonville, and he says, among other things:

> Surrounded by these depressing agents, the postponement of the general exchange of prisoners, and

* Omitted from the extracts of Mr. Blaine's speech.—ED. ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

the constantly-receding hopes of deliverance through the action of their own Government, depressed their already desponding spirits, and destroyed those mental and moral energies so necessary for a successful struggle against disease and its agents. Homesickness and disappointment, mental depression and distress, attending the daily longing for an apparently-hopeless release, are felt to be as potent agencies in the destruction of these prisoners as the physical causes of actual disease.

"Ah! why that homesickness, that longing, and the distress consequent upon it, and its effect in carrying those poor, brave, unfortunate heroes to death? I will tell this House before I am done.

"Now, sir, there is another fact. Wirz was put on trial, but really Mr. Davis was the man intended to be tried through him. Over one hundred and sixty witnesses were introduced before the military commission. The trial lasted three months. The whole country was under military despotism; citizens labored under duress; and quite a large number of Confederates were seeking to make favor with the powers of the Government. Yet, sir, during those three months, with all the witnesses they could bring to Washington, not one single man ever mentioned the name of Mr. Davis in connection with a single atrocity at Andersonville or elsewhere. The gentleman from Maine, with all his research into all the histories of the Duke of Alva and the massacre of Saint Bartholomew and the Spanish Inquisition, has not been able to frighten up such a witness yet.

"Now, sir, there is a witness on this subject. Wirz was condemned, found guilty, sentenced to be executed; and I have now before me the written statement of his counsel, a Northern man and a Union man. He gave this statement to the country, and it has never been contradicted.

"Hear what this gentleman says:

On the night before the execution of the prisoner Wirz a telegram was sent to the Northern press from this city, stating that Wirz had made important disclosures to General L. C. Baker, the well-known detective, implicating Jefferson Davis, and that the confession would probably be given to the public. On the same evening some parties came to the confessor of Wirz, Rev. Father Boyle, and also to me as his counsel, one of them informing me that a high cabinet officer wished to assure Wirz that if he would implicate Jefferson Davis with the atrocities committed at Andersonville his sentence would be commuted. The messenger requested me to inform Wirz of this. In presence of Father Boyle I told Wirz next morning what had happened.

"Hear the reply:

Captain Wirz simply and quietly replied: "Mr. Schade, you know that I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis. He had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville. I would not become a traitor against him or anybody else, even to save my life."

"Sir, what Wirz, within two hours of his execution, would not say for his life, the gentleman from Maine says to the country to keep himself and his party in power. Christianity is a falsehood, humanity is a lie, civilization is a cheat, or the man who would not make a false charge for his life was never guilty of willful murder.

"He who makes a charge must produce his witnesses. They must be informed witnesses. They must be credible witnesses. The gentleman from Maine makes his charge, but produces no witnesses. He says that men sent by Jefferson Davis to Andersonville were his officers, executing his orders, commissioned by him, and he therefore charges Mr. Davis with these atrocities by inference. It was only when the gentleman reached that portion of his argument that I thought I began to discover the real purpose of his movement. I will not charge him with it, but a suggestion came immediately to my mind.

"What was the proposition which the gentleman proposes to establish? It is that those high in authority are to be charged with the sins and treacheries of their agents, commissioned by them and acting under their orders. Is the gentleman artfully—I beg pardon—under the cover of the prejudice and passion against Jefferson Davis, seeking to assault President Grant? If Jefferson Davis sent General Winder to Andersonville, why President Grant sent McDonald and Joyce to St. Louis. (Laughter.) Nay, more, sir; is not the very secretary of the White House, the private, confidential secretary, indicted to-day for complicity in these frauds? Does the gentleman want to establish a rule of construction by which he can authorize the country to arraign General Grant for complicity in the whiskey frauds? (Laughter.)

"Sir, is General Grant responsible for the Credit Mobilier? Was he a stockholder in the Sanborn contracts? Was he a copartner in the frauds upon this District? With all his witnesses, the gentleman never can find a single man who was confidential secretary of Mr. Davis and charged with complicity in crime, that Mr. Davis ever indorsed any man as fit for office who was even gravely charged with any complicity in fraud. Yet the gentleman's President, as I understand it, absolutely sent to the Senate of the United States for confirmation to a high office the very man who stood charged before the country with the grossest peculations and frauds in this District, and that, too, after these charges were made and while the investigation was pending.

"Sir, I am neither the author nor the disciple of such political logic. And I will not, nor would I for any consideration, assume the proposition before this House to punish an enemy which would implicate the President of the United States in the grossest frauds. Yet if the gentleman's proposition be true, General Grant, instead of being entitled to a third presidential term, is entitled to twenty terms in twenty penitentiaries. But, sir, he is not guilty. The argument is false. It is a libel upon the American rule of law and English precedent. You cannot find its precedent anywhere in any civ-

ilized country. I acquit General Grant of complicity in the whiskey frauds and revenue frauds, and the facts acquit Mr. Davis of complicity in any atrocity anywhere.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I pass from the construction of that question to the real facts about Andersonville. First, I want to call the attention of the House to the law of the Confederate Government on the subject of the treatment of prisoners. I read from the act of the Confederate Congress on that subject; it was very simple, and directed—

The rations furnished prisoners of war shall be the same in quantity and quality as those furnished to enlisted men in the army of the Confederacy.

"That was the law; that was the law Mr. Davis approved, and that was the law that he, so far as his agency was concerned, executed.

"The gentleman in his speech has gone so far as to say that Mr. Davis purposely sent General Winder to Andersonville to organize a den of horrors and kill Federal soldiers. I do not qnote exactly his language, but I know it is 'to organize a den of horrors;' but I am sure I cannot use any language more bitter than the gentleman used himself. Therefore the next thing I will read is the order given for the purpose of locating this prison at Andersonville, or wher ever it should be properly located. The official order for the location of the stockade enjoins that it should be in a 'healthy locality, with plenty of pure water, with a running stream, and, if possible, with shade-trees, and in the immediate neighborhood of grist and saw mills.' That does not look like the organization of a den of horrors to commit murder. That was the official order. That was not all. These prisoners at Andersonville were not only allowed the rations measured out to Confederate soldiers both in quantity and quality in every respect, but they were allowed also to buy as much outside as they desired; a privilege, I am reliably informed, which was not extended to many of the Confederate prisoners. I do not know how that is.

"I do not wish to charge it if the facts were otherwise. But in the book which the gentleman from Maine himself produces we find this testimony, given by a Union soldier. He says:

We never had any difficulty in getting vegetables: we used to buy almost anything that we wanted of the sergeant who called the roll mornings and nights. His name was Smith, I think; he was Captain Wirz's chief sergeant. We were divided into messes, eight in each mess; my mess used to buy from two to four bushels of sweet-potatoes a week, at the rate of $15 Confederate money per bushel.

"They got $20 of Confederate money for $1 of greenbacks in those days.

Turnips we bought at $20 a bushel. We had to buy our own soap for washing our own persons and clothing; we bought meat and eggs and biscuit. There seemed to be an abundance of those things; they were in the market constantly. That sergeant used to come down with a wagon-load of potatoes at a time, bringing twenty or twenty-five bushels at a load sometimes.

"Now, sir, Mr. Davis himself alluded to that privilege which was allowed to the Federal soldiers. The Confederate authorities not only allowed them to purchase supplies as they pleased outside, in addition to the rations allowed them by law—the same rations allowed to Confederate soldiers—but he says:

By an indulgence perhaps unprecedented, we have even allowed the prisoners in our hands to be supplied by their friends at home with comforts not enjoyed by the men who captured them in battle.

"The Confederate Government gave Federal prisoners the same rations that Confederate soldiers in the field received. Federal prisoners had permission to buy whatever else they pleased, and the Confederates gave their friends at home permission to furnish them the means to do so. And yet, Mr. Speaker, it is true that, in spite of all these advantages enjoyed by these prisoners, there were horrors, and great horrors, at Andersonville. What were the causes of those horrors? The first was want of medicine. That is given as a cause by Dr. Jones in his testimony; that is given by this very Father Hamilton, from whom the gentleman from Maine read. In the very same testimony which the gentleman read Father Hamilton says:

I conversed with Dr. White with regard to the condition of the men, and he told me it was not in his power to do anything for them; that he had no medicine, and could not get any, and that he was doing everything in his power to help them.

"Now, how was it that medicines and other essential supplies could not be obtained? Unfortunately, they were not in the Confederacy. The Federal Government made medicine contraband of war. And I am not aware that any other nation on the earth ever did such a thing before—not even the Duke of Alva, sir. The Confederate Government, unable to introduce medicines according to its right under the laws of nations, undertook to run the blockade, and whenever possible the Federal Navy captured its ships and took the medicines. Then, when no other resource was left, when it was suspected that the women of the North—the earth's angels, God bless them!—would carry quinine and other medicines of that sort, so much needed by the Federal prisoners in the South, Federal officers were charged to capture the women and examine their petticoats, to keep them from carrying medicines to Confederate soldiers and to Federal prisoners, and they were imprisoned. Surely, sir, the Confederate Government and the Southern people are not to be blamed for a poverty in medicines, food, and raiment, enforced by the stringent war measures of the Federal Government—a poverty which had its intended effect of immeasurable distress to the Confederate armies, although it incidentally inflicted unavoidable distress upon the Federal prisoners in the South.

"The Federal Government made clothing contraband of war. It sent down its armies and they burned up the factories of the South

wherever they could find them, for the express purpose of preventing the Confederates from furnishing clothes to their soldiers, and the Federal prisoners of course shared this deprivation of comfortable clothing. It was the war policy of the Federal Government to make supplies scarce. Dr. Jones in his testimony and Father Hamilton in his testimony, which I will not stop to read to the House, explained why clothing was so scarce to Federal prisoners.

"Now then, sir, whatever horrors existed at Andersonville, not one of them could be attributed to a single act of legislation of the Confederate Government or to a single order of the Confederate Government, but every horror of Andersonville grew out of the necessities of the occasion, which necessities were cast upon the Confederacy by the war policy of the other side. The gentleman from Maine said that no Confederate prisoner was ever maltreated in the North. And when my friend answered from his seat, "A thousand witnesses to the contrary in Georgia alone," the gentleman from Maine joined issue, but as usual produced no testimony in support of his issue. I think the gentleman from Maine is to be excused. For ten years unfortunately he and his have been reviling the people who were not allowed to come here to meet the reviling. Now, sir, we are face to face, and when you make a charge you must bring your proof. The time has passed when the country can accept the impudence of assertion for the force of argument or recklessness of statement for the truth of history.

"Now, sir, I do not wish to unfold the chapter on the other side. I am an American. I honor my country, and my whole country, and it could be no pleasure to me to bring forward proof that any portion of my countrymen have been guilty of willful murder or of cruel treatment to poor, manacled prisoners. Nor will I make any such charge.

"Now I call the attention of gentlemen to this fact, that the report of Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War—you will believe him, will you not?—on the 19th of July, 1866—send to the Library and get it—exhibits the fact that of the Federal prisoners in Confederate hands during the war only 22,576 died, while of the Confederate prisoners in Federal hands 26,436 died. And Surgeon-General Barnes reports in an official report—I suppose you will believe him—that in round numbers the Confederate prisoners in Federal hands amounted to 220,000, while the Federal prisoners in Confederate hands amounted to 270,000. Out of the 270,000 in Confederate hands 22,000 died, while of the 220,000 Confederates in Federal hands over 26,000 died. The ratio is this: More than 12 per cent. of the Confederates in Federal hands died, and less than 9 per cent. of the Federals in Confederate hands died. What is the logic of these facts according to the gentleman from Maine?

"But the great question is behind. Every American, North or South, must lament that our country has ever impeached its civilization by such an exhibition of horrors on any side, and I speak of these things with no degree of pleasure. God knows if I could hide them from the view of the world I would gladly do it. But the great question is, at last, Who was responsible for this state of things? And that is really the only material question with which statesmen now should deal. Sir, it is well known that, when the war opened, at first the authorities of the United States determined that they would not exchange prisoners. The first prisoners captured by the Federal forces were the crew of the Savannah, and they were put in chains and sentenced to be executed. Jefferson Davis, hearing of this, communicated through the lines, and the Confederates having meanwhile also captured prisoners, he threatened retaliation in case those men suffered, and the sentences against the crew of the Savannah were not executed. Subsequently our friends from this way—I believe my friend before me from New York (Mr. Cox) was one—insisted that there should be a cartel for the exchange of prisoners. In 1862 that cartel was agreed upon. In substance and briefly it was that there should be an exchange of man for man and officer for officer, and whichever held an excess at the time of exchange should parole the excess. This worked very well until 1863.

"In 1863 this cartel was interrupted; the Federal authorities refused to continue the exchange. Now commenced a history which the world ought to know, and which I hope the House will grant me the privilege of stating, and I shall do it from official records. This, I say frankly to the gentlemen on the other side, was in truth one of the severest blows stricken at the Confederacy, this refusal to exchange prisoners in 1863 and continued through 1864. The Confederates made every effort to renew the cartel. Among other things on the 2d of July, 1863, the Vice-President of the Confederacy, the gentleman to whom the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Blaine) alluded the other day in so complimentary terms, Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, was absolutely commissioned by President Davis to cross the lines and come to Washington to consult with the Federal authorities, with a broad commission to agree upon any cartel satisfactory to the other side for the exchange of prisoners. Mr. Davis said to him, 'Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect.' Mr. Stephens undertook that work. What was the result? I wish to be careful, and I will state this exactly correctly. Here is his letter:

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER TORPEDO,
In James River, July 4, 1863.

SIR: As military commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication in writing from Jefferson Davis, commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Honorable Robert Ould, Confederate States agent of exchange, accompanies me as secre-

tary, for the purpose of delivering the communication in person and conferring upon the subject to which it relates. I desire to proceed to Washington in the steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, of the Confederate States Navy, no person being on board but Honorable Mr. Ould, myself, and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

To S. H. Lee, Admiral.

"This is directed to S. H. Lee, admiral. Here is the answer:

Acting Rear-Admiral S. H. Lee, Hampton Roads:
The request of Alexander H. Stephens is inadmissible.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

"You will acknowledge that Mr. Stephens's humane mission failed. The Confederate authorities gave to that mission as much dignity and character as possible. They supposed that of all men in the South Mr. Stephens most nearly had your confidence. They selected him to be the bearer of messages for the sake of humanity in behalf of the brave Federal soldiers who were unfortunately prisoners of war. The Federal Government would not even receive him; the Federal authorities would not hear him.

"What was the next effort? After Mr. Stephens's mission failed, and after the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, Colonel Ould, having exhausted all his efforts to get the cartel renewed, on the 24th of January, 1864, wrote the following letter to Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, agent of exchange on the Federal side:

Confederate States of America, War Department,
Richmond, Virginia, *January* 24, 1864.

Sir: In view of the present difficulties attending the exchange and release of prisoners, I propose that all such on either side shall be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, under rules to be established, shall be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort. I also propose that these surgeons shall act as commissaries, with power to receive and distribute such contributions of money, food, clothing, and medicines, as may be forwarded for the relief of the prisoners. I further propose that these surgeons shall be selected by their own government, and that they shall have full liberty, at any and all times, through the agents of exchange, to make reports not only of their own acts, but of any matters relating to the welfare of the prisoners.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.
Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Agent of Exchange.

"But, sir, I have read a letter from the Confederate commissioner of exchange, written in 1864, proposing that each side send surgeons with the prisoners; that they nurse and treat the prisoners; that the Federal authorities should send as many as they pleased; that those surgeons be commissioned also as commissaries to furnish supplies of clothing and food, and everything else needed for the comfort of prisoners.

"Now, sir, how did the Federal Government treat that offer? It broke the cartel for the exchange of prisoners; it refused to entertain a proposition, even when Mr. Stephens headed the commission, to renew it; and then, sir, when the Confederates proposed that their own surgeons should accompany the prisoners of the respective armies, the Federal authorities did not answer the letter. No reply was ever received.

"Then, again, in August, 1864, the Confederates made two more propositions. I will state that the cartel of exchange was broken by the Federal authorities for certain alleged reasons. Well, in August, 1864, prisoners accumulating on both sides to such an extent, the Federal Government having refused every proposition from the Confederate authorities to provide for the comfort and treatment of these prisoners, the Confederates next proposed, in a letter from Colonel Ould, dated the 10th of August, 1864, waiving every objection the Federal Government had made, to agree to any and all terms to renew the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, as the Federal Government should prescribe. Yet, sir, the latter rejected that proposition. It took a second letter to bring an answer to that proposition.

"Then, again, in that same month of August, 1864, the Confederate authorities did this: Finding that the Federal Government would not exchange prisoners at all, that it would not let surgeons go into the Confederacy; finding that it would not let medicines be sent into the Confederacy; meanwhile, the ravages of war continuing and depleting the scant supplies of the South, which was already unable to feed adequately its own defenders, and much less able to properly feed and clothe the thousands of prisoners in Confederate prisons, what did the Confederates propose? They proposed to send the Federal sick and wounded prisoners without equivalent. Now, sir, I want the House and the country to understand this: that in August, 1864, the Confederate Government officially proposed to the Federal authorities that if they would send steamships or transportation in any form to Savannah, they should have their sick and wounded prisoners without equivalent. That proposition, communicated to the Federal authorities in August, 1864, was not answered until December, 1864. In December, 1864, the Federal Government sent ships to Savannah. Now, the records will show that the chief suffering at Andersonville was between August and December. The Confederate authorities sought to avert it by asking the Federal Government to come and take its prisoners without equivalent, without return, and it refused to do that until four or five months had elapsed.

"That is not the only appeal which was made to the Federal Government. I now call the attention of the House to another appeal. It was from the Federal prisoners themselves. They knew, as well as the Southern people did, the mission of Mr. Stephens. They knew the offer of January 24th, for surgeons, for medicine and clothing, for comforts and food, and

for provisions of every sort. They knew that the Confederate authorities had offered to let these be sent to them by their own Government. They knew that had been rejected. They knew of the offer of August 10, 1864. They knew of the other offer, to return sick and wounded without an equivalent. They knew all these offers had been rejected. Therefore they held a meeting and passed the following resolutions; and I call the attention of the gentlemen on the other side to these resolutions. I ask if they will not believe the surgeons of their hospitals, if they will not believe Mr. Stanton's report, if they will not believe Surgeon-General Barnes's report; I beg from them to know if they will not believe the earnest, heart-rending appeal of those starving, suffering heroes? Here are the resolutions passed by the Federal prisoners the 28th of September, 1864:

Resolved, That while allowing the Confederate authorities all due praise for the attention paid to our prisoners, numbers of our men are daily consigned to early graves, in the prime of manhood, far from home and kindred, and this is not caused intentionally by the Confederate Government, but by the force of circumstances.

"Brave men are always honest, and true soldiers never slander. They say the horrors they suffered were not intentional, that the Confederate Government had done all it could to avert them. Sir, I believe this testimony of gallant men as being of the highest character, coming from the sufferers themselves.

"They further resolved:

The prisoner is obliged to go without shelter, and in a great portion of cases without medicine.

Resolved, That whereas in the fortune of war it was our lot to become prisoners, we have suffered patiently, and are still willing to suffer, if by so doing we can benefit the country; but we would most respectfully beg to say that we are not willing to suffer to further the ends of any party or clique to the detriment of our own honor, our families, and our country. And we would beg this affair to be explained to us, that we may continue to hold the Government in the respect which is necessary to make a good citizen and soldier.

"Was this touching appeal heeded? Let any gentleman who belonged to the 'clique or party' that the resolutions condemn answer for his party.

"Now, sir, it was in reference to that state of things exactly, that Dr. Jones reported, as I have already read to the House, in his report which was mutilated before that committee of Congress, and in the trial of Wirz—it was in consequence of that very state of things that Dr. Jones said that depression of mind, and despondency, and homesickness of these poor prisoners carried more to their graves than did physical causes of disease. That was not wonderful at all.

"But, Mr. Speaker, why were all these appeals resisted? Why did the Federal authorities refuse to allow their own surgeons to go with their own soldiers, and carry them medicine and clothing, and comfort and treatment? Why? Why did they refuse to exchange man for man, and officer for officer? Why did they refuse to stand up to their own solemn engagements, made in 1862, for the exchange of prisoners? Who is at fault?

"Sir, war is always horrible; war always brings hardships; it brings death, it brings sorrow, it brings ruin, it brings devastation. And he is unworthy to be called a statesman, looking to the pacification of this country, who will parade the horrors inseparable from war for the purpose of keeping up the strife that produced the war.

"I do not doubt that I am the bearer of unwelcome messages to the gentleman from Maine, and his party. He says that there are Confederates in this body, and that they are going to combine with a few from the North for the purpose of controlling this Government. If one were to listen to the gentlemen on the other side he would be in doubt whether they rejoiced more when the South left the Union, or regretted most when the South came back to the Union that their fathers helped to form, and to which they will forever hereafter contribute as much of patriotic ardor, of noble devotion, and of willing sacrifice, as the constituents of the gentleman from Maine. Oh, Mr. Speaker, why cannot gentlemen on the other side rise to the height of this great argument of patriotism? Is the bosom of the country always to be torn with this miserable sectional debate whenever a presidential election is pending? To that great debate of half a century before secession there were left no adjourned questions. The victory of the North was absolute, and God knows the submission of the South was complete. But, sir, we have recovered from the humiliation of defeat, and we come here among you and we ask you to give us the greetings accorded to brothers by brothers. We propose to join you in every patriotic endeavor, and to unite with you in every patriotic aspiration that looks to the benefit, the advancement, and the honor of every part of our common country. Let us, gentlemen of all parties, in this centennial year, indeed, have a jubilee of freedom. We divide with you the glories of the Revolution and of the succeeding years of our national life before that unhappy division—that four years night of gloom and despair—and so we shall divide with you the glories of all the future."

Mr. Blaine: "I move the previous question on the motion to reconsider."

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. Speaker, I gave notice yesterday that if I had an opportunity I should move an amendment to the bill before the House, proposing that some declaration or oath should be made in

case the amnesty was granted to the persons who are now resting under political disabilities; and, as the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania has yielded me the floor, I understand it will not be an impropriety on my part or an invasion of the privilege which he has granted me, if I propose such an amendment. It is to strike out all after the seventh line of the first section of his bill, and insert, instead of the part stricken out, these words:

And shall be forever relieved therefrom upon their appearing before a judge of any court of the United States or any court of record of the State in which they are resident, and taking and subscribing the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded, to wit: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and obey all laws made in pursuance thereof; and that I take this obligation freely, and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion whatever."

Mr. Randall: "I demand the previous question on my motion."

The Speaker *pro tempore:* "The question before the House is upon the passage of the bill which was rejected and reconsidered. Pending which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) moves to commit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report it back with the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks); and upon that motion he moves the previous question."

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered, and the motion to refer was agreed to.

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, said: "Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill, with an accompanying amendment, have instructed me to report the bill and amendment back to the House in pursuance of the instructions of the House; and I now demand the previous question upon the bill and amendment."

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That all the disabilities imposed and remaining upon any person by virtue of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, removed; and each and every person is and shall be forever relieved therefrom upon their appearing before a judge of any court of the United States or any court of record of the State in which they are resident and taking and subscribing the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded, to wit: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and obey all laws made in pursuance thereof, and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion whatever."

Mr. Randall: "The previous question was seconded."

The question was taken, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 183, nays 92, not voting 16.

The Speaker: "The main question having been ordered, the question is on the passage of the bill reported from the committee."

The question was then taken; and there were —yeas 184, nays 97, not voting 9; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, John H. Bagley, Banks, Barnum, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, John Young Brown, Buckner, Samuel D. Burchard, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, William P. Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Cate, Caulfield, Chapin, John B. Clarke of Kentucky, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Culberson, Cutler, Davis, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durand, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Ely, Farwell, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Andrew H. Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Hancock, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Henkle, Hereford, Abram S. Hewitt, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hill, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Hunton, Hurd, Jenks, Frank Jones, Thomas L. Jones, Kehr, Kelley, Knott, Lamar, Franklin Landers, George M. Landers, Lane, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Luttrell, Edmund W. M. Mackey, Levi A. Mackey, Maish, McFarland, McMahon, Meade, Metcalfe, Milliken, Mills, Money, Morey, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, O'Brien, Odell, Parsons, Payne, Phelps, John F. Philips, Pierce, Piper, Poppleton, Potter, Powell, Randall, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Miles Ross, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schleicher, Schumaker, Seelye, Sheakley, Singleton, Slemons, William E. Smith, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Terry, Thompson, Thomas, Throckmorton, Tucker, Turney, John L. Vance, Robert B. Vance, Waddell, Charles C. B. Walker, Gilbert C. Walker, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Erastus Wells, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Wike, Alpheus S. Williams, James Williams, James D. Williams, Jeremiah N. Williams, Willis, Wilshire, Benjamin Wilson, Fernando Wood, Woodburn, Yeates, and Young—184.

NAYS—Messrs. George A. Bagley, John H. Baker, William H. Baker, Ballou, Blaine, Blair, Bradley, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Burleigh, Cannon, Cason, Caswell, Conger, Crapo, Crounse, Danford, Darrall, Davy, Denison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Evans, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Benjamin W. Harris, Hathorn, Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Hoar, Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Joyce, Kasson, Ketchum, King, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Lynch, Magoon, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Nash, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, William A. Phillips, Plaisted, Platt, Pratt, Purman, Robinson, Sobieski Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Sinnickson, Smalls, A. Herr Smith, Starkweather, Strait, Stowell, Thornburgh, Martin I. Townsend, Washington Townsend, Tufts, Van Vorhes, Waldron, Alexander S. Wallace, John W. Wallace, Walls, G. Wiley Wells, Wheeler, White, Whiting, Willard, Charles G. Williams, William B. Williams, James Wilson, Alan Wood, Jr., and Woodworth—97.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Adams, Banning, Bass, Chittenden, Hays, Kimball, Lynde, Rainey, and Andrew Williams—9.

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the bill was not passed.

In the House, on January 6th, Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, said: "I am instructed by

the Committee on the Centennial Celebration to report the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk, and to move that the bill and report be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union."

The preamble of the bill states that by an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the celebrating of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exposition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania in 1876," approved March 3, 1871, provision was made for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence by an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures, to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876; that by an act of Congress entitled "An act relative to the centennial international exhibition to be held in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876," approved June 1, 1872, the centennial board of finance was incorporated, with authority to raise the capital necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the said act of March 3, 1871; that the President of the United States, in compliance with a joint resolution of Congress approved June 5, 1874, did extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented and to take part in the international exposition to be held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Government of the United States, and the governments so invited, to the number of thirty-eight, have accepted such invitation, and many of them are making extensive preparations to embrace the courtesies so extended to them, thereby rendering proper arrangements for the coming ceremonies on the part of the Government of the United States a matter of honor and good faith; and that the preparations designed by the United States Centennial Commission, and in part accepted by the centennial board of finance, are in accordance with the spirit of acts of Congress relating thereto, and are on a scale creditable to the Government and people of the United States.

The bill appropriates the sum of $1,500,000 for completing the centennial buildings and other preparations, which shall be paid on the drafts of the president and treasurer of the centennial board of finance, one-third immediately after the passage of the act and the remaining two-thirds in four equal monthly parts, provided that in the distribution of any moneys that may remain in the treasury of the centennial board of finance after the payments of its debts, as provided for by the tenth section of the act of Congress, and approved June 1, 1872, incorporating said centennial board of finance, the appropriation herein made shall share equally with the holders of the said centennial stock, and the like percentage be paid into the Treasury of the United States as may be paid to the holders of said stock; and provided further that the Government of the United States shall under no circumstance be liable for any debt or obligation of the United States Centennial Commission or centennial board of finance, or any payment in addition to the foregoing sum.

The bill with the accompanying report was ordered to be printed and referred.

Mr. Hopkins: "I move that the rules be suspended, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union."

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wood, of New York, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Centennial appropriation bill.

On January 18th the bill was considered.

Mr. Hopkins said: "Mr. Chairman, I do not know that any argument is needed to secure the passage of this bill; but, inasmuch as I am, to some extent, intrusted with its advocacy, I beg leave to submit some of the reasons which I think not only justify but imperatively demand the granting of this appropriation.

"Our aid is invoked in behalf of an international exhibition conceived by patriotic men as a fit way to commemorate the first centenary of American Independence. This undertaking was commenced when the busy hum of cheerful industry echoed throughout the land, when wealth and prosperity abounded in the North, and returning cheerfulness illumed the hitherto desolate South. But the storm of 1873 which swept over the country left its pathway black with general ruin and universal gloom. The wheels of industry stood still, trade became lifeless, human energies were palsied because confidence and hope were crushed. From that day until this there has been no break in the overhanging clouds. The enterprise under consideration, begun under such happy auspices, could not escape the mildew which blighted all things. Under adverse circumstances its officers and managers have struggled on with unflagging zeal, untiring energy, and recognized discretion and ability, to complete the original designs in a manner worthy of the grand event. The treasury of the commission is almost empty; individual effort has been exhausted; the centennial year has already dawned; but a few months remain until the exposition should be opened, and yet the buildings are not completed. In this extremity the Government is asked to lend its helping hand to save the undertaking from failure and the country from disgrace.

"If it can be shown that the national honor is involved in the success of this exhibition, I apprehend all opposition will be silenced and this bill will receive a unanimous and cordial support. Surely, no gentleman upon this floor

would stop to calculate the cost of preserving the good name of his country. Millions of money have been promptly voted, and lives, of far more value than all those millions, have been freely given in various wars to preserve the dignity and integrity of the nation; and there can be no extremity of financial distress which will cause a Congress of the United States to falter in appropriating money to save the Government from reproach. National unity is valueless without national honor. Would it not be better that these States should be dismembered, that this great and beautiful fabric of government should crumble into utter and irretrievable ruin, than the Union should be preserved unbroken and be subject to the well-deserved sneers of sister-nations? Are we liable to stand dishonored before the world by the failure of the centennial exposition? To answer that question we must examine the history of the enterprise.

"The first legislative act relative to this exhibition was passed March 3, 1871, and from the title to the concluding section the General Government is recognized as its sponsor and the guarantor of its success. The act is entitled 'An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania in the year 1876.'

"Here the object and the method are clearly indicated. The object is national, the mode of celebrating it is international. No act of Congress was needed to cause a spontaneous outburst of patriotic enthusiasm upon the part of American citizens during this eventful year. But in the exuberance of our pride we wanted all the nations of the world to come and compare their products and their progress with ours, and then go home filled with amazement and admiration. That seems to be the spirit which pervades this act. The very nature of the contemplated celebration made it subject to governmental control and entitled to Government aid.

"The first section of the act provides—

> That an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States.

"Here, again, the international character of the celebration appears; and it is distinctly stated under whose auspices it will take place.

"Section 2 provides for commissioners 'to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition.'

"Sections 3, 4, and 5, provide that these commissioners 'shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and shall hold their meetings in the city of Philadelphia.'

"Section 6 enacts that this commission shall report to Congress, among other things, 'a plan or plans of buildings' for the exhibition. Here, then, we have a commission created by Congress, required to report to Congress, appointed by the President, and charged with the duty of preparing buildings and regulations for the reception and exhibition of foreign as well as domestic products. In addition to all this, the President is directed to notify all nations of the time and place for holding the exhibition.

"It seems to me that it would be impossible to frame a statute whereby the United States Government could be more fully identified with and made responsible for any enterprise than is done by the language of this act.

"Nor is its force weakened by the only section to which I have not yet referred. It is therein provided—with amazing inconsistency—that 'the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition or by reason of the same.' This act, in a spirit of exultation which was natural and proper, had declared in its preamble that it 'behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centennial anniversary of this memorable and decisive event which constituted the 4th day of July, A. D. 1776, the birthday of the nation;' and, having determined what would be a fitting celebration of the great event, having appointed agents to prepare a world's fair, and having secured to the Government exclusive control thereof, it reaches this feeble and petty anti-climax that the Government shall bear none of the burden. All of the glory, but none of the expense! A national anniversary to be celebrated within our borders by all the nations of the earth, and this great Government inaugurating and controlling it, and yet refusing to contribute to the necessary expense! The spectacle is indeed humiliating.

"Following up the history of this celebration, we find an act relative to the centennial international exhibition was passed on June 1, 1872, by which a board of finance was incorporated. The Secretary of the United States Treasury was required to prepare certificates of stock for this corporation, and counterfeiting these certificates was made a crime of equal enormity with counterfeiting the currency of the United States. This act also requires that reports of the progress of the work, from time to time, shall be made to the President of the United States. Here again we encounter the guardian angel of the Treasury, with drawn sword, declaring that we shall have an international celebration of a national event, but that no money shall be taken from the national Treasury to defray the necessary expense thereof. The Government will sanction this enterprise, gotten up for its glory and for its benefit, but not a dollar of its funds shall be expended in the cause. It seems impossible to reconcile such inconsistencies and harmonize such parsimony with a spirit becoming to this great commemoration.

"The act of June 5, 1874, contains this same inharmonious provision, which is made utterly nugatory by the context. That act directs the

President to 'extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the international exposition to be held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Government of the United States.'

"The international character of the exhibition is again affirmed; the jurisdiction of the General Government over it is again distinctly avowed; provision is made for invitations to foreign powers 'in the name of the United States.'

"Still further, Congress directed that an appropriate medal should be struck at a Government mint for the centennial board of finance. It also provided for the free importation of goods intended to be placed on exhibition.

"Mr. Chairman, in view of all this legislation, can Congress escape from the responsibility which it has again and again assumed in regard to this international exhibition? Will the mere declaration of a purpose to withhold pecuniary aid relieve it from the odium which a failure would incur, especially in view of all it has done to encourage and patronize the enterprise and give it a national character at home and abroad?

"The success or failure of this exposition would not be so grave a matter if its effects could be confined to our own citizens and their relations to our own Government. But the dignity and honor of the United States among other nations is involved. In July, 1873, the President issued his proclamation that 'an international exhibition' would be held, and 'in behalf of this Government and people cordially' commended it to all nations. The Secretary of State promptly communicated the proclamation to foreign powers, and conveyed to each one the President's hope that an active interest would be aroused, and that the occasion would be improved by 'the interchange of national sentiment and friendly intercourse.'

"This diplomatic circular and presidential proclamation were construed by some into an invitation, which a number of foreign governments accepted promptly, heartily, and, as one of the greatest and most powerful of them said, 'with sincerest thanks.' When the more cordial invitation of 1874 went out by authority of Congress it awakened an interest which hitherto had languished; and now thirty-eight foreign governments have declared their purpose of participating in this our national anniversary. Commissioners have been appointed from among their most distinguished men, and several of these governments have made generous appropriations, that they may be creditably represented.

These are nations from all parts of the habitable globe; some of them almost older than history; many of them venerable with the gray of centuries; most of them habituated to and believing in monarchical government; but all coming to do honor to the young Republic. From the Orient and the Occident, from the Arctic and the Antarctic, they will come. But of them all there will be no sublimer spectacle than the presence of Great Britain, with the most amazing and most admirable magnanimity, joining in the celebration of an event which lost her these vast possessions. The benignant mother comes to honor the refractory child and to rejoice in her growth and prosperity. Second only to this will be the presence of the mighty monarchy of Russia, whose august and liberal-minded emperor boldly declares to all the world that he regards the event which we are about to celebrate as 'one of the grandest facts in the history of humanity.'

"All of these thirty-eight nations will come bearing in their hands the 'cordial invitation' of the United States. This being so, is not this Government bound by every consideration of hospitality, of honor, and of self-respect, to make suitable provision for their entertainment?

"Mr. Chairman, the question has been asked, Where do we derive the power to make this appropriation? I answer by asking, Where did Congress derive the power to embellish and decorate the grounds and buildings of the Government? Where did it derive the power to purchase the works of art which adorn these Halls and add to their attractiveness? Where did it derive the power to purchase the magnificent library of which we boast? Where did it derive the power to fit out expeditions to explore the polar seas and to travel to foreign countries to observe the transit of Venus? Where did it derive the power to appropriate money on three different occasions to promote international exhibitions held in other countries? Where did it derive the power to encourage art, to promote science, to advance practical and useful industry, to maintain an Agricultural Department or a horticultural garden, a National Observatory, or a Signal Corps?

"I might further answer this question by asking one which was frequently suggested during the recent eventful years of our country's history, and whose most satisfactory answer was found in the patriotic impulses of the people. Many things have been done perhaps not within the strict letter of the Constitution; but we have high authority for saying, 'The letter killeth, the spirit giveth life.' The power which saved a nation's life can save a nation's honor.

"But, Mr. Chairman, I do not admit there is the slightest doubt about the constitutional power to make this appropriation. I do not propose to go into any extended argument on that point, but I hold in my hand a volume containing the messages of the early Presidents of this country, the fathers and founders of the Republic, the men whose great brains conceived and whose hands draughted this Constitution and transmitted it to us as the

most priceless legacy they could leave to posterity. These men were familiar with the powers delegated to Congress, and the extent and scope of those powers, and yet we find that Washington, who presided over the Constitutional Convention; Madison, who of all others was most conspicuous in draughting it; and Jefferson, who understood it quite as well as either, all concurred in asking and recommending to Congress appropriations analogous to this."

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, said: "Mr. Chairman, what do you propose to celebrate in this centennial year? Do you propose to have a material exhibition only, or an exhibition worthy of the great moral principles which are illustrated by the anniversary of our independence?

"If I mistake not, three great principles underlie or are involved in the Declaration of Independence: the principle of individual liberty, the principle of local government in its struggle against centralized power, and the exemption of the American destiny from the controlling influence of European polity. I will cordially unite with gentlemen anywhere, North or South, East or West, in celebrating the centennial anniversary in the maintenance and illustration of these three principles, so vital and essential to the full success of our republican institutions.

"Let me feel that the liberty of the citizen is secured against despotic power; let me be assured that the freedom and independent action, the autonomy of the States, as Chief-Justice Chase has expressed it, is well guarded against the arbitrary and usurping exercise of Federal authority; let me see that American destiny is guided alone by its own polity, and free from the interference and intrusion of European counsels; and then, indeed, sir, we may have a real centennial anniversary!

"The gentleman who preceded me (Mr. Frye) has said that the Constitution and constitutional questions are an enigma to him. I am not surprised at it, looking at his mode of interpreting it. Any gentleman who will ever raise a constitutional question after this bill shall have passed upon the interpretation adopted to sustain its constitutionality, will really be worthy of commiseration.

"I say, sir, *that the spirit of the centennial is obedience to the Constitution.* And when gentlemen tell me that the centennial exhibition is to be a manifestation of the inventive power of the American mind, I answer that the greatest invention of American genius has been left out of view entirely. And what is that? The greatest invention of American genius is this: the absolute subordination of governmental power to the rigid, inflexible, and unbending rule of the Constitution. In no other country on the earth has this principle of one inflexible law, supreme over all ordinary acts of legislation, ever been inaugurated among men. And I say that the gentlemen around me will better keep the centennial anniversary by a strict and honest adherence to the Constitution of the country than by all the material exhibition that can be aggregated in Philadelphia.

"Mr. Chairman, I have said that one of the great principles which are illustrated in this centennial year is, jealousy of the centralization of power. In the great preamble and resolutions of 1774, which were adopted by the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, the language used has the true old English ring in its bold assertion of right against power: The deputies of the colonies do, 'As Englishmen, their ancestors, in like cases have usually done, for asserting and vindicating their rights and liberties, declare that the inhabitants of the English colonies in North America, by the immutable laws of Nature, the principles of the English Constitution, and the several charters and compacts, have the following rights,' etc.

"Then follow the cardinal rights of life, liberty, and property; the trial by jury; exemption from standing armies; and they place preëminently among these cardinal rights the right of the people of each colony to determine its own internal policy by its own provincial Legislature, without interference on the part of the Imperial Government of Great Britain.

"These were the institutional rights and liberties which they claimed, demanded, and insisted on, as indubitable, and 'which could not be legally taken from them, altered, or abridged by any power whatever, without their own consent by their representatives in their several provincial Legislatures.'

"It is thus clear that jealousy of centralizing power was the key-note of our Revolution. It was embodied in the Articles of Confederation. It was not lost sight of in the Constitution of the United States. And gentlemen will find, although they seem to think that a constitutional question is unworthy of deliberation on this floor, that the great distinction between delegated and reserved powers is contained in that tenth amendment: 'All powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.' This is, therefore, a Government of granted and enumerated, not of original and unlimited, powers. It is not like the governments of the countries to which gentlemen refer for precedents. It is not like the Government of Great Britain, whose Parliament is omnipotent. It is a Government of granted and enumerated powers. And I claim this, not upon reference to any of the doctrines of 1798 and 1799, which I suppose are not in very good odor in some portions of this Hall, but I do it upon grounds stated by the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Justice Story, in the case of Martin *vs.* Hunter (1 Wheaton, 304), uses this language:

The Government of the United States can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Con-

stitution, and the powers actually granted must be such as are expressly given, or given by necessary implication.

"And again, in Gibbons *vs.* Ogden (9 Wheaton, 1), Chief-Justice Marshall says:

This instrument contains an enumeration of the powers expressly granted by the people to their Government.

"And Mr. Justice Story, who certainly is not authority for any State-right view of the Constitution, uses this language in his Commentaries on the Constitution:

That powers to be implied must be *bona fide*, appropriate to the end in view.

"The same doctrine is stated by Chief-Justice Chase in the great case of Hepburn and Griswold, known as the legal-tender case; and he sanctions the doctrine stated by the authorities already quoted.

"If this be the mode of interpretation, and I think it must be the true canon of construction, then the question arises, Where is the express grant of power to appropriate for this Centennial? Gentlemen admit there is no express grant of power; then where in this appropriation for the Centennial is there to be found the essential element of its being a necessary incident to any express grant of power? What granted power needs to be carried out by the passage of this bill?

"There is no need for it in order to carry out any granted power, and none has been or can be shown. Then the bill must be rejected or the oath we have taken violated. I ask gentlemen to observe that oath. I took it in good faith, and I hope all gentlemen did:

I swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I take this oath without any mental reservation—

"That is, I suppose, a mental reservation to break it—

or evasion.

"That is, without any intention to evade it. I meant what I said; and if this House meant what it said, as I have no doubt it did, how can its members vote for the passage of a bill for which there is no express grant of power, and when the bill is not an essential incident to the carrying into execution of any express grant of power?

"When Mr. Clay, I think, was discussing the bank bill in 1811, he is reported to have said that, whenever any one was in want of some clause of the Constitution on which a doubtful bill might light and rest, he referred it to the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States. Now, nobody has claimed that this centennial bill regulates commerce with foreign nations or among the States, that I have heard. The truth is, I may say in passing, that of all the powers granted by the Constitution, that power alone was granted by the convention which adopted it *nemene contradicente*, so clear were the framers of the Constitution that *that* power, in the sense in which they granted it, did not involve any danger to the reserved powers of the States."

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said: "I have been very much interested in the very able and clear statement made by the gentleman, and I desire to call his attention to one point, with the view of receiving his answer to it, which I can state in a single sentence. When the Constitution of the United States delegated to Congress certain national powers, among them the taking of a national attitude toward foreign nations, did it not intend that such expenditures for national dignity as are usual to nations wielding those powers should be made by Congress? As, for instance, the ornamenting the national Capitol with a dome costing $10,000,000; the building of a tomb for General Washington, which Congress undertook to do at one time; the receiving of Lafayette, the national benefactor, in a national ship, and providing for the expense of inviting him and bringing him here. Are not those expenditures within reasonable and suitable limits contained in the grant of the national powers, to the exercise of which with suitable dignity those expenditures are necessary? And is not the celebration of the centennial once in a hundred years one of its properly attendant and implied expenditures?"

Mr. Tucker: "I am very much pleased, sir, to respond, as I shall do before I am done fully, I think, to the elaborate question of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

"Now, sir, there is one element which is wanting as a basis for the whole hypothesis of the gentleman from Massachusetts. I would say that it is a *substantive* element, except that it is an *adjective;* it is the word 'national.' I want the learned gentleman from Massachusetts to point out to me—and I will give him until night to do so—the word 'national' in respect to power or in respect to anything else in the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Hoar: "The powers to levy war, to conclude peace, to establish commerce, imply a nation in every line where they are granted."

Mr. Tucker: "If that, Mr. Chairman, is what the gentleman calls national power, very well. I understand him now. The gentleman quotes the power to levy war. By-the-by, there is no such power. There is the power to '*declare*' war (I desire to be a little accurate), and the power 'to raise and support armies.'"

Mr. Hoar: "We can levy war after we declare it."

Mr. Tucker: "That word 'levy,' however, is not in the Constitution. The Constitution also gives the power to Congress—

To provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

"That covers the whole of the question which gentlemen have sometimes asked me: 'How can you fire a salute?' It can be done under the power of Congress—

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

"Now, sir, in reference to the power to pass this bill, there is one phrase which is greatly relied upon; and if I can show that it fails to give constitutionality to this bill, then I think I will have cleared up all difficulties. Gentlemen have said that there is power given to Congress 'to provide for the common defense and general welfare.' I deny it *in toto*. I say there is *no grant of power* to provide for the common defense and general welfare. The language of the Constitution in connection with that phrase, its origin and adoption into the Constitution, and the debates in the Federal Convention, show conclusively that they indicate the object of the previously delegated tax-power, and are not in themselves a substantive grant of power. This has been shown by what was said by my able friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cochrane). He showed that Judge Story had interpreted the clause as if the words 'in order' were inserted before the words 'to pay debts,' etc.; so that the clause would read:

Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises [in order] to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare; . . . but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. —*Constitution United States*, Article I., § 8.

"That this is the true interpretation will appear from the grammatical construction of the sentence. It consists of three branches: the first as to laying and collecting, the second as to paying debts and providing for common defense and general welfare, and the third a qualification on the power in the first branch of the sentence. To suppose the learned men of the convention would have interjected as a substantive *power* the words in the second branch of the sentence, and then in the third branch qualified the first branch, would be to attribute to them a lamentable lack of knowledge of the rules of grammar and of style.

"Hence the usual and generally-conceded construction of the second clause has been that it is attached to the first clause as a definition of the objects of the tax-power, limiting its use only to such objects, and that the second clause cannot be fairly held to contain a new and substantive grant of power.

"Now, sir, it is a very curious fact (and I beg to call the attention of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts to it) that this clause, 'to provide for the common defense and general welfare,' finds its origin in a Constitution which confessedly gave so little power to Congress that Congress had to beg from the States additional grants of power in order to perpetuate its own frail and precarious existence.

"You will find that in three clauses of the Articles of Confederation, not adopted finally until March, 1781, and which were in force thereafter until the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789, the words are to be found. Thus, in the eighth article, the following words occur: 'All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare . . . . shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States,' etc. The same phrase occurs in two other clauses of the same instrument.

"Now, sir, if these words give the power which gentlemen claim they give under the present Constitution, how was there any lack of power in the old Congress of the Confederation? And yet its lack of power was so notorious, so inconvenient, and so alarming, that Congress came again and again to the very footstool of the States and begged for additional grants of power to save the Confederation from perishing.

"When, afterward, these words were transferred from the Articles of Confederation into the Federal Constitution, they were brought with their original meaning, which cannot be changed without violating well-settled principles of interpretation and the dictates of common-sense. In their original use they did not define a grant, but the objects of a previous grant of power; and, when put into the present Constitution in a like connection to the same power as when originally used, we are bound to refer them to the previous grant of the tax-power as merely defining the object and purpose of its delegation, and they cannot now be interpreted to constitute a separate and distinct grant of power.

"Now, it is a remarkable fact that, in the convention which formed the Constitution, Alexander Hamilton, whose early fate was a cause of lament at least to one portion of the old Federal party, proposed, as Mr. Madison reports it, that Congress should have power 'to pass all laws which they shall judge necessary to the common defense and general welfare of the Union.' I hope the advocates of this measure will hear this; for the proposition made by Hamilton in reference to the powers of Congress, and which was rejected, is your only show of authority to pass this centennial appropriation. Mr. Hamilton proposed that Congress should have power to pass all laws which they should judge necessary to the common defense and general welfare of the United States. Now suppose that proposition had been adopted in that form. But, instead of being adopted, it was rejected, and the present formal enumeration of powers was inserted in lieu of this general and sweeping clause.

"If this Congress has the sweeping power to provide for the general welfare and to do whatever it may judge to be necessary therefor, this Government becomes at once vested with unlimited power. We may then throw up our hands and never say again that Congress has not the power to do anything it pleases. I know no other limitation, no other breakwater to the unrestricted authority of

Congress to absorb all the reserved powers of the States and to become a centralized despotism, if such a construction of these words be admitted. My only hope to arrest consolidation is in limiting the power of Congress to the specifications of the grants contained in the Federal Constitution.

"But gentlemen, despairing of finding any particular clause of the Constitution for their purpose, have asked me how we could build this beautiful dome to the Capitol. Now, if gentlemen will read the Constitution of the United States, and study it, and, as the Prayer-Book says, 'inwardly digest it,' they will find this provision in the sixteenth clause of the eighth section of Article I. of the Constitution:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and *other needful buildings.*

"Thus there is a clear implication of a grant of power to erect a Capitol. But gentlemen say, 'Why did you not build a brick building? Would not that have done?' Well, I might say, Why did you not build it of weather-boards? Somebody else might say, 'Why did you not build merely a log-house? Why do you not live like the old patriarchs, in tents? What is the use of having any house at all?' I answer that the power being given to build '*needful* buildings,' the discretion as to what is the necessity of the Government is of course left to Congress. And in reference to that I will answer, as poor old Lear did to his miserable daughters when they undertook by reasoning to deprive him of his royal dignities and reduce him to dependence upon the mercies of 'a thankless child:'

> 'Oh, reason not the need: . . .
> Allow not Nature more than Nature needs,
> Man's life is cheap as beast's.'

"And when gentlemen ask how these pictures can come here, I will say to them that if they will read the later decisions of the higher courts of Great Britain they will find that the doctrine held by those courts is that pictures and statuary, intended as parts of the general plan of a building, are a part of the realty. Pictures are fixtures, and are as much needed to a public building as a cornice, a portico, or a dome. That is the way in which the picture of George Washington is constitutionally a part of this Capitol—this needful building.

"Somebody has asked about embassadors; I think somebody on the street the other day asked me the question. I do not know that it has appeared in this debate. What authority was there for expenditures for the entertainment of the Chinese and Japanese embassadors? I will say to gentlemen that if they will read the Constitution carefully they will find that power is given in it to the President of the United States 'to receive public ministers and embassadors.'—*Constitution United States*, Article II., § 3.

"Then the power is given to Congress—

To pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers—

"That is, the powers granted to Congress—

and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof.

"So that the power of Congress to pass a law necessary and proper for giving the President authority to receive embassadors in an appropriate way is clearly within the very letter of the Constitution.

"Now I look at another point. One gentleman asked about the exploration of the Polar Sea, the observation of the transit of Venus, and the support of a Government Observatory. These things are clearly done under the power to provide and maintain a navy, because the provision and maintenance of a navy require that these scientific matters as to the geography of the earth and the celestial mechanism, having obvious relation to the navigation of the great deep, may be known, in order that our navy may traverse the seas and oceans of the world safely to itself, and as a security to our vast foreign and home commerce. The exploration of the Polar Sea is legitimate either under the power to provide and maintain a navy or the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations. Wherever the enterprise of American seamen carries them, there must be safety for the Navy of the United States, and it is the business of the Government to protect the American shipper the world over from the dangers incident to those who do business on the great waters.

"I wish to remind my Democratic friends that this Government *has no mission except to execute its powers and perform its duties under and in subjection to the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the country.* In that connection my friend referred to grants of land for educational purposes. I think the gentleman will find that wherever that has been a conceded power, it has been upon the ground that as the public lands were granted or have been acquired for the common benefit of all the States of the Union, and as the duty is devolved upon Congress of forming out of these Territories new States that they may come into the Union, it is essential that in building up these nurseries of States—in training that foster-child of the Government, the Territory, until it shall be a full-grown State, it is essential that there should be grants of public lands to the Territory for purposes of education; and those grants of public lands being made in the State wherein they lie, I suppose it was considered fair on the part of the Government that there should be grants of land to the old States for like purposes, in order that thus the donations of land should be

made among the old and new States for the equal and common benefit of all. That is my answer to that question.

"I have done with the constitutional question, as my time will not allow me to go into it further. I put it upon this ground: Show me the granted power of how this bill is necessary and proper to carry into effect an expressly granted power, or before God and under my oath I cannot vote for it.

"Talk about sentimental patriotism! I have as much of it as most people, but my sentimental patriotism will not allow me to trifle with the solemn obligation I took at the Speaker's desk when I was sworn in as a member of this House.

"Now, sir, I put it on another ground—and I beg my Democratic friends around me to hear me, and I beg the gentlemen on the Republican side of this Chamber to hear me—I put it on the ground *that the only limit to this growing corruption in the country is a limitation upon the power of the Government.* If you would advertise to this country that any scheme that a plausible committee or commission can induce gentlemen to strain themselves up to the point of believing to be for the general welfare is open to the exercise of power by this Congress, I tell you, sir, it will be an advertisement for jobbers; and the lobby will be so filled that its agents 'will push us from our stools,' and drive its members from this House. But whenever it comes to that, the people of the country will say, 'Thank God, they shall not sit here any longer!' Whenever you claim power to do anything which you may judge for the general welfare, you proclaim to the country and to all its schemers and jobbers this invitation: 'Have any of you any scheme you think for the general welfare? If so, bring it forward!' There will be no lack of them, sir, and the lobbyists out there will corrupt this body if it is corruptible. Your Credits Mobiliers, your railroad schemes, and all your other thousand plans for plunder upon the public Treasury and upon the tax-paying and the tax-burdened people of the land, will be without remedy. There is only one remedy, and that is *to limit power;* but there is no limitation of power, if this Government can do anything it pleases upon the ground of 'general welfare.'"

Mr. Springer, of Illinois said: "I move to amend the bill by striking out the words 'share equally with the holders of the said centennial stock, and a like percentage thereon be paid into the Treasury of the United States as may be paid to the holders of the said stock,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'to be paid in full into the Treasury of the United States before any dividend or percentage of the profits shall be paid to the holders of said stock.'

"The object of this amendment is to provide that, if there should be a dividend when this exhibition is over, the United States shall come in as a preferred creditor, instead of sharing equally, as this bill now provides, with the stockholders of this corporation. In other words, the United States having made a voluntary contribution, as this bill provides, we shall be first entitled to have the people's money back before any of it goes into the pockets of private individuals as a dividend.

"Before I sit down I desire to say that, while I am anxious for the full success of this centennial exhibition, at the same time I regard this bill as simply a proposition to place in the treasury of the finance board $1,500,000 to be divided among the stockholders after this exhibition is completed. If we pass this bill, they will have $1,500,000 more to divide; if we do not pass it, they will have $1,500,000 less.

"We have farmed out this exhibition to a corporation which is rich enough to pay its own way, and is to receive all the advantages and receipts of the exhibition."

The bill having been reported from the Committee of the Whole, the Speaker said:

"The first question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois."

The question being put on the amendment, it was agreed to.

The Speaker: "The question is next on the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Kasson)."

The Clerk read as follows:

Add to the bill the following:

SEC. 2. That the money by this act appropriated shall be paid to the treasurer of the centennial board of finance, only after he and the president of the board shall execute a bond in the sum of $500,000 to the United States, with sufficient security, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the safe-keeping and faithful disbursement of the sum hereby appropriated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time.

The question was taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, George A. Bagley, William H. Baker, Ballou, Banks, Banning, Barnum, Bass, Blaine, Blair, Bliss, Bradley, William R. Brown, Burleigh, Cason, Caswell, Chapin, Chittenden, Clymer, Crapo, Crounse, Cutler, Danford, Darrall, Davy, Denison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Egbert, Ellis, Farwell, Forney, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Gause, Gibson, Hale, Hancock, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Benjamin W. Harris, Harrison, Hathorn, Abram S. Hewitt, Hill, Hoar, Hoge, Hopkins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Jenks, Thomas L. Jones, Kasson, Kelley, Ketchum, King, Lamar, George M. Landers, Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Luttrell, Edmund W. M. Mackey, Levi A. Maekey, Magoon, Maish, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, Meade, Miller, Money, Monroe, Morey, Morgan, Mutchler, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, O'Neill, Page, William A. Phillips, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Platt, Powell, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Randall, Reagan, John Reilly, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Miles Ross, Sobieski Ross, Sampson, Schleicher, Schumaker, Seelye, Sinnickson, Slemons, Smalls, A. Herr Smith, Strait, Stowell, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Thompson, Throckmorton, Martin I. Townsend, Washington Townsend, Van Vorhes, Waddell, Alexander S. Wallace, John

W. Wallace, Walls, Ward, Warren, Erastus Wells, G. Wiley Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whiting, Wigginton, Andrew Williams, Alpheus S. Williams, Charles G. Williams, Wilshire, Alan Wood, Jr., Fernando Wood, Woodburn, Woodworth, and Young—146.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, John H. Bagley, Jr., John H. Baker, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, John Young Brown, Buckner, Horatio C. Burchard, Samuel D. Burchard, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, William P. Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Cannon, Cate, Caulfield, John B. Clarke of Kentucky, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Cochrane, Collins, Conger, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Culberson, Davis, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durham, Eden, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Fort, Franklin, Fuller, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Andrew H. Hamilton, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Henkle, Hereford, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Holman, Hooker, Hoskins, House, Hunton, Hurd, Frank Jones, Joyce, Kehr, Kimball, Knott, Franklin Landers, Lewis, Lord, Lynde, McFarland, McMahon, Metcalfe, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, New, Phelps, John F. Philips, Poppleton, Potter, Rea, Rice, Riddle, Robinson, Rusk, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Sheakley, Singleton, William E. Smith, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Thomas, Thornburgh, Tucker, Tufts, Turney, John L. Vance, Robert B. Vance, Waldron, Gilbert C. Walker, Walling, Walsh, Whitthorne, Wike, Willard, James Williams, James D. Williams, William B. Williams, Willis, Benjamin Wilson, James Wilson, and Yeates—130.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Durand, Ely, Robert Hamilton, Hays, Lynch, Odell, Packer, Parsons, Payne, James B. Reilly, Starkweather, Charles C. B. Walker, White, and Jeremiah N. Williams—14.

So the bill was passed.

In the Senate, the bill was considered on February 9th.

Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, offered a substitute.

The Chief Clerk: "The proposed amendment is to strike out the preamble and all after the enacting clause of the bill, and in lieu thereof to insert:

That it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the 4th of July next, in such numbers and in such manner as may be convenient, in their respective cities, towns, villages, neighborhoods, or wherever they may be, publicly to testify their joy at the one hundredth return of that auspicious day by suitable eulogies, orations, and discourses, or by public prayers and such religious exercises and ceremonies as may be appropriate to the occasion and sanctioned by their own consciences."

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

The result was announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Cooper, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Kernan, Key, McCreery, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, White, and Withers—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Caperton, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Edmunds, English, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargeant, Spencer, Wallace, West, Windom, and Wright—45.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bogy, Burnside, Christiancy, Cockrell, Davis, Gordon, Hamilton, Howe, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Merrimon, Norwood, Saulsbury, and Sherman—15.

So the amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is on the passage of the body of the bill."

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

The result was announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Caperton, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kelly, Logan, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargeant, Spencer, Wallace, and Windom—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Cooper, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Howe, Kernan, Key, McCreery, Merrimon, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Whyte, and Withers—15.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bogy, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Cockrell, Davis, English, Gordon, Johnston, Norwood, Saulsbury, Sherman, West, and Wright—16.

So the bill was passed.

The President *pro tempore:* "The question is next on the passage of the preamble."

The question, being put, was decided in the affirmative, there being, on a division, yeas 37, nays 16.

In the House, on March 27th, the following bill to redeem fractional currency was reported from the Committee on Appropriations:

A BILL to provide for a deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau in the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency.

Be it enacted, etc., That there be and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $48,000, to provide for engraving, printing, and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States of the denomination of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents, of standard value, in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury awaiting redemption, or wherever it may be presented for redemption; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under regulations of the Treasury Department, provide for such redemption and issue by substitution at the regular sub-Treasuries and public depositories of the United States, until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

Notwithstanding several amendments were adopted in the House and Senate, the only ones retained on the final passage were as follows:

The word "whether," in section 2, was changed to "whenever," and the following was added to section 2:

And all fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the Sinking-Fund, provided for by existing law, the interest to be computed thereon, as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the Sinking-Fund.

On June 10th, Mr. Cox, from the Commit-

tee on Banking and Currency, introduced a joint resolution relative to the issue of silver coin, which finally passed both Houses in the following form:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of the same through the country, may issue the silver coin at any time in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, in exchange for an equal amount of legal-tender notes; and the notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a special fund, separate and apart from all other money in the Treasury, and be reissued only upon the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received at the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States; and said fractional currency, when so substituted, shall be destroyed and held as part of the Sinking-Fund, as provided in the act approved April 17, 1876.

SEC. 2. That the trade-dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit, from time to time, the coinage thereof, to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.

SEC. 3. That, in addition to the amount of subsidiary silver coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of the fractional currency, it shall be lawful to manufacture, at the several mints, and issue, through the Treasury and its several offices, such coin to an amount that, including the amount of subsidiary silver coin, and of fractional currency outstanding, shall, in the aggregate, not exceed, at any time, $50,000,000.

SEC. 4. That the silver bullion required for the purposes of this act shall be purchased, from time to time, at market rate, by the Secretary of the Treasury, with any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this act when the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of the coinage and issue, as herein provided, without loss to the Treasury; and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage: *Provided*, That the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $200,000.

The act known as the homestead law was also repealed, so far as it operated on certain of the Southern States, as follows:

AN ACT to repeal section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, making restrictions in the disposition of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, confining the disposal of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, to the provisions of the homestead law, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the repeal of said section shall not have the effect to impair the right, complete or inchoate, of any homestead settler, and no land occupied by such settler at the time this act shall take effect shall be subject to entry, preëmption, or sale: *And provided*, That the public lands affected by this act shall be offered at public sale, as soon as practicable, from time to time, and according to the provisions of existing law, and shall not be subject to private entry until they are so offered.

During this session of Congress, the Secretary of War, William W. Belknap, was impeached by the House, and tried before the Senate and acquitted. (For the details, *see* PUBLIC DOCUMENTS in this volume.)

A large amount of business, unimportant generally, and not involving any special political principle, was transacted, and the session closed on the 15th of August.

CONNECTICUT. At the election held on October 2, 1875, in this State, the following two amendments to her constitution were submitted to the people for adoption or rejection:

1. For annual elections on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each year, commencing in November, 1876. Sessions of the General Assembly annually in January. State officers elected biennially.

2. For conferring power on the General Assembly to restore forfeited electoral privileges.

Both were adopted by majorities of 39,334 and 19,919 respectively, and are now parts of the organic law of the State. The whole number of votes then polled was, on amendment number one, 44,734—yes, 42,034; no, 2,700. On amendment number two it was 42,509—yes, 31,214; no, 11,295.

STATE SEAL OF CONNECTICUT.

A United States Senator from Connecticut, Orris S. Ferry, of Norwalk, having died on November 21, 1875, Governor Ingersoll appointed James E. English, of New Haven, to occupy the vacant seat until the State Legislature, at its next session, should have chosen a successor.

JAMES E. ENGLISH was born at New Haven; received a common education; and served an apprenticeship in a carpenter's shop, in which pursuit his energy and capacity raised him to the position of master-builder before he had attained his majority. From building he turned his attention to the lumber-trade, in which he accumulated a fortune. This, together with subsequent additions derived from shrewd investments in real estate, manufacturing, and banking institutions, has made him, it is believed, one of the richest capitalists in Connecticut. His public life began in 1855, when he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the State General Assembly. In the next year he served in the Senate, but declined a renomination in 1857. From 1860 to 1864 he represented the State from the Second District as a member of the

Lower House of Congress; and the course which he there pursued in regard to questions relating to the civil war was highly commended by his political opponents. He was elected Governor over Joseph R. Hawley, and then twice—1868 and 1870—over Marshall Jewell, who, in turn, defeated him in 1869 and 1871. At the congressional election held in April, 1873, Mr. English was the Democratic candidate in the Second District in opposition to Stephen W. Kellogg, the Republican candidate, who was elected. He has since served again in the Lower House of the State Legislature. Mr. English has always been a steadfast Democrat.

An association was recently formed in Connecticut by a number of citizens, and designated as "Greenback men," or party, comprising all who are in favor of paper currency under certain conditions. They met in convention at New Haven on February 22, 1876. Some two hundred members were present, about one-half of that number being residents of the city of New Haven or its vicinity.

The following declaration of principles was reported, and adopted by the convention:

Whereas, The present financial condition of the country requires immediate, wise, and careful legislation on the great questions which are of such vital importance to the welfare of the people: believing the national finances to be in a deplorable condition, the friends of currency reform of Connecticut recommend the following principles as important to the welfare of the nation:

We earnestly invite a severe scrutiny of the principles and measures which we think would restore the country to prosperity, and ask a candid consideration of the grave problems that now challenge the attention of every thoughtful citizen.

Under a government based on universal suffrage it is essential that all important public questions be fully and openly debated. The financial issues of the hour have never been truthfully presented to the American people. We have been denied a fair hearing by the majority of the press, and falsely called inflationists and repudiators by men who are incited by ignorance, by love of political party, or by those who, in order to fatten on the misfortunes of others, wish the people deceived. As the intelligent union of labor and capital is the only legitimate source of wealth, government should foster industry and carefully guard the rights of producers. It should set an example of wise economy, discourage all forms of monopoly, and enact laws for the benefit of the whole people. Class legislation should not be tolerated in a free nation. To suppose that a financial system is perfect merely because it has hitherto been generally so considered is as fallacious as a belief that medicine, law, or the mechanic arts, have reached perfection. Mankind is steadily progressing in knowledge, and all arts and sciences are sharing in the general advance.

1. We oppose the act fixing an arbitrary time for the resumption of specie payments, not because we have any objections to our paper-money being made worth its face in gold, but because that act, by creating distrust of the future, has paralyzed enterprise, thrown the producers of wealth out of employment, and thus postponed the day when it shall become possible to maintain our paper-money at par with coin without creating the wide-spread bankruptcy which an attempt to enforce the resumption act will inevitably produce. Our paper-money should be appreciated to par with coin by rectifying the defects in our monetary system, and by producing general prosperity, not by creating general prostration of business and by robbing debtors to enrich creditors under the hypocritical cry of "honesty." We want immediate and practical measures which will create confidence in the future and supply the conditions under which time, industry, and economy will place our country in a sound financial condition, and make a paper dollar equal in value to a gold dollar at the earliest practical period. To fix an arbitrary time for specie payments is as absurd as it would be to fix a day for a patient's recovery. We therefore ask for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act, and demand that all similar trifling with the interests of the nation for political purposes be branded as a crime against humanity.

2. The Government should not dishonor its own promises as it now does. In the language of Thaddeus Stevens, "The greenbacks were discredited before they were issued." The national note should be made a full legal tender for all public dues, and for the purchase of Government bonds at par with gold coin.

3. We should have a stable currency, as uniform as is possible in its rate of interest and exchangeable value. The issue of money and the regulation of the value thereof is a matter of national concern—a prerogative of sovereignty which should not be delegated either directly or indirectly to corporations. The national-bank notes should be gradually retired from circulation, and the General Government should have nothing whatever to do with banking; banking should be entirely free, but no paper-money should be allowed in circulation except that issued directly by the United States. The national paper-money should be issued by a bureau of the United States Treasury only when paid for by Government banks. Congress should simply adopt a system under which the volume of the currency would automatically regulate and limit itself. No one can tell how much currency is needed at any particular time. Its volume should be left like that of everything else, entirely free to contract or expand in response to the requirements of trade. This would facilitate cash sales and discourage an undue expansion of private credit.

4. As all the national currency is a part of the national debt, the Government should at all times be ready to exchange its interest-bearing notes for its non-interest-bearing notes. The legal tenders should, therefore, be exchangeable for interconvertible bonds bearing a low rate of interest, but sufficiently high to maintain them at par with gold-coin. We are opposed to the present policy of increasing the amount of our foreign debt, which steadily drains our country of gold, menaces our financial stability, and is a far more serious burden than a domestic debt. A policy should be adopted, the tendency of which would be to diminish our foreign obligations, and to have the American debt owed to American citizens.

5. We believe that a national policy in accordance with our principles would soon extinguish the premium on gold; would give us a stable currency unaffected by foreign wars and panics; immediately revive our drooping industries and give labor employment at just wages, and rescue our country from the unfortunate position in which it has been placed by an extravagant Administration and incompetent legislators. We invite every good citizen, irrespective of previous party affiliations, to unite with us for political resistance against the ignorant war now being waged on the many for the benefit of the few, and to this end we counsel our friends to cast every vote for that party whose platform shall be most in accord with the sentiment of justice and the principles herein set forth.

In case both of the existing parties refused

to accept its peculiar views, the convention instructed and authorized its Executive Committee to take independent action and nominate State officers.

The Democratic-Liberal party assembled in State Convention at New Haven, on February 23d, to nominate their candidate for Governor, and also to appoint delegates to the General Democratic Convention, to be held in the following summer at St. Louis, Mo., for nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Delegates were present from every town in the State.

After the convention had been permanently organized, and a numerous State Central Committee appointed, a delegate moved, "that the old State ticket be renominated by acclamation." The motion was seconded, and unanimously passed. (The names presented in the renominated ticket, with Charles R. Ingersoll, of New Haven, at their head, as Governor, are set down in the CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875 under this article.)

These delegates were empowered to appoint substitutes.

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted by the convention unanimously:

The Democratic-Liberal party of Connecticut, in convention assembled, on this 23d day of February, 1876, pledge themselves anew to the principles which they have repeatedly adopted, and which the people of this State have approved.

1. The Constitution of the Union shall be maintained, with the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; and we demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State self-government; and for the Federal Administration a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

2. The civil service of the Government has become alarmingly corrupt. It is an instrument of personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It has become a reproach to free institutions. We, therefore, regard thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour, and believing that honesty, capacity, and fidelity, constitute the only valid claim to public employment, we demand that public station shall become again a post of purity and honor.

3. The public credit of the Union must be maintained. Federal taxation should provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and for a steady reduction of the national debt; while the tariff laws should be adjusted for the purpose of revenue only.

4. The public lands must be preserved for actual settlers; and subsidies of money or lands to corporations and speculators should cease entirely.

5. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives are especially deserving of popular support in their policy of reducing the expenditures of the Federal Government to the actual needs of the public service, thus cutting off the supplies which have for eleven years invited corruption and fed an army of plunderers.

6. That the only currency known to the Constitution of the United States is gold and silver; and coin forms the only stable basis for the commercial necessities of the world. The Democratic party of the Union has never failed to recognize and support this essential principle. But, following a great and costly war, we find an irredeemable currency at our doors. It is, therefore, the duty of Congress to adopt such measures as shall lead to an early resumption of specie payments, while guarding its acts by that prudence which the interests of commercial, manufacturing, and industrial pursuits imperatively demand.

7. That the act of the last Congress passed by the Republican majority, declaring that there shall be specie payments on the first day of January, 1879, was a scheme of mere party expediency. Supported by no measure tending to secure resumption, it was a deception and a fraud. Its results have been injurious, as the business interests of the country could not be shaped and conducted to harmonize with an ineffective and deceptive act. We respectfully ask Congress to substitute for it well-defined and practical legislation, tending to an accumulation of coin as a basis for resumption, or the funding and cancellation of a portion of the greenback circulation in a convertible bond, bearing a low rate of interest.

8. That this convention, having confidence in the ability and integrity of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, rely upon such action at their hands as will aid in placing the finances of the country upon the constitutional basis.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the foregoing platform, a delegate from New Haven offered a resolution in favor of greenbacks, and set forth the reasons for its adoption at length. A delegate from Hartford spoke against the passage of the resolution, which was lost.

The two following resolutions were also offered, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Legislatures and administrations in this State have been economical, prudent, and in the interests of the people; and this policy we demand at the hands of future Legislatures and executive officers.

Resolved, That in our present Executive, Governor Charles R. Ingersoll, we recognize a public officer of commanding ability and purity of character. Rising above the level of partisan conflicts, he is guided by just principles, and the welfare of the people, whose interests he serves with unfaltering fidelity; and Messrs. Sill, Sanger, Raymond, and Goodrich, are faithful public officers, who are deserving the continued confidence of the people.

The Republicans met in convention at Hartford, on February 29th. There was a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the State.

The following is the ticket: For Governor, Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford; Lieutenant-Governor, Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury; Secretary of State, Francis A. Walker, of New Haven; Treasurer, Jeremiah Olney, of Thompson; Controller, Eli Curtis, of Watertown.

Upon the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, it was agreed, after some discussion, that they should be chosen by district conventions composed of the delegates present from the several districts. The convention then resolved itself into district conventions, who chose their respective delegates.

The following platform was reported by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted:

The Republican party in Connecticut reaffirms its devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and its

continued faith in the foundation-truths declared by the fathers. It speaks for retrenchment and reform, for a speedy return from extravagance to simplicity, for the untiring pursuit and punishment of public fraud and crime wherever existing, for the preservation inviolate of the great lessons of the war, and for the hearty welcome of all citizens of the whole country to our common privileges and blessings.

It honors the unpretentious fidelity of Secretary Bristow, and the wholesome activity of Secretary Jewell, in their endeavors to protect the public purse, and to punish public criminals; and it gives a hearty response to the declaration of the President, "Let no guilty man escape."

It charges upon the Democratic majority in the Lower House of Congress selections for office which are an insult to national honor, and displacements which are marked with ingratitude; with subordinating, as in the days of our national extremity, the welfare of the public to party success; with applauding, upon the floor of the House, sentiments which are in open defiance of the nation, and insulting to its history; with halting upon the great financial questions in a time when the industries of the people are prostrate.

We declare that the commission of the national Legislature to the Democracy has been a signal failure, and believe that the Republican party is the best hope of the country in peace, as it was the preserver of its honor in war.

We charge upon the Democratic party in the Connecticut Legislature action which invades the purity of the ballot-box, and opens the doors to frauds upon the sacred right of suffrage; and we charge upon it unworthy appointments to office.

We speak for the total abandonment of barter and trade in the State Legislature: for short legislative sessions; for the unsullied purity of the judiciary; for the encouragement of State industries, and for the support of State education.

The safety of the republic depends upon the intelligence as well as the virtue of its citizens; and in order that the unity of the nation, preserved at the cost of war, may be maintained in peace, it is essential that the State schools shall continue to be common schools, where every child in the State may receive such education as will befit him to be useful in the community, happy in his home, and absolutely removed from that ignorance which is the mother of crime; and we are unutterably opposed to any diversion of the school-money for any purpose whatever.

The Republican party, which issued the greenbacks under the pressure of a temporary necessity, to support the national Government against treason and rebellion, is pledged to redeem them, and to make them as good as gold to the holders, and that no stain may rest in history upon any one of the patriotic efforts of the people during the war. We approve of the resumption act, as a new expression of this pledge and determination. We point to the efforts now made by the Democratic party to repeal that act, and to commit the country to the permanent use of irredeemable paper currency, as a proof of what might be expected of them if they had greater power. We believe that the welfare of the country demands that necessary legislation be passed to carry the resumption act into effect, at the time specified, either by funding the greenbacks into long bonds, at the lowest practicable rate of interest, or by using any available means to pay and cancel them.

We believe in the unwritten law of the land, which declares it unwise for a Chief Magistrate to hold his office beyond two terms; and we accept the declaration of President Grant, in harmony with this law, as but another claim to our admiration and gratitude.

We present to the electors of this State the names of the Hon. Henry C. Robinson, the Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, General Francis A. Walker, Hon. Jeremiah Olney, and Hon. Eli Curtis, as men qualified by their ability, integrity, and character to fill any official position in the gift of the people.

The convention then adjourned without day.

The Greenback party, seeing that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats would indorse their views, assembled in State Convention by themselves, at Meriden, on March 9th, and nominated a State ticket of their own, as follows: For Governor, Charles Atwater, of New Haven; for Lieutenant-Governor, Francis Gillette, of Hartford; for Secretary of State, Linden V. Perry, of Winsted; for Treasurer, Loren F. Judd, of New Britain; for Controller, John A. Peck, of Naugatuck.

Upon the report of the chairman from the Committee on Resolutions, they also adopted a platform in accordance with the principles declared at their convention of the preceding February, demanding the unconditional repeal of the specie-resumption act; the practical abolition of the national-bank system; the receipt of greenbacks for customs duties; the issue of bonds interconvertible with greenbacks, so as to keep greenbacks at par with gold; and strongly opposing the thirty-year bond bill, which had passed the Senate on the preceding February 25th.

The Liquor Prohibition party renominated this year the same State ticket which they had presented in 1875, namely: For Governor, Henry Smith; Lieutenant-Governor, J. G. Baldwin; Secretary of State, Buell P. Cowles; Treasurer, John H. Rockwell; Controller, Dubney Carr.

The result of the popular vote, at the election of April 3d, was the reelection of the Democratic ticket by a considerable majority over the Republicans. The aggregate number of votes cast for Governor was 98,619, of which the Democratic candidate received 51,138; the Republican, 43,510; the Greenback party's, 1,974; the Temperance, 1,988. The entire number of votes cast in the State this year was 2,347 less than in 1875, when it reached 100,966, the largest ever polled in Connecticut.

With regard to members of the State Legislature, the Democrats made such gains as to more than double their previous majority over the Republicans in either House, the respective numbers in the new General Assembly being as follows: In the Senate, Democrats 18, Republicans 3; in the House of Representatives, Democrats 163, Republicans 82, Independent 1; showing a Democratic majority of 15 in the Senate, of 81 in the Lower House, and of 96 on joint ballot. In the last Legislature their majority on joint ballot was 42.

A special election for Congressman in the Third District was also held on April 3, 1876, the candidates being David A. Wells, Democratic-Liberal, and John T. Waite, Republican. The latter was elected, having received 8,436 votes, against 7,783 cast for the former.

The members of the General Assembly met

at Hartford on May 3, 1876. It was the last session held by the Connecticut Legislature in the spring; a recent amendment to the constitution having fixed the opening of its sessions thereafter on the first Wednesdays in January, to begin in the year 1877. Both Houses were promptly organized. At the ballot taken for Speaker in the House of Representatives, the whole number of votes being 224, Thomas M. Waller, Democrat, was declared elected, he having received 151 votes, against 71 cast for his Republican competitor, H. Lynde Harrison.

The aggregate amount of taxable property assessed in the State for 1875 shows a decrease of nearly $7,000,000 from the assessment for 1874; it being, in 1875, $351,785,469. This unprecedented decrease is owing to the general depression of values which has prevailed for these three years. The diminution is chiefly in dwelling-houses and land; real-estate property in general having largely depreciated. In the city of Hartford, the assessment-list shows an increase of nearly half a million dollars ($449,252); in the city of New Haven, a decrease of something more than four millions and a half.

The financial condition of the State appears to be satisfactory. Her revenues, during the last year, had an increase of over $107,000, their aggregate amount from all sources having been $1,761,533.53. The public expenditures, on account of the civil list, were some $85,000 less than in the preceding year; although their total sum, including nearly half a million expended in the new State-House building, amounted to $1,833,335.67. The balance of available cash in the Treasury on April 1, 1876, was $711,725.88. In 1875 the balance to the credit of all accounts, at the same date, was $771,544.41, showing a decrease in 1876 of little less than $60,000.

For the construction of the new State-House, thus far, the sum of $1,173,156.14 has been expended. Of this amount, $922,500 have been paid by the State, and $256,500 by the city of Hartford. The amount required to finish the building, and already appropriated by previous Legislatures, is $1,077,500.

The bonded debt of the State remains as it was, $5,014,500.

The school-fund amounts to $2,043,960.91; of which more than four-fifths are invested in real-estate mortgages.

There are in Connecticut eighty-seven savings-banks, their aggregate deposits amounting to over $76,000,000. The number of depositors severally owning that sum is 208,000, or considerably more than one-third of the entire population of the State, according to the last census. At the end of the year the number of depositors exceeded that of the preceding by about 1,800, but the number of accounts closed during the last year has been less than in the previous one.

The fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Connecticut number 128, classified as follows: 13 Connecticut stock companies and 18 mutual; 85 companies chartered in other States, and 14 foreign. The aggregate amount of their assets exceeds $100,000,000. The losses paid by the Connecticut companies during the year absorbed 57 per cent. of the premiums received, which was a less favorable proportion than that of the previous year, but is considered satisfactory.

The eight life-insurance companies of Connecticut hold assets of over $97,000,000, or nearly as much as the assets of the 128 fire-insurance companies put together. The increase in the assets of the life-insurance companies last year was little less than $6,000,000. They insure over $438,000,000, represented by nearly 207,000 policies. They paid, during the last year, little less than $6,500,000 of death-claims and endowments. Their income from all sources, in 1875, was nearly $25,000,000, or about $1,000,000 less than in the preceding year. Their expenditures, also, were less in about the same proportion.

The funds accumulated in the hands of these companies being of a fiduciary character, not unlike the deposits held by savings-banks, the Governor suggested, in the interest of the insured and their families, "that the trust should be guarded by law against the powerful temptations to which the managers of such vast sums are always exposed, in a similar manner to that which has been found wholesome in the case of savings-banks."

There are twenty-seven railroad companies operating their roads in Connecticut; eight among them paying dividends at the average rate of 9.24 per cent. on their capital. The stock and debts of all the companies amount in the aggregate to about $76,000,000; the cost and equipment of the roads represent about the same sum. Their gross receipts during the year show some increase over those of the previous year, and a still greater proportional increase in the net earnings, owing to a diminution made in the current expenditures.

The number of passengers transported by all the railroads of Connecticut in the course of the year was 10,750,000, or above 300,000 more than in the preceding year. No fatal accident happened to any one of the said number.

The various industrial interests in the State could not escape being affected by the general and long-continued depression of business in the country; yet they appear to be in as good a condition as could be expected. The seasons have been propitious for the cultivation of the soil, and its fruitfulness abundant. The State has been exempt from public calamity during the year. A severe freshet in her eastern counties caused serious loss, especially by the destruction of mill-property, roadways, and bridges, in the manufacturing town of Sprague.

The condition of the public schools, in regard to attendance, instruction, and means of

support, is shown by the following summary statements taken from the official report for 1875, presented by the State Board of Education to the General Assembly at its session of 1876:

There are 1,650 public schools in the State, an increase of eight during the year. Number of children between four and sixteen years of age, January, 1875, 134,976; increase during the year, 1,448; number of different scholars in public schools, 119,489—increase, 191; number in private schools, 9,145, an increase of 723. There are 12,970 between four and sixteen years of age who are in no school—a less number by 60 than that of the year before. The winter attendance is, as usual, much the largest. Of teachers, there are in winter 721 males and 1,910 females, and in summer no fewer than 2,324 of the latter, to 272 of the former. There are 264 graded schools.

There are still a good many school-houses in poor condition, which it is the effort of the board to improve.

The dividend per child from the school-fund last year was $1.10, and nearly $150,000 was thus used, besides $202,119 paid for schools from State tax. Town taxes raised $668,167; district taxes, $463,775. Income of town deposit-fund, $46,534.97; of local funds, $15,614.79. Voluntary contributions for public schools, $6,881.26; from other sources over $41,500 was received; and the total amount received from all sources was $1,592,858.11.

The aggregate amount of money paid from the Treasury during the year for the support of State beneficiaries in the various charitable institutions, not including the reformatory or penal, was $173,521. This charitable aid was afforded through the Governor's office in 1,136 cases during the year, and its recipients were as follows: 630 insane, 386 sick soldiers, 61 deaf-mutes, 17 blind, and 42 imbeciles.

The State Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, had 616 patients under treatment during the year, of whom there remained 460 at the end of April, 1876. Of this number 302 are town or State paupers, and 135 indigent—that is, able to pay one-half of the five dollars charged for weekly support.

This hospital is filled to its utmost capacity. Besides the above-mentioned number of patients within it, 63 insane persons have been kept under treatment by State aid in the Retreat at Hartford, and in hospitals of neighboring States; there were probably 50 applicants for admission to the Middletown hospital, who were not provided for in other hospitals.

In the State Reform School, at Meriden, there were, during the year, 466 boys for correction and instruction, of whom 345 were remaining in the institution on the 1st of April; a larger number than ever before. In consequence of the unfavorable condition of business prevailing, the receipts from labor-contracts last year were less than before, and not quite sufficient to cover the expenses of the institution.

In the Industrial School for Girls, the labor of its inmates has made a net earning in the past year. Private donations have also been made to it during that period.

In the State penitentiary there were at the end of April, 1876, 252 convicts in confinement, being 40 more than the cells of the prison can receive.

The contract price for convicts' labor having been diminished by about one-third on account of the commercial depression, the earnings for the last year were proportionately less. The expenditures of the prison during the twelve months exceeded its receipts by $2,874.87.

Among the first transactions of this session was the election of a United States Senator in the place of the late Orris S. Ferry, of Norwalk. In accordance with a concurrent resolution previously adopted, the two Houses separately balloted on May 16, 1876, the candidates voted for in both Houses being Henry B. Harrison, Republican, James E. English and William H. Barnum, Democrats; with the addition, in the Lower House, of Charles R. Ingersoll, also a Democrat. The results were as follows: In the Senate, the whole number of votes being 21—Barnum, 17; English, 1; Harrison, 3. In the House of Representatives, the whole number of votes being 246—Barnum, 151; Harrison, 81; English, 5; Ingersoll, 2. The presiding officer in each House declared William H. Barnum elected. On the next day, May 17th, the members of the two Houses met in joint convention to finish the work of the United States Senator's election, when, the results of each House's vote on the previous day having been added together, the joint vote stood as follows:

William H. Barnum, Democrat.....	168
Henry B. Harrison, Republican.....	84
James E. English, Democrat.....	6
Charles R. Ingersoll, Democrat.....	2
	260

There were seven absentees. The president announced the result of the concurrent votes, and formally declared William H. Barnum duly elected United States Senator for the unexpired term of the late Orris S. Ferry, ending March 4, 1879.

The General Assembly closed its session on June 28th.

The May session of 1876 was the shortest ever held in Connecticut since 1860. It was also regarded as an economical one, and the new enactments passed in it were less numerous than usual. Among its acts were six amendments to the State constitution passed in 1875, and continued to the present session. Having been approved by the requisite two-thirds of each House, they were submitted to the people's vote at the election of October 2, 1876, for their adoption or rejection. The amendments were as follows:

1. That any new town, hereafter incorporated, shall not be entitled to a representative in the General Assembly "unless it has at least 2,500 inhabitants, and unless the town from which the major part of its territory is taken has also at least 2,500 inhabitants," etc.

2. The "provisions of section 2, Article IV. of

the constitution and the amendments thereto, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to all elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and annually thereafter."

3. Judges of the courts of Common Pleas and of the district courts shall be appointed for terms of four years; judges of the city courts and of police courts shall be appointed for terms of two years.

4. That the judges of probate shall be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and biennially thereafter; that judges so elected shall hold their offices for two years from and after the Wednesday after the first Monday of the next succeeding January; and that the judges of probate elected on the first Monday of April, 1876, shall hold their offices only until the Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1877.

5. The compensation of members of the General Assembly shall not exceed $300 per annum, and one mileage each way for each session, at the rate of 25 cents per mile.

6. That Article VIII. of the amendments to the constitution be amended by erasing the word "white" from the first line.

The following amendments to the constitution were passed at this session for continuance to next year: Increasing the senatorial districts of the State by an addition of from six to ten; increasing the number of judges; prohibiting the voting of town aid to railroads; providing for biennial elections of the Legislature; and prohibiting the use of money in elections.

A constitutional amendment was proposed purporting expressly "to prevent bribery in elections," and another "to prohibit the use of public money for Catholic schools," both of which were rejected.

A resolution to encourage the resumption of specie payment, by the Federal Government, was indefinitely postponed by the House of Representatives on June 28th, and by the Senate in concurrence on the same day.

In preparation for the general election of November 7, 1876, when, in accordance with the new order of things, the people of Connecticut should for the first time elect their State officers to be installed in January next ensuing, the political organizations in the State severally met in convention again, for the purpose of nominating their respective State and electoral tickets.

The Republican party assembled at New Haven on August 30th, when the following-named presidential electors were nominated: At large—Theodore J. Woolsey, the ex-President of Yale College, and Marshall Jewell. By districts—first, George Maxwell, of Vernon; second, John Allen, of Saybrook; third, George S. Moulton, of Windham; fourth, Donald J. Warner, of Salisbury.

Concerning the nomination of State officers, it was moved "that the ticket of last spring, with Henry C. Robinson at the head, be nominated by acclamation," which finally prevailed. The following platform was adopted by the convention:

1. The Republican party of Connecticut renews its declaration of implicit allegiance to the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Connecticut, and its devotion to the inspiration in which the party was born, and by which it carried the nation in triumph through the period of the civil war.

2. It declares that the lesson taught by the late rebellion must be honored in the policy and conduct of our Government, and indignantly protests against the unblushing avowal by the Democratic leaders of theories of State sovereignty which were the legitimate parent of the infamous attempts at secession and the immediate cause of the terrible war through which the republic has passed; and against the outrages of fraud, intimidation, and violence, by Democratic politicians in the reconstructed States upon the free suffrage and citizenship of the people of those States.

3. It declares for reformation in the civil service and in the administration of all public affairs, as set forth in the letter of acceptance of Rutherford B. Hayes; for economy and retrenchment in public expenses; for the speedy resumption of specie payment, and the prompt fulfillment of the obligations of the Government written upon its paper currency; and protests against the repeal by the Democratic House of Representatives of the clause of the law of 1875 for the resumption of specie payment in 1879, to which the national faith is pledged, and by whose repeal the national faith is dishonored.

4. It declares for generosity and good-will to the people of the South, for harmony and peace throughout the land; but protests against rewarding with honors and emoluments the services of rebellion and treason, and insists upon the protection of every citizen in the exercise of his civil rights as granted in the amendments to our Constitution.

5. It declares its unqualified love of law and liberty, its welcome to improvement and progress, and seeks for its supreme objects the comfort and elevation of the people, and the preservation, unstained, of the national honor.

6. In matters of State policy, it declares for economy and simplicity; for the encouragement of industry; for a universal system of unsectarian education, secured by legislation; for short legislative sessions; for general laws, and against special legislation; for the limitation of municipal indebtedness, and public appropriations to the legitimate objects of support by taxation; against bribery and corruption of elections; against bargains and trades in appointments, and for reduced expenses and lower rates of taxation.

7. It charges the Democratic party with subserviency to the men who have but just laid down rebellious arms; with evasion and dishonesty in its treatment of the financial question; with studied insult to the Union soldiers; with an utter disregard of the honor and fair name of the republic; and with the purchase of power in this State by bribery and corruption at elections.

8. It charges that the Democratic party is true to its record in proposing for Chief Magistrate of a restored Union a man who withheld from the friends of that Union his sympathy and support when the nation's existence was in peril; and, as a model reformer, a man who reached his first political prominence by associating with the most corrupt and unscrupulous politicians who ever disgraced our land.

9. It accepts and most cordially indorses the platform and principles of the party as established by the Cincinnati National Convention, and in the nomination of General Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler for President and Vice-President it finds assurance of the elevation to those high places of men whose lives and records and letters of acceptance furnish a guarantee that the principles of the party will be enforced in the administration of our Government. It declares that President Grant is entitled to our thanks for his patriotic services to the country, and that his name will be deservedly

enrolled among the honored sons of the republic; and it is

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this convention deserve the unanimous and enthusiastic support of the citizens of Connecticut.

The Democratic-Liberal Convention, pursuant to a call issued by their State Committee on August 15th, was held at Hartford on September 6th. The names presented in the ticket were as follows: For Governor, Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford; for Lieutenant-Governor, Francis B. Loomis, of New London; for Secretary of State, Dwight Morris, of Bridgeport; for Treasurer, Edwin A. Buck, of Windham; for Controller, Charles C. Hubbard, of Middletown.

The nomination of presidential electors was made. The ticket was as follows: At large—Charles R. Ingersoll, of New Haven, and William B. Franklin, of Hartford. By districts—first, John S. Dobson, of Vernon; second, Geo. E. Elliot, of Clinton; third, Charles Osgood, of Norwich; fourth, George Taylor, of New Milford.

Unusual interest and importance was attached by this convention to the platform. Its reading was frequently interrupted by noisy applause, and a great demonstration was made in its favor at the conclusion. It was adopted unanimously, and was as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nominations, by the Democratic National Convention, of Samuel J. Tilden for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President—statesmen in whose purity of character, and ability to discharge the duties of the highest positions in our Government, the people may implicitly confide.

Resolved, That in the platform adopted by the late Democratic National Convention, and in the views expressed by Governors Tilden and Hendricks in their letters of acceptance, we recognize the principles which are necessary for the preservation of our free institutions, and essential to bring back the administration of the Government to honest and economical service.

Resolved, That a political party continued in power for a long period of time becomes arrogant, selfish, and corrupt: and that recent official investigations have proved that sixteen years of power in the Federal Government by the Republican party have brought steadily-increasing impurities into the public service; and combinations to deplete the public Treasury have grown so powerful, and their partisan influences so strong, that the Republican party is unable to reform existing abuses. That party having utterly failed to redeem its promises of reform within its own ranks, so earnestly made four years ago, and the abuses becoming day by day more general and alarming, a complete change of parties in the administration of public affairs is essential to secure a radical reform in the civil service, where demoralization has become a scandal and reproach to our free institutions. But now the chief actors in scenes of national shame seek to shift responsibility upon the heavily-burdened shoulders of a retiring President, and ask that they may be continued in power for the sake of self-reformation. All history teaches that reformation does not begin with continued reward.

Resolved, That while one great cause of the prostration of business, with its resulting ruin of capable business-men and the idleness and suffering of tens of thousands of laborers, may be found in the unparalleled official corruption and extravagance of the Republican party, and its accompanying unbearable taxation by the Federal Government of more than $4,000,000,000 during the past eleven years, we nevertheless find the Administration and the entire Republican party in Congress earnestly opposing the retrenchment and the economic policy of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Democratic-Liberal party of Connecticut, which has controlled the administration of the State for four years, to the satisfaction of the people, demands:

1. That there shall be rigid economy in the public expenditures; and we thank the Lower House of Congress for its zealous work, by which retrenchment to the amount of $30,000,000 in this fiscal year was accomplished, over the combined opposition of the Republican minority in the House, the Senate, the President, and the entire Administration.

2. That every dishonest incumbent of public office, and every official who tolerates and does not sternly oppose corrupt practices in the civil service, shall be removed; and that none except competent, honest, and faithful officers shall be intrusted with public duties.

3. That the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority; and that the array of Federal bayonets around the polls, when peaceable citizens are voting, shall cease. The Federal Government has no right to send its standing army into a State to interfere with its local affairs, except when called upon, under the provisions of the Constitution, by the Governor or Legislature; and the recent order of the War Department, by direction of the President, to place Federal soldiers under the control of United States marshals around the polls in the Southern States, when no disturbance has occurred or occasion transpired for their presence, and no State authority has constitutionally called for them, is an outrage upon the people, and a violation of the principles of our Government. Its menace is, that a Federal Administration desiring to perpetuate its power may do so by silencing the sovereignty of the ballot by the use of the sword.

4. That there shall be a wiser policy in regard to our system of taxation; that our commerce, now nearly extinct, shall be relieved from ruinous restrictions, and fresh life infused into the important interests dependent upon it, thus strengthening the revenue, sustaining the national credit, and giving employment to many thousands of deserving laborers who are idle and suffering.

5. That the interference of the Federal Government to control the elections shall cease; that the Government shall not impose revengeful acts upon any section of our common country—for such a policy is at war with the principles of our Government, and tends to paralyze all business interests. In the language of the enlightened statesman, Samuel J. Tilden, it is the duty of every good citizen and governmental authority to establish "cordial fraternity and good-will among citizens, of whatever race or color, who are now united in one destiny of a common self-government."

6. That there shall be a return to specie payments, by the most speedy and practical methods: and we have entire confidence that under the wise statesmanship and large business experience of Samuel J. Tilden and the counselors he will bring about him, such a result will be surely effected without shock or detriment to any industrial, commercial, or financial interest of the country. The charge that the Democratic party is incapable of dealing efficiently with this problem, comes with ill grace from a party that is responsible for all the currency shams of the last ten years, and with unlimited powers has utterly failed during all that period to make the money of the people as good as the money of the bondholders.

Resolved, That four years of economical Democratic administration in Connecticut have left the

finances of the State in a sound and satisfactory condition, upon a reduced rate of taxation; that the conservative action of the Legislature, during this period, in adopting just measures and in observing rigid economy, merits the approbation of the people; and we confidently appeal to them for continued support of the same Democratic and Liberal party and policy.

Resolved, That we invite and welcome the co-operation of all electors, without regard to their previous party affiliations, in our struggle to accomplish needed reforms in the administration of the Government, and the full reëstablishment of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the Union.

The Greenback party, which convened at New Haven, on September 12th, renominated the State ticket which they had nominated at their convention of the preceding March 9th, as stated above.

For presidential electors they nominated the following: At large—John P. Phillips, of New Haven, and Henry S. Pratt, of Hartford. By districts—first, George Hibbard, of Hartford; second, Henry E. Jackson, of New Haven; third, Charles G. Beebe, of Stonington; fourth, Otto F. Porter, of Bridgeport.

The platform adopted by the Greenback party at this convention indorses the nominations of Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Cary for President and Vice-President of the United States; demands the unconditional repeal of the resumption act; recommends the exchange by the Government of its interest-bearing bonds for non-interest-bearing notes, and that legal tenders should be made exchangeable for its inconvertible bonds bearing a low rate of interest; condemns the policy of increasing the foreign debt, and the demonetization of silver; and arraingns the two political parties of the State for their failure to protect the industrial classes.

At the election held on October 2, 1876, the proposed six amendments to the State constitution were separately voted upon by the people, and each of them approved by an average majority of something more than fifteen yeas to one nay. The average whole number of votes cast in the State on each amendment was about 30,000. Governor Ingersoll, on the 18th, issued a proclamation declaring that a majority of the electors had approved each and all of the proposed constitutional amendments, and that the same had become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the constitution of the State.

The general election of November 7, 1876, resulted favorably to the Democrats. For the presidential electors the Democratic ticket received 61,934 votes; the Republican, 59,034; the Greenback party's, 774; the Temperance, 378.

As to the State ticket, the votes cast for Mr. Hubbard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, numbered 61,934; for Mr. Robinson, the Republican nominee, 58,514. The candidates of the Greenback and Liquor Prohibition parties received 630 and 740 votes respectively.

Of the four Congressmen voted upon in their respective districts, the Democrats elected three, namely, Mr. Landers in the first district, Mr. Phelps in the second, and Mr. Warner in the fourth. In the third district the Republican candidate, Mr. Wait, was elected.

In the fourth district there was an additional election held for Congressman to fill the vacant seat during the remaining term of the present Congress. The candidates were the same, and the same was the result of the voting; Mr. Warner, the Democratic candidate, having here also been elected, and by a somewhat increased majority over the Republican.

With reference to the members of the State Legislature, the Republicans obtained in the November election very considerable gains over the Democrats, so as to reverse the result of the election held for that purpose in the preceding April, and change the political complexion of that body from Democratic to Republican, as follows: Senate, Republicans 10, Democrats 11; House of Representatives: Republicans 141, Democrats 105; giving the Republicans a majority of 35 over the Democrats on joint ballot. In the last General Assembly the Democrats had a majority of 96 over the Republicans on joint ballot.

The whole number of votes polled on the electoral and State tickets in Connecticut, at the November election in 1876, was 122,156 and 121,824 respectively. This exceeds by above 20,000 the largest number of votes cast in the State at any former election.

Besides the change in the time of electing the State executive officers and members of the Legislature from April to November, the opening of the sessions of the Legislature was required to take place in January instead of May, to begin with January, 1877, and the fiscal year to be reckoned from December 1st to November 30th, commencing with December, 1876, instead of from April 1st to March 31st, as heretofore. These changes have been carried into practical execution. The members of the Legislature elected on November 7, 1876, met and opened its session on January 3, 1877, the appointed day, when also the State officers, returned at the same election, having taken the constitutional oath, were installed in their respective offices, and the new Governor read to the General Assembly his inaugural message.

A summary statement of the financial affairs of the State during the eight months is as follows:

Balance in the Treasury on April 1, 1876	$526,839 51
Receipts from April 1 to November 30, 1876..	755,261 30
Total.....	$1,282,100 81
Expenditures during the same period.....	1,204,685 21
Balance in Treasury on December 1, 1876.	$77,415 60
The estimated revenue for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1877, is.....	$1,836,415 60
The estimated expenditure.....	1,736,800 00
Estimated surplus in the Treasury on December 1, 1877.....	$99,615 60

CONYNGHAM, Francis Nathaniel, Marquis of, an Irish nobleman, born June 11, 1797; died July 17, 1876. He was educated at Eton, where he had among his school-fellows and form-fellows Lords Feversham, Bayning, Harborough, Camden, and Ellesmere. In 1821 he entered the army, obtaining a commission as ensign in the Life Guards. He rose by steady and regular promotion, becoming captain in 1823, major in 1827, colonel in 1854, and, attaining field rank in 1858, he was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1866. Having served an apprenticeship of three years (in 1823–'26) as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he entered the Lower House of Parliament in 1825, while bearing the courtesy-title of Lord Mount Charles, as M. P. for the county of Donegal, which he represented in the Tory interest down to the period of the first Reform Bill, holding office as one of the Lords of the Treasury under the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1827–'30. He succeeded to his father's title and a seat in the Upper House at the close of 1832. About this time he changed his politics, as he held the postmaster-generalship twice—though on each occasion only for a short time—under Lord Melbourne, and subsequently for four years (1835–'39) held a high office about the court as Lord Chamberlain of the Household. In 1849 he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the coast of Ulster, and in 1869 Lord-Lieutenant of Meath. He was an ardent sportsman, having one of the finest stud of race-horses in Ireland. He was also Commodore of the Irish Yacht Club, and Vice-Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. He is succeeded by his son George Henry, Earl of Mount Charles.

COOPER, Peter, an American philanthropist, born in New York, February 12, 1791. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the trade of coach-making, in which he continued for some time. He next engaged in the manufacture of patent machines for shearing cloth, which were in great demand during the War of 1812, but lost all value on the declaration of peace; then in the manufacture of cabinet-ware; then in the grocery business in the city of New York; and finally in the manufacture of glue and isinglass, which he carried on for fifty years. His attention was early called to the great resources of this country for the manufacture of iron, and in 1830 he erected extensive works at Canton, near Baltimore. Disposing of these, he subsequently erected a rolling and wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In 1845 he removed the machinery to Trenton, N. J., where he erected the largest rolling-mill at that time in the United States for the manufacture of railroad-iron, and at which, subsequently, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works have grown to be very extensive, including mines, blast-furnaces, and water-power, and are now carried on by Mr. Cooper's family. While in Baltimore he built, after his own designs, the first locomotive-engine constructed on this continent, and it was used successfully on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He took great interest in the extension of the electric telegraph, in which he invested a large capital. He served in both branches of the New York Common Council, and was a prominent advocate of the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. His great object was to educate and elevate the industrial classes of the community. He early became a trustee of the Public School Society, and at the time of its being merged in the Board of Edueation was its vice-president. He subsequently became a school commissioner, but, feeling that no common-school system could supply a technological education, he determined to establish in his native city an institution in which the working-classes could secure that instruction for which he, when young and ambitious, sought in vain. In furtherance of this object, the "Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," commonly called the "Cooper Institute," was erected in New York at the junction of Third and Fourth Avenues, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, covering the entire block, at a cost of $650,000, to which Mr. Cooper has since added an endowment of $150,000 in cash. This building is devoted by a deed of trust, with all its rents, issues, and profits, to the instruction and elevation of the working-classes of the city of New York. The plan includes regular courses of instruction at night, free to all who choose to attend, on social and political science, on the application of science to the useful occupations of life, and on such other branches of knowledge as will tend to improve and elevate the working-classes. It includes also a school of design for females, now attended by 200 pupils; a free reading-room and library, resorted to daily by about 1,500 readers; galleries of art, collections of models of inventions, and a polytechnic school. The evening schools are attended by 2,000 pupils, mostly young mechanics, who study engineering, mining, metallurgy, analytic and synthetic chemistry, architectural drawing, and practical building. There are also for women a school of telegraphy, which in four years has sent out more than 300 operators, a school of wood-engraving, and a school of photography, all of which are free and are well attended. These schools employ upward of thirty instructors. In May, 1876, Mr. Cooper was nominated as a candidate for President of the United States, by the "Independent Greenback party," which met in convention at Indianapolis, Ind. (For the result of the election, *see* United States.)

COSTA RICA (República de Costa Rica), one of the five independent states of Central America, extending from 8° to 11° 5′ of north latitude, and from 81° 20′ to 85° 53′ west longitude. Its boundaries are: On the north, Nicaragua; on the east, the Caribbean Sea; and on

the south and west, the Pacific Ocean. The territory of the republic comprises an area of 21,490 square miles; and the population is estimated at 185,000, of whom some 5,000 are civilized and 10,000 uncivilized Indians.

The President (*provisional*) of the Republic is Dr. Vicente Herrera. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is Señor Rafael Machado; and the Minister of Public Works, Señor D. Saturnino Lizano. (No definite returns of the complete formation of the new cabinet have been received up to the end of December, 1876.)

The following tables exhibit the national revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1876:

REVENUE.

National Bank		$208,898
Custom-house of Puntarenas		411,472
Government monopolies:		
Brandy	$811,350	
Tobacco	378,302	
Powder	5,107	
		1,194,759
National property:		
Government lands	$13,131	
Government printing-office	3,229	
National Institute	3,276	
Post-Office	24,511	
Telegraphs	6,372	
Railway	100,851	
Public works	1,564	
		152,934
Taxes, etc.:		
Subsidies	$17,458	
Stamp-duty	27,897	
Judicial fees	14,428	
Mortgage fees	15,827	
Spirit-license	23,032	
		98,642
Sundry receipts		186,033
Deposits in National Bank		307,277
Total		$2,560,045

EXPENDITURE.

Ministry of the Interior	$195,787
Ministry of Justice	74,644
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	11,497
Public Instruction	102,430
Public Worship	18,493
Ministry of War and the Navy	361,213
Ministry of Public Works	128,190
Finance and Commerce	128,494
Police	22,225
Industry	737
Benevolent institutions	595
Railway	357,867
Government monopolies	53,005
National debt*	1,098,868
Total	$2,554,045

From an official report, under date of May 8, 1876, it would appear that the aggregate revenue for the five years 1871–'76 exceeded by $6,489,754 that for the five years immediately preceding.

In the estimated budget for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1877, the revenue and expenditure were set down at $2,236,000 and $2,626,427, which would constitute a deficit of $390,427.

The total value of the exports for the year 1875 was $4,259,333, of which coffee alone represented $4,116,902.; and that of the imports $2,850,000.

In the course of 1876 some further progress was made toward the completion of the Atlantic division of the railway; but several interruptions were caused in the work by lack of funds.

The line of telegraph across the republic, from Puntarenas to Limon, was nearly completed.

Señor Aniseto Ezquivel, duly elected President of the Republic of Costa Rica, was inaugurated in office on May 8, 1876; but early in August following a revolution broke out, by which he was overthrown, Dr. Vicente Herrera having been appointed as provisional President. The movement appears to have been of a purely military character. The *pronunciamientos* were made at San José and Alajuela, by General Quiroz and his brother, both partisans of General Guardia, Ezquivel's predecessor. It was presumed that Guardia, at the time absent in a neighboring republic, would soon return to resume his position at the head of the Government.

The following extract from a public correspondent's letter, dated December 13, 1876, will serve as a fair summary of the situation of affairs in Costa Rica at that time:

> Coffee-picking in the interior had been suspended on account of rains. The planters had held a meeting, at which they decided that, if they could not get the prices they thought just, they would ship on their own account to whatever market suited them best.
>
> Politically, matters in Costa Rica are in a most deplorable condition. General Guardia has again gone up the coast, accompanied by a batch of Costa-Rican politicians, intended to lend significance to his mission, it is generally understood, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of Guatemala and Salvador in making war against Nicaragua. Guardia is not in odor of sanctity in either Guatemala or San Salvador, nor is it probable that, even with the influence of his political companions, he will succeed in inducing either to assist him. An embargo has been laid upon all communication with Nicaragua. No mails are received and no freight is shipped or entered. Sugar and cheese that came down by last steamer to Puntarenas lie there rotting in the heat, and are not permitted to pass the custom-house. Letters from Nicaragua bearing the postal stamp of that republic are retained, and persons wishing to correspond with Nicaragua must intrust their letters to private hands, or send them to Salvador to have them forwarded from there. Steamers get no clearance for Nicaraguan ports, and when they enter Puntarenas on the down-trip they are received as coming from Salvador.
>
> This hostility against Nicaragua, it is generally understood, is wholly a matter of pecuniary interest on the part of Guardia. It is only a few weeks since Nicaragua abolished the state of war in which that republic had been for months previous, and reëstablished constitutional government.

COTTON. According to the statement of the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, for the year ending August 31, 1876, the cotton-crop of the United States reached 4,669,288 bales, while the exports were 3,252,994 bales, and the spinners' takings 1,356,598 bales, leaving a stock on hand, at the close of the year, of 120,380 bales. The gross weight of the crop was 2,201,410,024 pounds, the average weight of the bales being 471.46 pounds. The production by States was as follows:

* For details relative to the national debt, *see* the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.

CROP OF	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 1, 1876.		Average Weight.
	Number of Bales.	Weight, Pounds.	
Texas	488,640	245,868,988	503.17
Louisiana	1,415,959	659,836,894	466.00
Alabama	374,672	190,089,889	507.35
Georgia	524,825	243,634,261	464.22
South Carolina	416,372	184,889,168	444.00
Virginia	529,126	241,810,582	457.00
North Carolina	107,836	47,232,168	438.00
Tennessee, etc.	811,858	388,068,124	478.00
Total crop	4,669,288	2,201,410,024	471.46

The production of Sea-Island cotton was 14,996 bales, as follows: Florida, 8,950 bales; Georgia, 1,213 bales; South Carolina, 4,756 bales; Texas, 77 bales. In previous years the production of Sea-Island cotton was as follows: 1874–'75, 17,027 bales; 1873–'74, 19,912; 1872–'73, 26,289; 1871–'72, 16,845; 1870–'71, 21,609; 1869–'70, 26,507.

The annual cotton-crop since 1829 has been as follows:

YEARS.	Bales.	YEARS.	Bales.
1875–'76	4,669,288	1849–'50	2,096,706
1874–'75	3,832,991	1848–'49	2,728,596
1873–'74	4,170,388	1847–'48	2,347,634
1872–'73	3,930,508	1846–'47	1,778,651
1871–'72	2,974,351	1845–'46	2,100,537
1870–'71	4,352,317	1844–'45	2,394,503
1869–'70	3,154,946	1843–'44	2,030,409
1868–'69	2,439,039	1842–'43	2,378,875
1867–'68	2,593,993	1841–'42	1,683,574
1866–'67	2,019,774	1840–'41	1,634,945
1865–'66	2,193,987	1839–'40	2,177,835
1861–'65	no record.	1838–'39	1,360,532
1860–'61	3,656,006	1837–'38	1,801,497
1859–'60	4,669,770	1836–'37	1,422,930
1858–'59	3,851,481	1835–'36	1,360,752
1857–'58	3,113,962	1834–'35	1,254,328
1856–'57	2,939,519	1833–'34	1,205,324
1855–'56	3,527,845	1832–'33	1,070,438
1854–'55	2,847,339	1831–'32	987,487
1853–'54	2,930,027	1830–'31	1,038,848
1852–'53	3,262,882	1829–'30	976,845
1851–'52	3,015,049	1828–'29	870,415
1850–'51	2,355,257		

The total exports to foreign ports, for six years ending August 31st, have been, with the points of shipment, as follows:

FROM—	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Bales	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
New Orleans	1,302,535	888,976	1,177,058	1,147,314	995,270	1,363,005
Mobile	287,074	137,977	132,130	132,367	131,341	243,683
South Carolina	175,630	111,388	160,169	247,866	275,130	281,713
Georgia	464,369	295,798	375,895	429,571	423,235	370,218
Texas	221,242	116,597	210,438	274,383	224,284	236,449
Florida	.....	.....	.....	835	44	.....
North Carolina	70	.....	1,632	6,323	15,375	27,267
Virginia	5,417	3,807	7,722	20,721	67,212	108,693
New York	667,958	373,071	573,498	485,596	445,172	494,374
Boston	3,005	13,128	11,128	25,399	36,250	58,078
Philadelphia	1,380	2,106	6,792	28,248	26,090	40,007
Baltimore	37,567	14,311	20,943	41,528	44,567	29,114
Portland, Maine	475	143	2,257	352	.....	.....
San Francisco	.....	12	324	468	431	393
Total from United States	3,166,742	1,957,314	2,679,986	2,840,981	2,684,410	3,252,994

The home consumption has been:

YEARS.	Northern Mills.	Southern Mills.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1871	1,008,956	91,240	1,100,196
1872	977,540	120,000	1,097,540
1873	1,063,465	137,662	1,201,127
1874	1,177,417	128,526	1,305,943
1875	1,062,522	145,079	1,207,601
1876	1,211,598	145,000	1,356,598

The consumption of cotton in Great Britain was estimated at 1,227,453,000 pounds in 1872–'73; 1,259,836,000 pounds in 1873–'74; 1,224,377,000 pounds in 1874–'75; and 1,270,287,000 pounds in 1875–'76. The number of spindles in the United Kingdom, at the end of 1874, was 37,515,000, exclusive of doubling spindles. From 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 have since been added, and a large number of old spindles have been replaced by new ones.

The Continental consumption in 1875–'76 was estimated as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Number of Spindles.	Pounds per Spindle.	Total Pounds.	Bales of 400 Pounds.	Average per Week.
Russia and Poland	2,500,000	60	150,000,000	375,000	7,212
Sweden and Norway	305,000	65	19,825,000	49,562	593
Germany	4,650,000	55	255,750,000	639,375	12,296
Austria	1,555,000	67	104,185,000	260,463	5,009
Switzerland	1,850,000	25	46,250,000	115,625	2,223
Holland	230,000	60	13,800,000	34,500	663
Belgium	800,000	50	40,000,000	100,000	1,923
France	5,000,000	42	210,000,000	525,000	10,096
Spain	1,750,000	46	80,500,000	201,250	3,870
Italy	800,000	56	44,800,000	112,000	2,154
Total	19,440,000	49.6	965,110,000	2,412,775	46,399

The rate of increase in the Continental consumption in 1873–'75 was about five per cent. per annum. A year ago it was thought that the increase in 1875–'76 would not exceed three per cent., but it has reached about five per cent.

Ellison & Co.'s *Annual European Cotton Review* gives the following particulars of the imports, deliveries, and stocks of cotton for Great Britain and the Continent during the past two seasons:

GREAT BRITAIN.

DESCRIPTIONS.	Stock, October 1st.		Import.		Export.		Net Import.		Net Supply.		Stock, Sept. 30th.		DELIVERIES TO CONSUMERS.			
													Total 52 Weeks.		Per Week.	
	1875.	1874.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.	1876.	1875.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.
American	318,000	228,000	2,042,200	1,830,000	108,690	134,000	1,933,510	1,696,000	2,251,510	1,924,000	303,190	318,000	1,948,320	1,606,000	37,468	30,885
Brazilian	89,000	139,000	308,520	447,000	12,000	36,000	296,520	411,000	385,520	550,000	147,680	89,000	237,840	461,000	4,574	8,865
Egyptian	62,000	44,000	304,590	272,000	9,370	9,000	295,220	263,000	357,220	307,000	58,980	62,000	298,240	245,000	5,735	4,712
Smyrna, etc	2,000	2,000	400	3,000	280	2,000	120	1,000	2,120	3,000	380	2,000	1,740	1,000	33	19
West Indian, etc	17,000	31,000	98,890	110,000	13,570	28,000	55,320	82,000	72,320	113,000	20,600	17,000	51,720	96,000	995	1,846
East Indian	323,000	397,000	810,740	1,049,000	442,840	455,000	367,900	594,000	690,900	991,000	211,450	323,000	479,450	668,000	9,220	12,846
Total	811,000	841,000	3,535,340	3,711,000	586,750	664,000	2,948,590	3,047,000	3,759,590	3,888,000	742,280	811,000	3,017,310	3,077,000	58,025	59,173

CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

DESCRIPTIONS.	Stock, October 1st.		IMPORT.						Total Supply.		Stock, Sept. 30th.		DELIVERIES TO CONSUMERS.			
			Direct.		Indirect.		Total.						Total 52 Weeks.		Per Week.	
	1875.	1874.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.	1876.	1875.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.	1875–'6.	1874–'5.
American	178 000	202,000	1,164,180	823,000	108,690	134,000	1,272,870	957,000	1,450,870	1,159,000	266,640	178,000	1,184,230	981,000	22,773	18,865
Brazilian	18,000	21,000	93,620	115,000	12,000	36,000	105,620	151,000	123,620	172,000	14,420	18,000	109,200	154,000	2,100	2,963
Egyptian	3,000	4,000	159,480	75,000	9,370	9,000	168,850	84,000	171,850	88,000	6,000	3,000	165,850	85,000	3,190	1,634
Smyrna, etc	25,000	18,000	106,830	91,000	280	2,000	107,110	93,000	132,110	106,000	20,640	25,000	111,470	81,000	2,143	1,557
West Indian, etc	26,000	31,000	44.300	60,000	13,570	28,000	57,870	88,000	83,870	119,000	17,010	26,000	66,860	93,000	1,286	1,788
East Indian	165,000	162,000	408,820	495,000	442,840	455,000	851,660	950,000	1,016,660	1,112,000	101,100	165,000	915,560	947,000	17,607	18,212
Total	415,000	433,000	1,977,230	1,659,000	586,750	664,000	2,563,980	2,323,000	2,978,980	2,756,000	425,810	415,000	2,553,170	2,341,000	49,099	45,019

CREMATION. Cremation, or the burning of the dead, has been practised among many nations, and from very early times. The relics of the Bronze age in Great Britain and Denmark show that it was usual in that period, and its prevalence among the ancient Britons is known from history. It was practised from a very ancient date among several other Western nations, and among the people of Eastern Asia. It was general among the ancient Greeks, and must have been adopted by them at a very remote period. Numerous instances of cremation are described in Homer's poems and in Virgil's "Æneid," as occurring about the time of the Trojan War. Cremation was borrowed by the Romans from the Greeks, and was not generally practised among them till toward the end of the republic. The custom gradually went into disuse under the empire, and appears to have been abandoned about the end of the fourth century. There is no record that it was ever practised by any Christian nation. Cremation still prevails among many of the nations of Eastern Asia. In India, until recently, the living widow was burned upon the pyre with the body of her deceased husband.

Cremation, with the ancient Greeks and Romans, was performed upon a pile of wood, or funeral-pyre, built in the form of an altar in the open air, and with elaborate ceremonies, and the offering of gifts and sacrifices, strong perfumes being added to neutralize the odors. After the process was completed, the ashes were gathered up and carefully deposited in urns. A proposal was made during the French Revolution to revive the practice, but it was never adopted.

Within a few years new attempts have been made to commend cremation. Several plans have been devised for consuming corpses in furnaces specially made for the purpose, or in close retorts. Prof. H. C. Richter described one in the *Gartenlaube* of Leipsic, in 1856. More recently Polli and Clericetti invented an apparatus, by means of which the body of Baron von Keller was burned at Milan. Processes suggested by Friedrich Siemens and Prof. Reclam, of Breslau, have been tested experimentally with satisfactory results. Dr. L. Brunetti, Professor of Pathology in the University of Padua, exhibited, at the Vienna Exposition of 1873, the residue from bodies and parts of bodies on which he had practised cremation by various methods. He had found, by his latest experiments, that the whole process of incineration of an adult human body occupied three and a half hours. The resultant ashes and bone-earth weighed 1.70 kilogramme, or about three pounds and three-quarters avoirdupois. The quantity of wood required to insure a perfect process was about one hundred and fifty pounds, and cost one florin and twenty kreutzers, or about two shillings and fourpence English. Other apparatus have been invented by William Siemens and Engineer Steinmann, of Leipsic.

The attention of the English and American people was directed to cremation by means of an article advocating it, published by Sir Henry Thompson, in the *Contemporary Review* for January, 1877. This writer argued in favor of burning in preference to burial on grounds of utility and economy, and of sentiment. He held it to be desirable to expedite the decomposing process of Nature, and render it inoffensive, and to return speedily the elements into which the body is resolved to their destined function of furnishing food to plants. These processes, he represented, are retarded by burial; the ground is made noxious during the process of decomposition, wells are liable to be poisoned, and the health, particularly of crowded districts, is endangered. He referred to the economical aspect of the question in the light of the value of the organic remains, as manure. All of this, he held, was lost to agriculture for an unreasonably long period by the present method of disposing of dead bodies. On the other hand, by cremation in a properly-constructed furnace, the gases of the body would be driven off without offensive odor, and would ere night be consumed by plants and trees, while the mineral constituents—the bones and ashes—would remain in a crucible, and could be preserved in a funeral urn, or scattered in the fields. No scents or balsams would be required, as in the ancient open-air burnings, to neutralize odors. Regarding sentiment, Sir Henry referred to the repulsive appearance assumed by bodies during decay, and to the horrors of being buried alive, both of which would be avoided by a thoroughly-conducted process of burning. He assumed that cremation is as susceptible as burial of association with religious funeral rites, that it affords escape from unpleasant ceremonials connected with burial, and equally permits the preservation of concrete remains and the erection of a shrine of affection. The body of Lady Dilke, an Englishwoman, was burned in Germany a few months after Sir Henry Thompson's article appeared.

In Holland a number of societies for the promotion of cremation have been organized into an association. Several societies for the same object have been formed in Germany, but they made little progress in spreading their views until the summer of 1876. Recently it was announced that cremation would be permitted in the duchy of Gotha without the interposition of legal obstacles. Immediately Dr. Küchenmeister, President of the Urne Union at Dresden, proposed to enter into a correspondence for the purpose of calling a convention of the German unions to consider the subject of erecting at Gotha a furnace for cremation after the system of Friedrich Siemens. The result of the correspondence was that a congress of the friends and societies for cremation of all countries met at Dresden on the 6th and 7th of June. At this meeting the following countries were represented: Eng-

land, by Dr. Cassie, secretary of the Cremation Society in London; France, by Prof. Müller, of Paris; Holland, by Dr. Egeling, medical director for the province of South Holland, and Prof. Hoogewerff, Ph. D., of Rotterdam; Switzerland, by Gottfried Kinkel; Germany, by members of the unions of the cities of Berlin, Bremen, Chemnitz, Gotha, Hamburg, and Leipsic, and the Urne Union of Dresden. At the introductory meeting, held on the 6th, reports were made by the delegates of the condition of the unions in their several dwelling-places and countries. The public meeting, on the morning of the 7th, was attended by about six hundred citizens, among whom were several ladies of the most cultivated circles of the city. Gottfried Kinkel, of Switzerland, made an address, in which he spoke of the æsthetics of cremation, of the pious exercises for which its ceremonies would give opportunity, and of its advantages in a sanitary point of view, and replied to the arguments which had been brought against it. He declared that, though he held that every one had a right to cremation, of which not even the state could deprive him, it was proposed, in introducing it, not to make it obligatory, only permissive. Engineer Schneider described the various methods which had been proposed for performing the process. It was understood, as of course, that the ancient funeral-pyres would not be revived, but closed apparatus would be substituted for them. It was decided to erect, by the united efforts of the friends of cremation in Germany and other lands, a building for conducting the process, either at Coburg or Gotha. Liberal subscriptions were offered, and the sum of 10,000 marks were secured in the meeting. With this sum the erection of a suitable building was considered pecuniarily assured. The establishment of a journal to advocate the cause was determined upon, and an international commission was appointed to carry that purpose into effect, consisting of Gottfried Kinkel, of Zürich; Sir Henry Thompson, of London; Prof. Émile Müller, of Paris; Baron von Stockhausen and Dr. Küchenmeister, of Dresden; and Herr Stier, of Gotha. Plans for a large building, or "temple," for cremation, by Carl Pieper, engineer, of Dresden, and G. Lilienthal, architect, of Berlin, were inspected by the congress. They represent a building of elegant architectural appearance, surrounded with gardens and groves. It is provided with anterooms and a chapel, in which the religious rites may be celebrated in the presence of the friends of the deceased. The body, adorned with garlands and flowers, rests upon a catafalque, which after the services is noiselessly sunk into the furnace-room below. Here it is taken by the attendants and placed in its appropriate cell or retort, where it is consumed. In another room, or crypt, below the furnaces, is arranged a series of cells, each corresponding to a furnace-cell above it, into which the ashes of the deceased are carefully turned after the burning is completed. This room is reached by spacious staircases from the chapel. At the proper time the friends are called down to witness the ceremonial collection of the remains and the deposition of them in the urn, and finally in the columbarium. In places where several funerals are to be expected daily, the temple will be furnished with a corresponding number of furnace-cells, each with its corresponding cell for ashes in the crypt. A conspicuous feature of the plan is exhibited in the long rows of urn-houses, or columbaria, appearing as wings to the main building.

The first furnace for cremation in the United States has been built at Washington, Pa., by Dr. F. J. Le Moyne. The building is small and entirely plain, and with the furnace cost $1,600. It contains two rooms, a reception-room, with a table for the reception of the corpse, and a columbarium for the temporary deposit of the ashes, and a room for the furnace. The furnace is constructed on the Martin-Siemens principle, and consists of a structure of brick and fire-brick, ten feet long, six feet wide, and six feet high, inclosing a semi-cylindrical retort of fire-clay, seven feet long, twenty-four inches wide, and twenty inches high, its lid accessible from the outside at the door of the furnace. The body is thrust into this retort after the latter has been properly heated from below. The gases formed during the process of burning are carried off by a chimney. The required degree of heat is obtained by means of a fan-blast. At this furnace the first public cremation in the United States was conducted, on the 6th of December, 1876, when the body of Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron de Palm, was burned in it. Baron de Palm, a man of considerable social distinction, and a member of several honorable societies and orders, died in the city of New York on the 20th of May, 1876. He made the request of his executors that his body should be burned whenever the use of a furnace could be obtained. It was embalmed, to await the building of such a furnace. The process of the cremation was witnessed by a number of persons invited for the purpose, representing the Boards of Health of the State of Massachusetts and of the cities of Brooklyn and Pittsburg, physicians of several cities, correspondents of newspapers, and other persons. The fire was kindled in the furnace at seven o'clock on the morning of the day previous to that of the cremation. At half-past eight o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the body was placed in the retort. It had been deprived of its fluids during the process of embalming and was in very fit condition for a favorable operation. It was wrapped in a sheet which was saturated with alum to prevent exposure after the cloth was burned away, and was surrounded with flowers and evergreens. The evergreens were burned quickly, but their forms, as well as that of the sheet, could be plainly seen during

nearly the whole time occupied by the process. About an hour after the burning began, a rose-colored, misty light surrounding the body was observed; in another hour the body had become red-hot, and the rosy mist had turned to a golden color. At 10.40 o'clock the cremation was declared practically complete; at 11.12 o'clock the remains had quite lost the form of a body; at 12 o'clock the fires were drawn and the ashes were left to cool. No odors were noticeable during the process, except immediately at the lid of the retort. The ashes of the deceased were collected the next day and placed in a Hindoo urn. A public meeting was held on the 6th at Washington, at which addresses were made advocating cremation, and reciting the history of the movement in its favor. It is stated that forty bushels of coke were consumed in the burning, and that the whole direct cost of the operation was $7.04.—Little progress has been made in commending cremation to the American people. It is generally objected to on various grounds of custom, religion, association, or prejudice. It is opposed by ministers of most of the religious denominations, a large number of whom believe it to indicate a belief inconsistent with the doctrine of the resurrection of the body.

CREMER, Camille, a French general, born August 6, 1840; died April 2, 1876. He entered the Military School of Saint-Cyr in 1857, graduated in 1861, second in his class, distinguished himself in Mexico as lieutenant of Zouaves, and was appointed captain of the general staff in 1866. He took part in the German-French War as aide-de-camp of General Clinchant, of the Third Army Corps, commanded by Marshal Bazaine. He served before Metz until after the fall of that city. The *Moniteur Officiel* of Versailles of February 7, 1871, published an agreement dated October 31, 1870, by which Captain Cremer gave his word of honor not to take arms against Germany during that war. However that may be, he placed himself at the disposal of the government at Tours, and received in November, 1870, the command of a newly-formed army corps, with the rank of general of division. He supported the movements of Bourbaki on Belfort, and with him was forced to retreat. When the insurrection broke out in Paris on March 18, 1871, he immediately repaired thither. On the 21st he had an interview with the Central Committee, which offered him the chief command, afterward reserved for Garibaldi. He did not accept it, and left the capital, after having actively contributed to the liberation of General Chanzy. At the revision of the grades, the committee of the Assembly accorded to him the title of chief of battalion only. He refused it, and sent in his resignation in a letter addressed to the Minister of War, couched in strong language, which was afterward published. In January, 1872, he was summoned before the judge of instruction of Beaune, for the summary execution of a grocer of Dijon in January, 1871, on a charge of espionage. This affair, after creating considerable excitement, seemed to terminate in the incompetency of the court. But in April, 1872, it was carried before the first council of war sitting at Lyons, which, with some regard to the former rank of the accused, was composed of three marshals and four generals of division. He was found guilty of homicide through imprudence, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

CUMMINS, the Right Reverend George David, was born in Smyrna, Del., December 11, 1822; died at Lutherville, near Baltimore, Md., June 26, 1876. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1841, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Lee of Delaware in 1845, and presbyter in 1847. He was a pastor in Norfolk, Va., Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, and Chicago. In 1866 he became Assistant Bishop of Kentucky. On October 8, 1873, Bishop Cummins made a memorable address before the Evangelical Alliance, then in session in New York, and on the 12th assisted in the administration of the holy communion in Dr. John Hall's church (Presbyterian). Soon after appeared Bishop Tozer's letter of appeal and complaint to Bishop Potter of New York, and on the 10th of December Bishop Cummins resigned his position as Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, and soon after received a formal notice from Bishop Smith of Kentucky, the senior member of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that he (Cummins) would be deposed from his office in six months. On December 2, 1873, the Reformed Episcopal Church was organized in New York City by seven clergymen and seventeen laymen, and Bishop Cummins was elected the presiding bishop. Subsequently he traveled from Canada to the Southern States, endeavoring to extend and strengthen the Reformed Episcopal Church. In 1856 Princeton College conferred on him the degree of D. D.

CUSHMAN, Charlotte Saunders, an American actress, born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1816; died there, February 18, 1876. At the age of twelve she contributed to the family support. Possessing a fine contralto voice, she studied for the stage, and made her *début* at the Warren Theatre, Boston, April 18, 1835. Shortly after she sang in English opera at New Orleans, but her voice failing her she became an actress, and made her first appearance as *Lady Macbeth*. She returned to New York, and for three years was a member of the Park Theatre company. She assisted her younger sister Susan, and appeared with her for several seasons at Philadelphia and New York. Miss Cushman was accustomed to take the chief male characters in the plays in which her sister appeared. She afterward assumed the management of one of the Philadelphia theatres, which she retained until 1844,

when she accompanied Mr. Macready on a tour in the Northern States, in the course of which she undertook the higher range of tragic parts with great success. In 1845 she went to England, and made her first appearance at the Princess's Theatre as *Bianca* in Milman's tragedy of "Fazio." Her reception was enthusiastic, and for eighty-four nights she appeared in a variety of characters, including *Lady Macbeth*, *Julia* in "The Hunchback," *Mrs. Haller*, *Beatrice*, *Lady Teazle*, and *Juliana* in the "Honeymoon." Her sister having joined her, they acted for several years at the Haymarket Theatre, and in various towns of Great Britain. In 1849 she revisited the United States, and assumed the part of *Meg Merrilies* in the play of "Guy Mannering," which, with *Queen Katharine*, *Lady Macbeth*, *Bianca*, etc., constituted the *rôles* in which she gained her greatest celebrity. After another tour in England she returned to America, and, having accumulated a fortune, took a formal leave of the American stage. She subsequently acted in England, and again in the United States in 1857–'58, after which she returned to Rome, where she had previously resided. In 1860 she again acted in New York, and appeared on several occasions for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. In 1871, after a residence in Europe, she resumed her career in the United States as a reader, besides fulfilling several dramatic engagements. Her final performances in New York at Booth's Theatre were signalized by great social and literary demonstrations. Her career closed in Boston at the Globe Theatre, on May 15, 1875. Her estate was estimated at $600,000.

CUSTER, GEORGE A., was born at New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio, December 5, 1839; killed in a battle with the Sioux, on the Little Big Horn, June 25 or 26, 1876. He graduated at West Point in 1861, and was made second-lieutenant of a company of the United States Cavalry, with which he was present at the first battle of Bull Run. After the appointment of McClellan to the command of the army, Lieutenant Custer was chosen as a staff-officer by Brigadier-General Kearney. He soon left this position and marched with his company, which was in that part of the Army of the Potomac which moved upon Manassas after its evacuation by the Confederates. Here he made his first cavalry charge upon a Confederate force, which he drove across Muddy Creek. When the Army of the Potomac settled down before Yorktown, Custer was detailed as assistant engineer of the left wing under Sumner. He planned and erected the earthworks nearest the enemy's lines, and accompanied the advance under General Hancock in pursuit of the enemy from Yorktown. When the army reached the Chickahominy, he was the first to cross the river, and was soon after made captain and one of General McClellan's aides. In this capacity he served during most of the Peninsular campaign, and took part in all its battles. He was also engaged in the campaign which ended in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. For a time after the retirement of General McClellan from the command of the army, Custer was not in active service. He was next engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, and soon after became aide to General Pleasanton, then commanding a division of cavalry. In this capacity Custer distinguished himself as a dashing cavalry-officer in a number of hot contests. He was made brigadier-general of cavalry, and rendered important service in the battle of Gettysburg, where he routed Hampton's cavalry, and had two horses shot under him. He took part in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864, and in the same year his brigade led the column in Sheridan's raid toward Richmond. He rejoined Grant's army on the Pamunkey. He rendered important service in the battle of Fisher's Hill, after which he remained in command of a division until after Lee's surrender. He led his division in the battle of Cedar Creek with such bravery and success that he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. When the Confederates fell back to Appomattox, Custer led the advance of General Sheridan's command. In July, 1866, Custer was made lieutenant-colonel of the United States Cavalry, with the brevet rank of major-general, and was thereafter engaged in frontier service. (For an account of the operations in which he lost his life, *see* ARMY.) General Custer was one of the most courageous and dashing cavalry leaders in the service. His achievements during the war were of the most brilliant kind.

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DAKOTA. The Legislature assembled in biennial session January 9, 1877. There has been a steady increase in population and wealth in the Territory. The crop of 1875 was unprecedentedly large, and while that of the succeeding year was not so great, owing to its partial destruction by locusts, there was enough to supply all wants, and make another crop. Millions of bushels of wheat were also shipped to Eastern markets.

The only drawback to agriculture in Dakota seems to be the grasshoppers, or migratory locusts, that come in swarms, and generally in the latter part of June, or early in July, when they come at all, and devour the corn and other crops. As probably the best protection against the devouring insects, there are recommended to the farmers fall ploughing, early seeding of grain in the spring, and the cultivation of those crops least likely to be injured by the

grasshoppers in case they do come. Barley, oats, and wheat, can be raised, by early sowing, in spite of them, unless they make their appearance earlier in the season than heretofore; and it is suggested to the farmers that they put a larger portion of their land in these, and less in corn. Corn suffers most of all, and is, in fact, about the only crop that is, even under the most favorable circumstances, entirely destroyed. Potatoes never fail entirely.

On the subject of finances and taxation the Governor says: "As by statute the Auditor and Treasurer are allowed to keep their offices at places remote from the capital, it is impossible for me to state accurately the financial condition of the Territory. The law, as it now stands, constitutes the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer a board for the assessment of the Territorial tax." For 1875 only two mills on the one-dollar valuation was assessed; but, this proving inadequate, the rate for 1876 was fixed at four mills on the dollar. He recommends that the Legislature fix by statute the rate of taxation for the next two years; that the law authorizing the payment of interest on warrants be repealed; that more rigid laws for the collection of taxes be enacted; and that the Auditor and Treasurer be required to keep their offices at the capital. He also recommends the reduction of the rate of interest from 12 to 10 per cent. Immigration of an excellent character continues to pour into the Territory, much the larger portion of which is from Europe, especially from Russia. Continued improvement is observed in the public schools. The Dakota Southern Railroad Company have become the proprietors of what was formerly known as the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad; and have completed and in operation seventeen miles of road, extending from a point on their main line near Jefferson, in the county of Union, to Portlandville, on the east bank of the Big Sioux River. Fourteen miles more are ready for the iron. Another road, branch of the St. Paul & Sioux City road, is being constructed from Worthington to Sioux Falls, which, it is believed, will reach the latter place during the present year. It is in operation to Luverne, within thirty miles of Sioux Falls.

A codification of the laws has been made, and its adoption is recommended. The message recommends legislation concerning the Black Hills in the following terms: "Most or all of that region of the country known as the Black Hills, where rich mineral deposits have recently been discovered, is in Dakota, and the fact that it is probably one of the richest gold-bearing regions yet discovered on this continent, and the further fact that the early consummation of an agreement with the Indians for its relinquishment will soon open it up to settlement, render legislation in relation thereto of the greatest importance."

A bill has passed the United States Senate for the creation of the Territory of Huron out of that portion of Dakota north of the 46th parallel of north latitude; this bill is now (January, 1877) pending in the House of Representatives. At the election in 1876, Jefferson P. Kidder (Republican) was chosen delegate to Congress, over Moses K. Armstrong (Democrat), by a vote of 6,199 to 2,413. The Legislative Council has 12 Republicans and 1 Democrat, and the House of Representatives 20 Republicans and 4 Democrats, one district not being canvassed on account of irregularities.

DAVID, Félicien César, a French composer, born March 8, 1810; died August 30, 1876. He showed considerable musical talent at an early age, and in his eighth year was sent to Aix, where he entered the choir of the cathedral, and pursued his studies in the Jesuit College of that place. At nineteen years of age he took the place of his former teacher as director of the choir. Having held the position for a year he went to Paris, where he entered the Conservatory, studying under Fétis. At this time he joined the St.-Simonists, and soon was one of their most devoted supporters. When the sect retired to Ménilmontant, he was one of the forty who tried to establish at that place a home for the new religion. When, in 1833, the sect dissolved, he with several others of the members went to Constantinople, where they were arrested and brought to Smyrna; thence they went to Egypt. Driven from there by the plague, they traveled through the desert to the coasts of Syria. On all these journeys he carried a piano with him, and often when they rested from their toilsome marches David refreshed his comrades with his music, until finally the instrument was broken by superstitious Bedouins. Having returned to France in 1835, he lived very retired until 1844. The works which he composed during this time, although quite numerous, attracted very little attention. In 1844 he published his large choral symphony, "The Desert," a work in which he seemed to combine his recollections as in a picture. When it was first produced in the Paris Conservatory it was received with great enthusiasm, and transformed the obscure composer at one stroke into a musical celebrity. Encouraged by his success in Paris, he set out on a journey through Europe, and, although severely criticised at some places, was generally well received. He afterward produced several operas in Paris, among them "La Perle du Brésil" (1851), "Herculanum" (1859), and "Lalla Rookh" (1862). Of these the second is the most important, for which he received from the Ministry of Arts and Sciences the prize of 20,000 francs. After the death of Berlioz, in 1869, he was appointed librarian of the Conservatory, and shortly after became a member of the Institute. He produced his last large opera, "L'Indien," in 1874.

DAVIES, Charles, an American mathematician, born at Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., January 22, 1798; died at Fishkill Land-

ing, N. Y., September 17, 1876. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1813, graduated in 1815, and was made lieutenant of artillery. After a brief service with his regiment he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and assigned to duty as teacher in the Academy in August, 1816. In December of the same year he resigned his commission, and accepted the appointment of Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and in 1821 of Natural Philosophy; and in 1823 he was commissioned Professor of Mathematics. While he was engaged in preparing a series of mathematical text-books, his health failed, and he resigned his post, and in 1837 visited Europe. After his return he became Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Hartford; but in consequence of a bronchial affection he relinquished this post for that of paymaster in the army and treasurer of West Point Academy. These offices he resigned in 1845, and became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of the City of New York. He afterward retired to Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson, to complete his series of text-books, but soon resumed his professional duties, first in the Normal School at Albany, and afterward in Columbia College, New York, of which institution he was at the time of his death Emeritus Professor of Higher Mathematics. His works, considered as a series, present a natural order of sequence, extending from a primary arithmetic to the higher mathematics, and including editions of Bourbon's "Algebra" and Legendre's "Geometry." He also published treatises on surveying and trigonometry, a work on the "Logic of Mathematics," and a "Mathematical Dictionary and Cyclopædia of Mathematical Science," written in conjunction with Prof. G. W. Peck, of Columbia College.

DEAK, Francis, an Hungarian statesman and patriot, born October 17, 1803; died January 28, 1876. He studied law in the Academy of Raab, and soon gained considerable renown as an orator. Having been elected to the Diet for the years 1832–'36, he soon became the leader of the Opposition by his parliamentary talent and his devoted patriotism. He retained this position in the Reichstag of 1839, and his ability was not only recognized by his own, but also by the Government party. It was mainly due to him that the Diet of 1840, which had opened very inauspiciously, closed with a reconciliation of the King and the people, while the interests of the people had been preserved in every respect. In 1840 he was one of a committee which prepared a penal code for Hungary, which was highly praised by the most prominent jurists for its clearness and precision. In 1843 he demanded general taxation, including the nobility. This demand enabled the Opposition, by most disreputable means, to cause his defeat. His friends then used the same means, and at a second ballot succeeded in electing him. Deak had declared in advance that he would not accept an election secured by unfair means, and he kept his word. He declared that he had but one measure for what was right. What he had declared as wrong in his opponents he could not permit to be used for his own interests, not even for the welfare of his country, for he placed justice above his country. The moral effect of these words was very great. The Reichstag resolved to leave Deak's seat vacant, and to admit but one representative from his county, until he would again take it. Through this act the Reform party gained great strength in Hungary, the briberies at elections ceased, and the cause of reform made general progress. In the Reichstag of 1846 he could not take his seat on account of continued illness. In his place, Kossuth appeared, and the Deak party changed into the Kossuth party. In 1848, after long deliberations, he accepted the position of Minister of Justice in the first cabinet of Count Louis Batthyany. He always voted on political questions with Batthyany for a peaceful settlement with Austria. When Kossuth took charge of the ministry in 1848, Deak retired from the cabinet, keeping only his seat as member of the Reichstag. Upon the approach of Prince Windischgrätz, at the head of an army, in 1849, Deak voted for another attempt at mediation, and was a member of the deputation which was to meet the prince. When the latter refused to treat with rebels, Deak retired to his estates. For ten years Deak lived entirely devoted to his studies, on his estate Kehida, and when he sold this estate he moved to Pesth, where he was not troubled by the Government, while the other leaders of his party were forced to leave the country to avoid arrest. Here he spoke with everybody, and on every subject, except on politics; and when the minister Bach made proposals to him to take part in the Government, his only answer was: "Excellency, as long as the Hungarian Constitution does not exist, I do not exist; I personally am nothing." When the Government was finally forced, from sheer necessity, to recognize the Hungarian Constitution, and to decree an election for an Hungarian Diet, Deak accepted office immediately. The demand made by the Left for the restoration of the unchanged Constitution of 1848 was embodied by Deak in his famous address to the throne of May 13, 1861, which was almost unanimously adopted by the Chambers on June 5th. The principal point of this address was: "A man can be Emperor of Austria, ay, even of all Europe, and even actual master of Hungary, but no one can become King of Hungary who does not restore, and swear to preserve, the Constitution of Hungary." This address was not accepted in Vienna, and the Diet was dissolved. In the year 1866, after the disastrous war with Prussia, the Emperor again called upon Deak for his services. The latter insisted upon his conditions, and the settlement of 1867 was brought about. The Constitution

of 1848 was restored, with this change, that the Minister of War and Finances should be common to both parts of the empire. The Emperor accepted this constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary. The restoration of the independent Hungarian ministry was brought about on March 18, 1867. The new Government secured all offices for itself, and declared the members of the Left to be traitors. To this Deak replied, "In this House there are no traitors; here there are only patriots, and every one has a right to speak his mind publicly." This sufficed, and after that the Government adopted a more conciliatory policy. But he had been ailing since 1868, and in 1873, being hardly able to speak, he delivered his last speech on the separation of Church and state, and on civil marriage. Since that time he took no part in public affairs. But how much he was honored, both by the people and by the Government, was seen at the time of his death. When it became known that he was dying, the House immediately adjourned. The Diet voted that the expense of his funeral should be borne by the country. The body lay in state in the vestibule of the Academical Palace, and thousands went to look at his remains, while they were guarded by members of the Hungarian Diet. Letters of condolence were sent by the Emperor, and high officers of the Government, while the Empress came herself and deposited on the coffin a magnificent wreath, on the white ribbons of which these words were inscribed in gold: "To Franz Deak — Queen Elizabeth." Then, kneeling down, she remained for some time in prayer. From the time of his death till after his funeral the whole city of Pesth went in mourning. At his funeral every town and county of Hungary was represented. The Archduke Joseph, the Archduchess Clotilde, and an aide-de-camp of the imperial staff, represented the Emperor. Both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath had sent delegations, while Count Andrassy attended in person. Members of the Hungarian Diet were the pall-bearers. Ghiczy, the President of the Diet, delivered the funeral oration, while the Primate of Hungary performed the services.

DECATUR, Commodore STEPHEN, was born in New Jersey in 1815; died in Boston, Mass., January 9, 1876. He was appointed a midshipman from New Hampshire in 1829, served in the Mediterranean squadron till 1833, when he was detailed to duty on the sloop Vincennes in the Brazilian fleet. In 1840 he was made a lieutenant, and was subsequently assigned to the West Indian squadron. In 1851 he was ordered to the sloop Saratoga in the East Indies, where he remained till 1854, and in 1857 was relieved from service. He was commissioned commander in July 1861, captain in 1867, and commodore in 1869. He was a grandson of Stephen Decatur, who captured several English ships in the War of the Revolution, and a nephew of the famous Stephen Decatur, the hero of Tripoli and the War of 1812. He leaves a son, also named Stephen, who graduated from the Naval Academy, and has been for several years in service.

DEGENFELD - SCHONBURG, AUGUST, Count VON, an Austrian general, born December 10, 1798; died December 5, 1876. He entered the Austrian army at an early age, took part in the campaign of 1815, as well as in that of 1821 against Piedmont. He became a major in 1835, colonel in 1843, and major-general in 1848. In the Italian campaign of 1848 he had but little chance to distinguish himself, taking a prominent part in the campaign in Piedmont in the following year. Commanding at Novara the advance-guard of the Fourth Army Corps, under Count Thurn, he contributed essentially to the Austrian victory, by a timely attack on the right flank of the Piedmontese. In 1849 he was created lieutenant-field-marshal, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of the fortress Mayence, belonging to the German Confederation. Distinguishing himself by his administrative and organizing talent, he occupied from 1851 to 1858 several of the highest offices in the War Department. At the breaking out of the Italian War in 1859 he was in command of the Eighth Army Corps, stationed in Bologna, and after the battle of Magenta was appointed to the chief command of the Venetian Littoral, to oppose any attempts which the French might make to land. After the treaty of Villafranca, he took the place of General Schlick as commander-in-chief of the Eighth Army Corps. Having been promoted to the rank of general of ordnance (*Feldzeugmeister*), he was appointed Minister of War on October 20, 1860, which office he resigned in 1864.

DELAWARE. The financial condition of the State of Delaware appears to be very satisfactory. The total bonded debt on the 1st of January, 1877, was $1,201,000, classified as follows:

War bonds due January 1, 1885	$795,000
Balance of bonds loaned to Junction & Breakwater Railroad Company, due January 1, 1890	230,000
Bonds loaned to Breakwater & Frankford Railroad Company, due January 1, 1898	176,000
Total	$1,201,000

The reduction in two years had amounted to $63,660. There was, January 1, 1877, in the Treasury applicable to the redemption of bonds, $90,000; the investments of the State outside of the school-fund amounted to $671,800; and there was due from interest, taxes, and other sources, $100,462. This showed an excess of liabilities over assets of $338,738, not taking into account the investments of the State devoted to the support of public schools, which amounted to $449,000. The average annual expense of the State government for the two years 1875 and 1876, exclusive of payments on account of the debt, was $105,000, while the annual receipts of the Treasury amounted to $195,000.

The number of deaf, dumb, blind, and feeble-minded children provided for by the State is as follows:

In the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..	7
In the Columbia Institution (Washington) for the Deaf and Dumb	2
In the Pennsylvania Institute for Instruction of the Blind	3
In the Pennsylvania Training-School for Feeble-minded Children	2
Total	14

STATE SEAL OF DELAWARE.

The convention of the Republicans of Delaware for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention of the party was held at Dover, on the 18th of May. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Republicans of Delaware, in State Convention assembled, pledging their unalterable devotion to the cardinal principles upon which their party is founded; and desiring that the integrity of the Government shall be maintained; that its obligations shall be honestly and fully paid in coin, or obligations convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holder; that its administration shall be honestly and faithfully conducted in all the various branches and departments thereof; and that home industries shall be properly protected, so that the skill and resources of our common country shall be rendered remunerative and productive, do declare that in our opinion the national standard-bearer in the centennial campaign must be an exponent of the principles herein set forth; and believing that by a long-continued and active public life, and enlarged experience as a national legislator and otherwise, and an uncompromising integrity, preserved despite the most persistent and malignant attacks, the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, meets these requirements: therefore—

Resolved, That our preference be, and the same is hereby, expressed in his favor as an eminently proper person to become a presidential candidate, and our delegates to Cincinnati are hereby instructed to observe this preference so long as in their judgment and discretion it may be possible to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention the delegates from this State to the National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, should be representative of the people, disconnected from official position under the Government of the United States.

A warm discussion was occasioned by the last resolution, which was understood to be aimed at Dr. J. S. Prettyman, as he held a Federal office, and had been designated as a delegate to the National Convention by a caucus of Sussex County. The opposition to him was believed to arise not so much from the fact that he held a Federal office as from his known opposition to Mr. Blaine, and preference for Mr. Bristow, as the candidate for President. After a heated debate, the Sussex delegation withdrew, and agreed upon another candidate in place of Dr. Prettyman.

The Democratic State Convention for the choice of delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis was held at Dover, on the 13th of June. The sense of the gathering was expressed in the following resolutions:

The Democratic party of Delaware, strong in its ancient faith, and loyal to those principles of free government upon which the Federal Union was formed, declares—

1. That a strict adherence to, and maintenance of, the limitation of power, contained in the Constitution of the United States, is the sheet-anchor of our institutions, on which the safety of our future depends.

2. That the attempt of the Federal Administration, now in radical hands, to absorb the police power of the State, to control the election to office by congressional legislation and executive interference, and to substitute a centralized government for the "home rule" of the Constitution, is viewed with alarm, and should be met with the rebuking ballots of a free people.

3. That the Republican party now in power has prostituted its high trusts to personal and party ends, and, by its flagrant corruption, wrought upon us a national humiliation and disgrace.

4. That the attempt of President Grant and his advisers to thwart the Democratic House of Representatives in the exposure of official fraud and malfeasance is an outrage upon the whole people whose servants they are.

5. That the necessities of the times imperatively demand a return to those home-bred virtues of our ancestors, honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs, and to those methods of government which will secure a real civil-service reform, by cutting off a multitude of unnecessary offices, and making preferment in the public service no longer a reward of partisan zeal.

6. That the currency of a people should constitute in itself a standard and measure of values as well as a calculating medium of exchange, and that to coin money out of gold and silver was the only power on the subject delegated to Congress by the Constitution; that the disregard of this wise limitation of power, and the introduction of an irredeemable paper currency among the people, has caused an enormous increase of the public debt, and has been the prolific parent of wild speculation with the consequent bankruptcy and ruin; that wisdom and obedience to the charter of our Government alike demand a restoration, at the earliest possible day, to a money of value—of gold and silver coin—and a currency convertible therewith at the will of the holder.

7. That a tariff whose object is to raise revenue, and not to favor special classes, is demanded by the interests of the whole people.

8. That the people of Delaware recognize the eminent public services of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard; that in all public trusts he has been faithful to duty, and in his public and private life pure and without blemish. We, therefore, declare that he be our unanimous choice for the presidency of the United States.

9 That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, this day appointed, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State in said convention as a unit for the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, and to use all possible means to secure his election.

Six delegates to the St. Louis Convention were then chosen.

The Democrats of the State held a convention at Dover on the 7th of September, for the nomination of a candidate for member of Congress. The Hon. James Williams was renominated, and the following was adopted as the platform of the party:

The Democracy of Delaware, represented by the delegates of this convention, reaffirm the attachment of the party to the principles of republican government as established by the men who framed the Federal Constitution, and insist that only by a faithful observance of those principles can the just powers of the General and State Governments be maintained and the rights of all the people be assured.

Resolved—1. That all attempts on the part of the Executive Department of the Federal Government to interfere with elections in the States is a usurpation of power, subversive of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. We therefore denounce the recent military order of the Secretary of War directing the General of the Army to distribute soldiers in the Southern States as indicative of a purpose on the part of the Administration and its supporters to prevent, if possible, a free and fair exercise of the elective franchise in those States.

2. That the late circular of the Attorney-General of the United States to the United States marshals is an attempt to usurp the authority of the governments of the States and to place the control of the elections in the hands of unscrupulous United States marshals, and thereby to force the election of a Republican Executive against the will of the people.

3. That the extravagant and wasteful expenditure of the public money since the termination of the war has entailed oppressive taxation and brought financial distress upon the country; and demands, no less than the corruptions that have existed under Republican rule, a change in the management of public affairs.

4. That we charge that much of the embarrassment under which the business and industries of the country are suffering is attributable to the exhaustive drain of Federal taxation upon the resources of the people, and that much of the money extorted by taxation from the people of the country has been squandered in political jobs and not appropriated to advance the interests of the country.

5. That the Administration of President Grant has been marked by a disregard and contempt for constitutional and legal obligations and the rights and interests of the people; that the prolongation of Republican rule would be a continuation of the oppression, corruption, and extravagance, which have existed for the last eleven years.

6. That the true interests of the American people demand a change in the administration of public affairs, which can only be effected by a defeat of the party controlling the Government; that the election of Mr. Hayes, influenced as he would be by the men who have surrounded President Grant and shaped his Administration, would fail to secure purity or economy in the administration of the Government.

7. That in the candidates for President and Vice-President, nominated by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and the platform of principles enunciated by said convention, as well as in the letters of acceptance both of Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks, we have the assurance, pledge, and guarantee that the success of the Democratic party in the present canvass will insure reform in the civil service of the country, purity in the administration of the Government, economy in the expenditures of the public money, reduction in taxation, prosperity to the country, and happiness to the people of every section of our common country.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, on motion of James L. Walcott, of Kent County:

Resolved, That we are, and always have been, in favor of the white men of the country controlling the Government; and therefore we appeal with confidence to the white voters, *only*, for the success of the principles enunciated in the foregoing resolutions.

The Republicans met in convention at Dover on the 13th of September, and nominated Levi C. Bird for Congress, besides presenting a ticket for presidential electors. They also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we declare our hearty concurrence in the declaration of principles adopted by the National Republican Convention of June 14, 1876, and congratulate the country on the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, and accept their lives, services, and communications as the evidence of the determination of the Republican party to secure the blessings of good government, pure public service, and the equal and constitutional rights of every citizen of the United States.

Resolved, That recognizing the duty of the national Government to aid in the restoration of harmonious relations in every part of our common Union upon the basis of the amended Constitution, we unqualifiedly affirm that this duty can be better performed by those to whom the nation is indebted for its preservation than those who were so lately banded for its destruction, and whose continued persecution of their fellow-citizens and denial of their civil rights demonstrate that they either do not understand the true principles of republican government, or that they are unwilling to yield obedience to the obligations imposed by the fundamental law; and that the declared purpose of the President, Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General, in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Democratic House of Representatives, to use the military power of the Government so far as is necessary to secure a free ballot to all citizens of whatever party or race in the coming presidential election, deserves and will receive the indorsement and gratitude of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent Republican victories in Vermont and Maine afford conclusive and most gratifying evidence that the people understand what party is the safe depositary of the public good, and of their determination not to withdraw the faculties of government from those by whom they have been so faithfully administered, but to continue the manifestation of their confidence in those by whom the republic was preserved, until there shall be no right unsecured and no wrong unredressed.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to our fellow-citizens of Wilmington for the recent vindication of the principles of honesty and economy in public service, and we confidently rest in the assurance that the action of the new council will afford a marked contrast to the extravagance and corruption of its predecessor.

Resolved, That we arraign the Democratic party of this State as being organized and conducted in utter disregard of the interests of the people, and especially in the matter of levying taxes; that it is actuated for the purpose of the preservation of its power, rather than collection of revenue.

Resolved, That we renew the demand of the Republican party of Delaware for an improved school system, and we equally demand that the schools be kept free from any and every sectarian and ecclesiastical influence.

Resolved, That we renew the pledges of the Republican party in favor of equality of representation to the General Assembly.

A Prohibitory Convention, consisting partly of women, was held in Wilmington on the 10th of October. It nominated Charles Moore for Congress, and adopted a series of resolutions, denouncing the liquor-traffic, condemning the license law of the State, and declaring in favor of local option.

At the election on the 7th of November, Mr. Williams was elected to Congress, the vote being, for Williams, 13,169; for Bird, 10,592; for Moore, 236: total, 23,997; Democratic majority, 2,341. The total vote for presidential electors was 24,135, of which the Democratic candidates received 13,381, and the Republican 10,752, making the majority of the former 2,629. The State Legislature, chosen on the same day, was unanimously Democratic in both branches. In the preceding Legislature there was one Republican. The Legislature consists of nine Senators, three from each county, and twenty-one Representatives, seven from each county.

The Delaware Association for the Improvement and Education of the Colored People gave assistance during the year to 29 schools, with 1,197 pupils. The schools are supported wholly by private subscription.

At the close of the year, a case was pending which involved a conflict between the State and United States Courts. William L. Heal, a deputy-marshal of the United States on election-day, was prosecuted in the State court for an alleged assault on John O'Byrne, at the door of the United States Court room. The case was removed to the Federal Court by the United States District Attorney, but Judge Comegys refused to allow the transfer. In his annual message, Governor Cochran recommended that the Attorney-General be authorized to prosecute the case to the end, that there may be a thorough and deliberate presentation for judicial determination of a question of such grave constitutional importance and vital moment to the sovereignty, integrity, and very existence of the State.

Chief-Justice Edward Woodward Gilpin, of the courts of Delaware, died on the 29th of April. He was born in Wilmington, July 15, 1805. In his youth he was in narrow circumstances, and learned the trade of a currier. He afterward became a clerk in a store, but finally studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1827. From 1840 to 1850 he was Attorney-General of the State, and was appointed Chief-Justice in May, 1857, holding the position from that time to his death. In early life he was a Whig, but, in 1856 and later, became associated with the Democratic party. During the war he was an ardent supporter of the Union cause.

DELITZSCH, JOHANNES, a Professor of Theology in the University of Leipsic, died February 3, 1876. He was the eldest son of Prof. Franz Delitzsch, of the University of Leipsic, and was born at Rostock, in 1846. He attended the gymnasium at Erlangen, and afterward laid the foundation of his theological studies at the university in the same place. He continued his studies at Tübingen, and finished them at Leipsic. His attention was directed quite early to the special study of the histories of symbol and dogma. He acknowledged his obligations for sympathy in this line of investigation to Drs. Thomasius and Landerer, to whom he submitted his first writings. A close and lasting attachment grew up between him and Dr. Brückner, of the University of Leipsic, based upon their common zeal in a common pursuit. He gained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipsic, in 1869, for which he had prepared an essay on the theology of Thomas of Aquinas. He passed the theological examinations at Leipsic and Dresden, and in the spring of 1872 was made a Licentiate in Theology, having submitted for this purpose a dissertation, "De inspiratione Scripturæ Sacræ quid statuerint patres apostolici et apologetæ secundi sæculi." In the summer term of the same year he began his lectures, and received strong encouragement from the students. His studies became concentrated upon a systematic and historical examination of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he sought to make a clear and thorough presentation. In 1874 he published in the *Studien und Kritiken* an historico-critical study on "The Apostle Peter in Tradition and History." In the summer of 1875 he was able to publish the first volume of a comprehensive work he had undertaken upon "The Doctrinal System of the Roman Catholic Church" (vol. i., "The Fundamental Dogma of Romanism; or, The Teachings of the Church"). In the spring of 1875 Delitzsch was nominated Professor-extraordinary in the Theological Faculty at Leipsic. While he was still occupied with his great work his strength began to fail. Nevertheless, he continued to labor steadily until his constitution was destroyed. His last work was that of editing the posthumous lectures of Oehler on "The Symbolical." His illness increased greatly after the completion of this task, and he was compelled to seek rest. He discontinued his academic instructions at the middle of the term, and went to a southern climate for restoration, where, after a few weeks, he died.

DENMARK,* a kingdom in Northern Europe. Reigning sovereign, Christian IX., fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel; appointed to the succession of the Danish crown by the Treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853; succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederick VII., November 15, 1863; married, May 26, 1842, to Louise, daughter of Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. Heir-apparent, Prince Frederick, born June 3, 1843; married, July

* For latest statistics of commerce and commercial navy, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.

28, 1869, to Princess Louisa, only daughter of the late King Charles XV. of Sweden. Offspring of the union are three sons, born in 1870, 1872, and 1876, and a daughter born in 1875. The King has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, and the heir-apparent 60,000 rigsdalers. The ministry, at the close of the year 1876, was composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Finance, J. B. S. Estrup; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Rosenörn-Lehn; Minister of War and of the Navy, General W. Haffner; Minister of the Interior, E. V. R. Skeel; Minister of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, J. C. A. Fischer; Minister of Justice and for Iceland, Prof. J. M. V. Nellemann. The area of Denmark proper, inclusive of lakes, is 14,753 square miles; of European dependencies (Faroe Islands and Iceland), 40,268 square miles; of American possessions (Greenland, St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix), 759,900 square miles. The population, according to the latest dates, was as follows:

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.	Census of 1870.	Official Calculation, 1876.
DENMARK.		
City of Copenhagen and Fredericksborg	197,576	233,000
Islands	799,046	824,000
Jutland	788,119	846,000
	1,784,741	1,903,000
COLONIES.		
Faroe Islands	9,992	10,600
Iceland	69,763	71,300
Greenland	9,825	9,800
St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. John, in the West Indies	37,821	37,600
Total	127,401	129,300
Total population of Denmark and colonies	1,912,142	2,032,300

Nearly the entire population of Denmark proper (99.15 per cent.) is connected with the Lutheran Church. Of the remainder there were, in 1870, 1,433 Reformed, 1,857 Catholics, 3,223 Baptists, 1,211 Free Congregations, 2,128 Mormons, 4,290 Jews, 260 Methodists, 349 Irvingites, 74 Anglicans, 28 Friends, 12 Greek Catholics, 88 of various other sects, and 205 without definite creed. The number of emigrants from Denmark was, in 1875, 2,088; in 1874, 3,322; in 1873, 7,200; in 1872, 6,893; in 1871, 3,906; in 1870, 3,525; in 1869, 4,360. Nearly all the emigrants went to the United States. The actual revenue and expenditure of the state, for the two years 1873 to 1875, were as follows (in rigsdalers, 1 rigsdaler = $0.5463):

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1873–'74	48,403,570	46,704,408
1874–'75	64,656,730	65,037,238

In the budget for the year 1876–'77, the revenue was estimated at 48,085,953 crowns (1 crown = $0.268); the expenditures at 46,695,071 crowns: the surplus being 1,390,882 crowns. The public debt on March 31, 1875, amounted to 187,145,823 crowns, of which 160,355,623 were home debt, and 26,790,200 foreign debt. The state assets being 86,339,884, the actual indebtedness of the state amounted to 100,805,939 crowns. The debt has been in a state of reduction since 1866. In 1872 it still amounted to 232,000,000; in 1873, to 220,000,000; and in 1874, to 211,000,000 crowns.

Military service begins with the twenty-second year of age, and lasts eight years for the line and first call; the second call is liable to military service to the age of thirty-eight years. In time of peace, the line and reserve (first call) number 1,106 officers and 34,551 men; the second call, 286 officers and 12,993 men. In time of war, the army numbers 48,982 men. The navy, in 1876, comprised 34 steamers, 7 of which were iron-clad, 2 sailing-vessels, and 28 rowing-boats. It was manned by 800 men, and officered by 1 admiral, 15 commanders, 34 captains, 47 lieutenants, and 20 sub-lieutenants.

The movement of shipping during the year 1874 was as follows:

VESSELS.		SAILING-VESSELS.		STEAMERS.		TOTAL.	
		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.	Coasting-vessels	18,269	205,664	6,547	166,356	24,816	372,020
	Ocean-vessels	16,116	749,350	5,857	308,284	21,973	1,057,634
Cleared.	Coasting-vessels	18,856	185,784	6,361	142,580	25,217	328,364
	Ocean-vessels	15,314	183,682	5,966	207,578	21,280	391,260

The aggregate length of railroads in operation, on January 1, 1876, was 1,260 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 English mile), of which 819 kilometres were state railroads, and 441 kilometres private roads. The length of telegraph-lines was 2,545.9 kilometres; of wires, 7,049 kilometres; the number of telegraph-offices, 174. The Post-Office forwarded, in the year 1873–'74, 16,487,000 letters and 15,134,000 newspapers.

In the Danish Legislature the year has been spent in constant contentions between the Government and the Opposition. The Landsthing, or Upper House, contains a large majority in favor of the Government, while the Opposition has a much stronger majority in the Folkething, or Lower House. The two Houses have not been able during the year to agree upon any measure of importance. At the meeting of the Folkething after the Christmas holidays, the ministry announced that no propositions would be made in regard to relaxing the tithes, because in order to do this it would be necessary to wait until the question in ref-

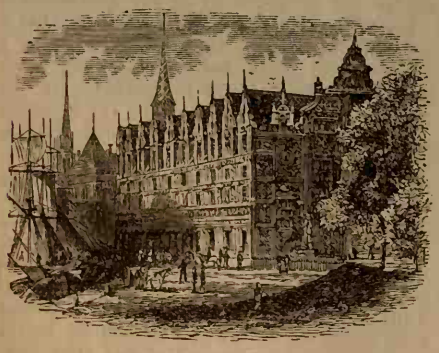
erence to the support of the preachers, which had been in debate for a year, had been decided. The Folkething rejected a bill which had been passed by the Landsthing to extend the interest-guarantee of a private banking company which had undertaken the construction of a railroad-bridge between the islands of Laaland and Falster. In the latter part of January, a bill relating to the responsibility of the ministry was introduced into the Folkething. It imposed conditions which would bear very hardly against a ministry obnoxious to an Opposition majority, and render their speedy retirement from office certain, while to a ministry acceptable to them it would operate to give a prolonged lease of power. It provided substantially for the continuance of a ministry for so long a period as the majority of the Chamber should make no complaint against it. This bill was passed in February, by a vote of 54 to 32, but was summarily laid aside by the Landsthing. The session of the Legislature, having reached its constitutional limit at the beginning of February, could not be continued longer, except by the express permission of the King. This had been given regularly whenever occasion required till 1853. After that time the session had been prolonged only once, in 1860; since then, for fifteen years, it had adjourned promptly at the end of its allotted time, whether its business was completed or not. None of the necessary bills having been passed, the King now authorized the prolongation of the session for two months, to give time for the consideration of the financial, ecclesiastical, and military bills. On the 17th of February the Folkething passed the bill for a system of land defense, but with a reduction of the sum asked for by the Government, and with the addition of a supplementary clause, directing that the money be raised by a tax on property and incomes. On the 11th of March the Folkething adopted, by a vote of 63 to 7, the bill for the organization of the army, with certain amendments which had been proposed by the Army Committee, providing for a reduction of the standing army, and the conversion of a part of the force into Landwehr, or militia. In the finance bill the Government had had inserted an appropriation of 380,000 crowns for completing the iron-clad ship Heligoland. This was stricken out by the Folkething, whereupon the Government asked for 280,000 crowns for the ship. The sum of 264,000 crowns was granted. The bill as passed also provided for a tax of 300,000 crowns for the pay of the teachers in the public schools. The sum was less than had been asked for by the Government, and was declared by the Minister of Instruction to be insufficient, but the House refused to increase it. March 29th the Folkething adopted the amendments to the army bill which had been proposed by the Left, by a vote of 56 to 39, and then rejected the bill by a vote of 47 to 47. While the Lower House adhered to the modifications it had adopted in the bill for the fortification of the country, the Upper House as strongly insisted upon the adoption of the plans of the Government. With these important bills in this shape, and without reaching any agreement on the financial bill, the Legislature came to an end March 29th. On the same day the Folkething was dissolved by a royal decree, for the reason, as assigned, that while measures for the defense of the country were of pressing necessity, this House had refused all the measures asked by the Government, and an understanding could not be hoped for with the Folkething as then constituted.

The elections for a new Folkething were held on the 25th of April. They resulted in large gains for the Left, or Opposition. While this party had had 60 members in the old Folkething, they now returned 74 members, and only 27 supporters of the Government were elected.

The new Folkething met on the 15th of May. The next day the Minister of War laid before it three drafts of laws, which the Government desired adopted: 1. Of a law providing a system of defense for the country, in the form in which it had been adopted by the Landsthing at the former session, but in which the Folkething had refused to concur; 2. Of a law for the provision of the army with horses and wagons in case of war; 3. Of a bill for procuring and making field-guns. The bill for the provision of the army with horses and wagons was adopted on the 23d. The reintroduction of the fortification bill, in the same form as the one which the previous Folkething had refused to accept, was very unacceptable to the Opposition. Boisen, one of the leaders of that party, offered resolutions declining to consider the propositions of the Government in their present shape, and directing that a committee be chosen to consider whether a different basis could not be arranged upon which this matter could be settled with the Government. To these motions the Minister of Finance, President of the Council, Estrup, replied that if the Government could not receive the help of the Chamber in advancing its plans, it would give up the whole scheme. Boisen remarked that he thought the ministry ought not to attempt to remain in power after such a declaration, whereupon Estrup replied that no one would be more ready than himself and his colleagues to surrender their positions if men could be found who would be better able than they to carry out what they considered necessary for the defense of the country. The committee chosen in accordance with the motion of Boisen consisted of 15 members, of whom 11 were of the Opposition and 4 of the Right, or of the supporters of the Government. On the 23d of May the committee asked the ministry whether they were ready to consider with the Rigsdag the propositions adopted by the Folkething at the

former session, both with respect to the amount of the sum to be granted for purposes of defense, and to the manner in which it should be raised. The ministry replied, declining to entertain any further consideration of the subject upon the basis of the method of defense approved by the Folkething; stating that they regarded the imposition of new taxes as unnecessary; that they judged that the usual surplus of revenues would afford sufficient means not only for the purposes of defense, but also for other objects, as for the improvement of the means of communication; and remarking that the difference between the appropriation asked by the Government and that voted by the House only amounted to the inconsiderable sum of 3,000,000 crowns. In answer to this the committee remarked that its views on both points of difference were unchanged. With regard to the subject of the method of raising the money, it was true that the sums needed could be provided out of funds in the Treasury; but, if provision was made in this manner, the questions of reform in the taxes and of other reforms important to the country which affected the Treasury would have to be postponed. With regard to the amount to be expended in the works, the committee were of the opinion that 30,000,000 crowns was the maximum sum which the country would be willing to allow to be applied to this purpose. The statements of the ministry gave no guarantee that their expenditures would stop with the 33,000,000 crowns which they now asked. It was apprehended that this would be only a part of much larger sums which would be demanded in the future to complete works once undertaken. The committee then addressed several questions to the ministers: Did they consider the sum of 33,000,000 crowns sufficient for the completion of the extraordinary works of defense which they thought desirable? Had the ministry definitely given up the completion of the works formerly proposed, which were not included in the drafted bills, which were to provide for the security of Copenhagen by means of fixed forts on the side of the land as well as of the sea? If this were the case, would the ministers lay before the committee the grounds on which they could assure them that the application of the designated sum of 33,000,000 crowns would be made most judiciously in the manner prescribed in the bill, if these works were no longer regarded as parts of a greater whole, but as complete in themselves, and requiring no further additions? The committee asked also to have communicated to them the reports which the military experts had made upon the plans of the Government. To these questions the ministry replied that the appropriations designated by the Chamber, if applied upon the plan of defense favored by it, would, no less than the sum demanded by the Government, and applied upon its plan, demand supplementary appropriations; on the other hand, the plan of the Government could be quite as well regarded as a completed whole as that adopted by the Folkething, that it would be found entirely useful even if no further defenses were added to it, and that the ministry were constrained to adhere to their plans in any event. The reply was regarded as evasive, but the committee construed it as an answer in the negative to their questions. The committee reported their correspondence to the Folkething, with a review of some of the details of fortifications, which they regarded as needful, and

THE THORWALDSEN MUSEUM AT COPENHAGEN.



EXCHANGE, COPENHAGEN.

closed with the statement that they could not advise the Chamber to continue a discussion which under present circumstances offered no prospect of a practical result. The minority of the committee considered that a basis of adjustment could still be had, and advised that a positive proposition be made, with a view to securing an agreement. For this end they proposed a measure combining some of the features of both the measures which had already been considered. This was not acceptable to either side. After hearing the reports, the Folkething, June 12th, by a vote of 62 to 26, reiterated its adherence to its previous positions, and passed to the order of the day. It afterward adopted a vote of want of confidence in the policy of the ministry, in which 71 members agreed.

The regular session of the Rigsdag was opened on the 2d of October, without a speech from the throne. With 60 members present, the Folkething elected its former president and vice-presidents, Krabbe, Hagsbro, and Hansen, giving to each 57 votes. The budget was submitted. It estimated the revenues of the country at 47,000,000 crowns, the expenses at 45,000,000, and the increase of revenues at 8,000,000 crowns. A bill for the alteration of the tariff by the reduction of duties in some items, and increase in others, and a bill offered by the Minister of Instruction for the building of a Polytechnic School, were rejected by the Folkething. No progress having been made in the consideration of the budget, the King, at the beginning of December, authorized a prolongation of the session for two months, or till February 2d. The discussion on the second reading of the budget was opened on the 15th of December, on the presentation of the reports of the majority of the committee proposing amendments, and of the minority supporting the measures submitted by the Government. The first division took place on the 18th, on the statement of the finance minister. All of the amendments proposed by the Opposition were adopted, by votes of 60 against 15 or 18. The propositions offered by the Opposition in amendment of the statements of the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice were also accepted, while an appropriation asked by the Government for the building of a mail-steamer was denied. The discussion became very heated over the estimate of the Minister of Instruction. Berg, a leader of the Opposition, said that the Government would commit a breach of its oath if it framed a provisional finance law, as it was proposed to do if the two Houses failed to agree upon a measure. An appropriation was granted for finishing the Royal Theatre. Before adjourning for the holidays, the Folkething had approved the amendments proposed by its committee to the marine budget, and denied the appropriations asked by the Government. The Landsthing, having nothing to act upon, had taken a recess from the 19th of December to the 9th of January.

The chief point of difference in the dispute between the Government and the Folkething concerns the plan upon which the defenses of the country shall be constructed. Both parties agree that defenses are necessary, and should be provided, but cannot agree upon any measure as to details. This disagreement has operated as a check upon the most important legislation for several years. During the former half of the present century the naval force was held in high regard as the most important and efficient instrumentality for defense, while the army was given a subordinate position. A different view has prevailed since the War of 1848. The fleet played an inferior part in the campaigns of that period, and suffered severe losses, while the army showed itself strong and effective; consequently, since that time the army has received particular attention, while no more than was necessary has been done for the fleet. In 1867 the army had been given a thorough organization, but no specific plans were thought necessary for the care and increase of the navy, and no new ships were built. In 1872 the Government began to entertain the apprehension that the country might become involved in a war with a great power, as Germany, and to give attention to the preparation, against such an event, of stronger defenses. It formed plans for the improvement of the army, for such an increase of the fleet as would place it in a condition to endure a conflict on the open sea, and for building fortifications at different points. It especially contemplated works to defend the capital against a capture from the side nearest the mainland. For these works it sought at first an appropriation of 40,000,000 marks. Its plans were disapproved by the Legislature. Nevertheless it presented them again the next year, in the same form as before. The Folkething answered them with other plans, in which a considerable sum was allowed for the improvement of the fleet, but nothing for the fortification of the capital from the land-side. In 1874 the Government succeeded in obtaining an appropriation to begin the building of an iron-clad vessel. In 1875 the Government again submitted its plans to the Chambers, in a form differing from the original plans, and calling for larger expenditures. The Landsthing made some slight modifications in the plans, and approved them as modified. The Folkething again rejected them, and adhered to the plans which it had previously approved. The plans were again submitted to the Chambers in 1876, in the form in which they had been approved by the Landsthing, and formed the subject of debate during the whole year, without the two Houses being able to come to any agreement upon them. The original plans of defense submitted by the Government contemplated the building of fortresses, to be so arranged as to afford a degree of protection to all parts of the country. They were open to the objection that such a disposition of forts

would compel a scattering of the military forces. In the later plans the defense of the whole country was given up, and attention was directed to making secure only Seeland, or rather the capital. The plans included, indeed, shore-batteries to be built along the shores of the Little Belt as well as of the Great Belt, but these were intended especially to secure communication with the mainland. To defend the capital against bombardment from the side of the sea, the old sea-forts were to be strengthened and new ones built. Works to prevent the irruption of small hostile forces from the side of the land could be built after the other works were finished. Great stress was laid upon the strengthening of the fleet, which it was desired to put in such a condition as to be capable of preventing the landing of an enemy's force, of destroying his transports, and even of engaging in battle on the open sea. A fortified naval station on the west side of Seeland was proposed, to furnish a place of retreat and a point of support for the fleet.

The Governor of the Danish West India Islands visited Copenhagen early in February, in order to attend to the legislation to be had respecting those islands, and especially to secure an advance from the Treasury of a sum of money to help the sugar-planters in building refineries. The Folkething voted a loan of 2,000,000 crowns for this purpose.

In July the King opened the exhibition of the industries of Jutland at Aarhuus, and subsequently visited the military exercise camp at Hald.

A statue of the astronomer Tycho Brahe was unveiled at Copenhagen on the 8th of August.

DESPOIS, Eugène André, a French writer and scholar, born December 25, 1818; died September 23, 1876. He studied at the Collége Saint-Louis, entered the normal school in 1838, taught rhetoric during one year at Bourges, and was called to Paris, where he became Professor of Rhetoric at the Collége Louis-le-Grand. After the *coup-d'état* of 1851 he devoted himself entirely to literary labors. He furnished to the "Bibliothèque Latine-Française" of Panckoucke, the translation of "Rutilius Nunvatianus," of "Rufus Festus Avienus," and of "Aratus"—the two latter together with Saviot (1844). He contributed to the publication in Latin of the works of Abélard by Cousin (1849), and published several annotated editions of the classics. He became well known by his contributions to the *Liberté de penser*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue de Paris*, the *Revue Nationale*, etc. He also published a number of historical works, the best known of which are: "La Révolution d'Angleterre, 1603–1668" (1861), "Les Lettres et la Liberté" (1865), and "Le Vandalisme révolutionnaire" (1869).

DIAZ DE LA PENA, Narcisse Virgile, a French painter, born in August, 1809; died November 18, 1876. He made his first appearance in 1831, with several landscape sketches, and afterward brought out "The Surroundings of Saragossa" (1834), "The Battle of Medina Cœli" (1835), and "The Old Ben-Emek." "The Nymphs of Calypso" (1840), and "The Dream" (1841), showed a change in his style; and in 1844 his "View of Bas-Bréan," "The Oriental," and "Bohemians going to a Festival," displayed those effects of light which formed his characteristic. In 1851 he finished his two paintings, "The Bathing-Woman" and "Love disarmed." He sent to the Universal Exhibition of 1855 several of his older works, among them "The Presents of Love," "The Rival," "The Close of a Fine Day," "Sleeping Nymph," "The Nymph tormented by Love," and "The Last Tears," of which the dull coloring called forth considerable criticism. About this time he undertook a journey to the East, and in 1859 exhibited "Galathea," "Venus and Adonis," and other paintings. Recently his older works were sold at very high prices, while his later works were not valued so highly. His son, Eugène Diaz, has gained considerable renown as a musical composer.

DIDOT, Ambrose Firmin, the head of the celebrated French publishing-house of Firmin Didot Frères, Fils et Cie., born December 20, 1790; died February 22, 1876. He studied particularly the ancient languages, traveled through the East, was attached for a time to the legation in Constantinople, and then entered his father's business, of which he took charge with his brother Hyacinthe Firmin in 1827. He published numerous works of Champollion, Jacquemont, and others; a new edition of the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française," and a new revised edition of the "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ" of Henricus Stephanus. He wrote himself "Notes d'un Voyage dans le Levant en 1816 et 1817," and gained considerable fame by translations of Anacreon and Thucydides, and by excellent works on bibliography and other subjects, of which the best known are: "Essai typographique et bibliographique sur l'Histoire de la Gravure sur Bois" (1863), "Études sur la Vie et les Travaux de Jean Sire de Joinville" (1871), "Études sur Jean Cousin" (1872), and "Alde Manuce et l'Hellénisme à Venise" (1875). He also wrote several works on French orthography. In 1873 he was elected a member of the French Academy. Among the more recent works published by Didot are: "Collections des Classiques Français," "Bibliothèque des Auteurs Grecs," "Glossarium Mediæ et Infimae Latinitatis" of Dufresne, and the "Nouvelle Biographie générale" (1851, *et seq.*). The house is one of the oldest in Europe, having been established in 1713 by François Didot. Under his successors it rapidly grew, occupying at the present time a foremost rank among the publishing-houses of Europe.

DIEZ, Friedrich Christian, the founder of the philology of the Romance languages, died

May 29, 1876. He was born at Giessen, March 15, 1794. He attended the gymnasium at that place, and entered the university at Giessen in 1811. Here he devoted himself especially, under the care of F. G. Welcker, to the study of classical philology. In 1813 he joined as a volunteer the Hessian corps in the campaign against Napoleon, and acquitted himself with credit as a soldier. After the peace, he discontinued the study of philology, and devoted himself to that of the law. He soon found that he had made a mistake in choosing this branch, which was not adapted to his taste, and turned his attention to modern languages and literature, which he studied at Göttingen with great zeal and energy. He was confirmed in giving this new direction to his studies by his intercourse with Goethe, with whom he became acquainted at Jena in the spring of 1818. Goethe induced him to devote himself especially to the Provençal languages and literature, and Diez followed the advice, the more willingly as his own inclination accorded with it. He became deeply engaged in his newly-chosen studies, and did not even lose sight of them when circumstances compelled him, in 1819, to accept a position as tutor in Utrecht. The next year he lived privately for a short time at Giessen, in order to qualify himself to become a private tutor in Bonn. In 1823 he was made a professor-extraordinary, in 1830 a regular professor, in the university at Bonn. Here he continued to work and enjoy the fruit of his labors. Till the end of his life Diez displayed a stirring activity. His earliest works—"Old Spanish Romances" (Berlin, 1821), and "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Poetry of the Romance Languages" (Berlin, 1825; republished in French under the title of "Essai sur les Cours d'Amour," Paris, 1842)—displayed a remarkable talent for the interpretation of foreign poetry. His "Poetry of the Troubadours" (Zwickau, 1826; republished in French at Paris, 1845), and his "Life and Works of the Troubadours" (Zwickau, 1829), were very important contributions to the study of the modern languages, and soon made their author famous. The chief works of his life were the "Grammatik der romanischen Sprachen" (Grammar of the Romanic Languages, 3 vols., Bonn, 1836–'42), and the "Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen" (Etymological Dictionary of the Romanic Languages, Bonn, 1853). The "Grammar of the Romanic Languages" has also been published in a French translation (Paris, 1863), and in an English translation (London, 1863). Among his other works are: "Altromanische Sprachdenkmale" (Bonn, 1846); "Two Old Romance Poems" (Bonn, 1852); and a work on the early Portuguese poetry, "Ueber die erste portugiesische Kunst- und Hofpoesie" (Bonn, 1863). Diez contributed many and important articles to the literary journals, especially to the *Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Kritik*, of Berlin, and to Haupt's *Zeitschrift für Deutsches Altherthum*, and to other learned works.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS. The relations of the United States with other nations have been of a most peaceful and ordinary character during the year. Only two or three points appear to be of sufficient importance to deserve a notice here.

The immigration to California from China has recently awakened so much interest as to attract the attention of Congress. It seems that the Chinese immigrants of that State are natives of the province of Kwangtung to such an extent that it is safe to refer more than nine-tenths of the whole to it. The entire area of this province is reckoned at about 80,000 square miles; but the largest portion of the emigrants go from its most populous prefecture of Kwangchow, in which the city of Canton and colony of Macao lie. This prefecture, which contains fourteen districts, may be roughly estimated at one-tenth or more of the whole province, and for population, resources, and energy of its inhabitants, is the leading division. They speak generally the same dialect, and as they have peculiar facilities for intercourse through the great number of creeks and canals which intersect it and connect with the Pearl River and the sea-coast, in their admirable boats, they are very well acquainted with each other's movements, wants, and industries. It is from this region, one also more or less connected with foreign trade for the last three centuries, that emigration has flowed to California and Australia more than from other parts; and to this familiarity with that trade, by having shared in its benefits, may partly be ascribed the readiness with which its inhabitants have gone abroad. The area of country from which the emigration proceeds hardly exceeds 15,000 square miles, and this includes portions of the adjoining prefectures.

The population of this province of Kwangtung, according to the best information, is about 20,000,000, and the proportion of this particular region which furnishes the emigrants not less than 5,000,000. Foreigners have not that ready access to the official returns of local censuses which will enable them to compare them with the population personally observed, even on a small area, and thus ascertain what degree of accuracy can be fairly ascribed to them; but, as this region is exceedingly fertile and accessible, this estimate of 5,000,000 is no doubt within the truth. The city of Canton contains 1,000,000, and there are other large cities.

The American secretary of legation, Mr. George F. Seward, under date of March 22, 1876, writes to Secretary Fish as follows:

> It is certain that a great immigration of Chinese into our Pacific States would give rise to grave political difficulties. But, to my mind, it is quite as certain that no such immigration will take place. The

opportunities open to the Chinaman in other directions are, perhaps, nowhere else so lucrative, but they are more inviting to him for the reasons I have given. It is to be said further that, while he may earn a higher wage in America than at home, his expenses, too, are higher. He pays here less than a cent of our money for his sandals; his boots cost him in California perhaps five dollars. A mere comparison of the rates paid for labor here and there, leaving out of view other considerations, would lead to very wrong conclusions. And, again, his country is not so overpopulated as is believed. Under an improved system of administration, which would embrace the working of mines and minerals, the construction and operation of railroads, etc., there would be a demand at home for all the labor that would be available. As things are, there are perhaps as few persons pinched by want to be seen in the streets of most Chinese cities as in those of the cities of Christendom. If, then, the people of the Pacific States need Chinese labor, they may safely encourage immigration; when they cease to need it, the Chinese will cease to come to their shores. I mean by this that when the call for labor ceases to be an urgent one, the Chinaman will stop his migration in that direction. Even with a great call for labor in all our Western and Southern country, he cannot be induced to go to either.

But the most important feature of the correspondence of the year related to the treaty for the extradition of criminals between the United States and Great Britain. In February, 1876, Ezra D. Winslow, of Boston, Mass., charged with the commission of the crime of forgery in that State, escaped to London, where he was arrested and held awaiting extradition. On February 21st, Secretary Fish writes to General Schenck, the American minister at London, as follows:

SIR: A conversation occurred on the 17th instant, between Sir Edward Thornton (British minister at Washington) and myself, in reference to the course which might be adopted by the British Government on a demand being preferred for the extradition of Winslow on the charge of forgery.

Sir Edward suggested that if his surrender were requested it might be refused, unless a stipulation was entered into that the fugitive should not be tried upon any offense other than that for which he was extradited.

Whether this course, if adopted, grows out of the proceedings in the Lawrence case, or from a desire to make the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain subject to the provisions of the British extradition act of August 9, 1870, I cannot say.

You will remember that this act in section 3, under the head of "Restrictions on Surrenders of Criminals," provides that no criminal shall be surrendered unless provision is made by the law of the foreign state, or by arrangement, that the fugitive shall not be tried for any offense "other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded."

If the course adverted to be caused by the Lawrence case, it may be well to say that it is believed that Lawrence has not, up to this time, been arraigned for any other than the extradition offense, and that no representation has been made to this Government on the question.

If such a course is taken for any other reason, it may be said that Great Britain has on more than one occasion tried surrendered criminals on offenses other than those for which they were extradited, and such trials afford a practical construction of the scope of the treaty and of the power and rights of either Government as understood and applied by Great Britain for a period of nearly thirty years after the ratification thereof; and I cannot imagine that it will be claimed by Great Britain that either party to a treaty may at will, and by its own municipal legislation, limit or change the rights which have been conceded to the other by treaty, and have been practically admitted for such length of time.

I would also call your attention to the twenty-seventh section of the act of 1870 (chapters 52, 33, 34, Vict.), repealing former acts under which extradition had, theretofore, been made; this section expressly excepts everything contained in the act inconsistent with the treaties referred to in the repealed acts, among which is the treaty with the United States. It seems to have been clearly the intent of Parliament not to apply to that treaty any of the provisions of the act inconsistent with the treaty, as it had existed and been enforced for nearly thirty years.

In answer to the demand for the surrender of Winslow, Lord Derby writes to General Schenck, under date of February 29th, as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to state to you that I have been informed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department that the chief magistrate of the Bow Street police-court issued, on the 13th instant, upon the information of Colonel Chesebrough, of the United States legation, warrants for the apprehension, under the eighth section, clause second, of the extradition act, 1870, of Ezra D. Winslow, who is accused of the crime of forgery within the jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, in communicating this to me, has drawn my attention to the third clause, subsection 2, of the act, which is as follows:

"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered to a foreign state unless provision is made by the law of that state, or by arrangement, that the fugitive criminal shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign state for any offense committed prior to his surrender, other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded."

And has inquired whether any provision has been made by the law of the United States or by arrangement that Winslow, if surrendered, shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in the United States for any offense committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department fears that the claim advanced by your Government to try Lawrence in the recent case of extradition, with which you are familiar, for crimes other than the extradition crime for which he was surrendered, amounts to a denial that any such law exists in the United States; while the disclaimer by your Government of any implied understanding existing with her Majesty's Government in this respect, and the interpretation put upon the act of Congress of August 12, 1842, chapter 147, section 3, preclude any longer the belief in the existence of an effective arrangement, which her Majesty's Government had previously supposed to be practically in force.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department is, accordingly, compelled to state that, if he is correct in considering that no such law exists, he would have no power, in the absence of an arrangement, to order the extradition of Winslow, even though the extradition crime for which he has been arrested were proved against him, and the usual committal by the magistrate ensued thereupon.

I have thought it right to lose as little time as possible in calling your attention to the intimation which I have thus received from her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; and I have the honor to request that you will bring the circum-

stances to the knowledge of your Government, in order that means may be found for the solution of the present difficulty.

To this note Secretary Fish replied by telegram to General Schenck, on March 3d, as follows:

The treaty of extradition between the United States and Great Britain admits no right in either party to exact conditions beyond those expressed in the treaty. The promise now asked in regard to Winslow is not in accordance with the treaty, and cannot be given. You will request the surrender of the fugitive on the terms of the treaty.

A note from Lord Derby to Mr. Hoffman, secretary of legation, in the absence of General Schenck, under date of March 8th, concluded as follows:

But, in view of the difficulty created in consequence of what has recently occurred in the case of Lawrence, as well as the positive enactment of section 3, subsection 2, of the extradition act of 1870, quoted in the second paragraph of my note to General Schenck, of the 29th ultimo, her Majesty's Government do not feel themselves justified in authorizing the surrender of Winslow until they shall have received the assurance of your Government that this person shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in the United States for any offense committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crimes proved by the facts on which the surrender would be grounded; and I have the honor to request that you will communicate this decision to your Government, in order that some arrangement may be come to in the matter.

On March 31st Secretary Fish addressed to Mr. Hoffman as instructions a lengthy reply to the points advanced by Lord Derby above. The following are extracts from this reply:

It seems, therefore, that the Home Office of Great Britain undertakes to decide what is the law of the United States, as well as of Great Britain, and assumes that the law of the United States, as well as general law of extradition and the extradition act of Great Britain, prevents the trial of a criminal surrendered under the treaty of 1842 for any offense other than the particular offense for which he was extradited; and the position which it takes involves the assumption that, in demanding an extradition under the treaty, the United States is bound by the provisions of the act of 1870, whether in conflict with the treaty or not, and it claims to have "supposed" that an "effective arrangement was in force" that no criminal so surrendered should be tried for any other than the particular extradition offense; on the faith of which arrangement it is claimed that surrenders have heretofore been made, and without which it is now said that a surrender would not be possible under an English act; but, as already said, nothing is adduced in support of the belief of the existence of such supposed arrangement.

These positions are so different from the understanding of this Government, and so opposed to the views which it was supposed were entertained by Great Britain, and which have been recorded in parliamentary papers, which have been asserted in diplomatic correspondence, and been recognized in judicial decisions in that as in this country, and set forth by writers on extradition law, that I learn from Lord Derby's note, with surprise equal to my regret, that they appear to be supported by the Foreign Office.

The act of August 12, 1848, reproduced in the Revised Statutes (sections 5270 to 5276), referred to in the correspondence, does not affect or limit the rights of the two Governments on the question.

This act is simply a general act for carrying into effect treaties of extradition. It provides the machinery, and prescribes the general mode of procedure, but does not assume to determine the rights of the United States, or of any other state, which are governed wholly by the particular provisions of the several treaties, nor to limit or construe any particular treaty.

In some few treaties between the United States and foreign countries provisions exist that the criminal shall not be tried for offenses committed prior to extradition, other than the extradition crime, and in others no such provision is included.

Again, under some treaties, the citizens or subjects of the contracting powers are reciprocally exempt from being surrendered, while others contain no such exception. The United States act of 1848 is equally applicable to all these differing treaties. If the surrendered fugitive is to find immunity from trial for other than the offense named in the warrant of extradition, he must find such immunity guaranteed to him by the terms of the treaty, not in the act of Congress. The treaties which contain the immunity from trial for other offenses have been celebrated since the date of the act of 1848.

At that date the United States had treaties of extradition only with Great Britain and with France, neither of which contained the limitation referred to.

The terms of the respective treaties alone define or can limit the rights of the contracting parties.

The construction of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, by the two Governments, and their practice in its enforcement for many years, were in entire harmony. In each country surrendered fugitives have been tried for other offenses than those for which they had been delivered; the rule having been that, where the criminal was reclaimed in good faith, and the proceeding was not an excuse or pretense to bring him within the jurisdiction of the court, it was no violation of the treaty, or of good faith, to proceed against him on other charges than the particular one on which he had been surrendered. . . .

Now, for the first time since the signing of the treaty of 1842, Great Britain raises the question of her right to demand from the United States, as a condition of the execution by Great Britain of her engagement to surrender a fugitive criminal charged with a series of stupendous forgeries, a stipulation or agreement not provided for in the treaty, but asked on the ground that an act of Parliament, passed some twenty-eight years after the treaty had been in force, prescribes it as one of the rules or conditions which should apply to arrangements for extradition, when made with a foreign state.

This involves the question whether one of the parties to a treaty can change and alter its terms or construction or attach new conditions to its execution without the assent of the other—whether an act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the year 1870, can change the spirit or terms of a treaty with the United States of nearly thirty years' anterior date, or can attach a new condition, to be demanded of the United States before compliance by her Majesty's Government with the terms of the treaty, as they have been shown to have been uniformly understood and executed by both Governments for the third of a century.

As this Government does not recognize any efficacy in a British statute to alter or modify or to attach new conditions to the executory parts of a previously-existing treaty between the United States and Great Britain, I do not feel called upon to examine particularly the provision of the law of 1870. But inasmuch as Great Britain seeks to impose the provisions of that act upon the United States in the execution of a treaty of many years' anterior date, I do not fail to observe that, while by the act Great Britain assumes to require that no surrendered fugitive shall be tried in the country which demands his extradition for "any offense other than the extradition crime" (in the singular), proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded, she reserves to herself the right to try the fugitive surrendered to her for such crimes (in the plural) as

may be proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded.

This does not seem to be wholly reciprocal, and if the United States were disposed to enter into a treaty under this act, it might expect some greater equality of right than a cursory examination of this provision in the act seems to provide . . .

The President regrets that a condition which, in his judgment, is without any justification under the treaty, should have been asked. He regards the question thus presented as of a grave and serious character, on the final solution of which must probably depend the continuance of the extradition article of the treaty of 1842. He cannot recognize the right of any other power to change at its pleasure, and without the assent of the United States, the terms and conditions of an executory agreement in a treaty solemnly ratified between the United States and that power. He thinks that the twenty-seventh section of the British act of 1870 was specially intended to exempt the treaty with the United States from the application of any of the new conditions or provisions embodied in that act, and to leave that treaty to be construed, and the surrender of fugitives thereunder to be made, as had been previously done.

On May 4th Lord Derby made a reply to the above, which had been delivered to him with the request that it be substituted for a note addressed to him by Mr. Hoffman communicating it. The following is an extract from this reply:

Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the proposition that the English extradition act of 1870 imposed a new condition upon the treaty of 1842. They maintain that if that act had never been passed, it would have been the duty of her Majesty's Government, under the act of 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 76, upon which the treaty then rested, and the general law of extradition, to have protested against any extradition prisoner being tried in the United States for crimes other than those of which he was accused in this country, and, had that protest been disregarded by the Government of the United States, the British Government would have been equally bound to require an assurance in any subsequent case that a prisoner would only be tried for the crime or crimes for which he was surrendered.

And while dealing with this part of the case, I would ask how the United States Government is prepared to reconcile the views expressed in your note in favor of the assertion of the right of asylum for political offenses with the principle you have been instructed to advocate.

There is no principle of international law more clearly admitted than that advanced by you, that each state is judge of its own administration of justice; and, with regard to the right of asylum for political offenses, it is clear that the nation surrendering is to be the judge of what is or is not a political offense, the more so because opinions differ in different countries on this question.

But if the principle contended for in your note be correct, what is to prevent the United States Government from claiming a prisoner from this Government for an extradition crime and trying him afterward for an offense which in this country would be deemed a political offense, but which in the United States might be viewed under a different aspect?

Her Majesty's Government believe that the only test and the only safeguard for the liberty of the individual and the maintenance of the right of asylum are to be found in the principle for which they contend, that the crime or crimes of which a man is accused in the country surrendering, which are proved against him there, and for which he is surrendered, are the only crimes for which he ought to be tried in the country claiming, and that without this safeguard the liberties of the subjects and citizens of the two nations might be jeopardized and put into the power of political parties or of the vindictiveness of the receiving government, who, *ex consessis*, is not the proper judge of whether a particular offense is a political one or not. And here I must observe, with reference to your comment on the words "deliver up to justice," that if those words can be construed as having the extended meaning for which you contend, namely, "deliver up to justice generally," there would be no object in having a list of extradition crimes for which alone an accused person can be claimed, and the construction would be in direct opposition to the act of Congress of August, 1848, chap. 147, sec. 3, and 6 and 7 Vict., chap. 76, sec. 3, "to be tried for the crime for which he is so accused," the word being identical in both acts.

I now proceed to consider the effect of the extradition act of 1870, and I will state at once that her Majesty's Government do not contend that any of the provisions of that act have any force or effect in any foreign state.

They look upon that act only as declaratory of the law that is to govern the British Government in the matters to which it refers, and they consider that none of its provisions are inconsistent with the treaty of 1842, section 27.

It is to be regarded as intended to prevent for the future the evils that were pointed out by Mr. Hammond and others as having occurred, and being liable to occur, in private prosecutions to which the attention of Government had not been called.

Her Majesty's Government consider the provisions of the act as having been devised, not in the particular interests or for the particular ends of Great Britain, but as the embodiment of what was the general opinion of all countries on the subject of extradition, and as being beneficial to all and injurious to none.

That the general opinion of European nations has justified this view, is proved by the acceptance, by most of the leading nations of Europe, of extradition treaties based upon its provisions.

The attention of the United States Government was drawn to the provisions of the act immediately after it became law, as is shown by Sir E. Thornton's communication to Mr. Fish of the 22d of September, 1870; and it is evident that Mr. Fish's notice was called to the effect of the restrictions of clause 3, subsection 2, from the question which he shortly afterward put to Sir E. Thornton, whether it would be possible that a stipulation could be inserted in any new convention, that if, during the trial of a person whose extradition had been asked for on a minor crime, such as larceny, evidence previously unknown should appear that a prisoner had been guilty of a higher crime, such as murder, it should be legal to try him for the latter crime. To this question Sir E. Thornton, by instruction from her Majesty's Government, returned the following answer in writing:

That any provision in the treaty, by which a fugitive surrendered for one offense mentioned in the schedule may be tried for any offense committed prior to his surrender, other than the extradition crime for which he was surrendered, would be inadmissible. Indeed, the treaty, if it is to be carried out, must contain a provision exactly to the opposite effect.

The draught of a new convention between the two countries was afterward prepared, and Article VI. of that draught, as it originally stood, was as follows:

When any person shall have been surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other, such person shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the country whence he was surrendered, be triable or tried for any offense committed in the other country prior to the surrender, other than the particular offense on account of which he was surrendered.

Although much discussion took place on different provisions of this draught-convention, and considerable alterations and modifications of the original draught were proposed by the United States Government and adopted by the British Government, not one word of objection was ever raised by the United

States Government to Article VI. The only proposal made by them with reference to the article was the addition, at the end of it, of the words "No person shall be deemed to have had an opportunity of returning to the country whence he was surrendered until two months at least shall have elapsed after he shall have been set at liberty and free to return;" which was assented to by the British Government. The terms of that convention were, in fact, with one exception, virtually agreed upon by both Governments; that exception was a difference which arose upon Article VII., relating to political offenses.

The original article was to the effect that "no accused or convicted person should be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded shall be deemed by the party upon whom the demand is made to be of a political character, or if he prove to the satisfaction [of the police magistrate, or of the police judge, or commissioners named in Article III. of this treaty, or of the court before whom he is brought on *habeas corpus*, or] of the Secretary of State that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or to punish him for an offense of a political character."

The United States Government proposed to leave out the words between brackets, and thus restrict the power of deciding as to what was a political offense to the Secretary of State alone.

To this the British Government could not agree, as the effect would have been to deprive an accused of his right to *habeas corpus;* to take away from him the power of proving at once his right to be set at liberty and of taking the objection in the first instance before the tribunal before whom he was brought immediately on his arrest.

This would be contrary to the spirit of English law, entirely apart from the extradition act of 1870; would have been a direct blow to the liberties of persons claiming asylum in this country; would put it in the power of a Secretary of State to keep an accused person in prison who ought to have been set at liberty at once, and who ought to have the opportunity given him of claiming his right to be set at liberty at the very first moment that he was charged before any tribunal.

It was for these reasons that the British Government declined to accede to the proposal; and, if the rights of an accused, which were well known and established in this country long before the extradition act was passed, are secured to him, there is not, as far as her Majesty's Government are aware, any other matter of difference between the two Governments which would prevent that convention from being signed at the present moment.

It does not, therefore, appear how, in any respect, the act of 1870 erected an insurmountable barrier in the way of a convention, as alleged in your note.

It appears, therefore, that the provisions of the extradition act of 1870 and the powers of the British Government under it having thus been clearly brought to the notice of the United States Government, both countries continued, without any question, mutually to surrender persons accused of crimes within the treaty of 1842.

No case arose in either country, to the knowledge of the British Government, in which any departure was made from the usual practice, and no prisoner was ever, to the knowledge of the British Government, tried for any offense other than that of which he had been accused in the country surrendering.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, contend that they and their predecessors were justified in considering that, by the tacit and implied consent of each country, this practice would be continued, and that it was not necessary to ask for any positive arrangement to secure that object.

Further correspondence ensued, without effecting any change in the position of the two Governments, and on June 20th the President sent a message to Congress stating the facts, and concluding as follows:

It is for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether the article of the treaty relating to extradition is to be any longer regarded as obligatory on the Government of the United States or as forming part of the supreme law of the land. Should the attitude of the British Government remain unchanged, I shall not, without an expression of the wish of Congress that I should do so, take any action either in making or granting requisitions for the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842.

No action was taken by Congress on the subject, and affairs continued without change until the 27th of October, when Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister at Washington, addressed the following note to Secretary Fish:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from the Earl of Derby to state to you that her Majesty's Government, having regard to the very serious inconvenience and the great encouragement of crime which would arise from the continued suspension of the extradition of criminals between the British dominion and the United States, will be prepared, as a temporary measure until a new extradition treaty can be concluded, to put in force all the powers vested in it for the surrender of accused persons to the Government of the United States, under the treaty of 1842, without asking for any engagement as to such persons not being tried in the United States for other than the offenses for which extradition has been demanded. It is, however, to be borne in mind that each Government has the right laid down in the eleventh article of the treaty of 1842, which provides that the eleventh article shall continue in force until one or the other of the parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

I have, etc., EDWARD THORNTON.

This was satisfactory to the United States Government, and President Grant again regarded the treaty as operative, hoping before long to conclude a more comprehensive one with the British Government.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. The *General Missionary Convention* of the Disciples of Christ met at Richmond, Va., October 17th. About two hundred delegates were in attendance, representing thirteen States and the District of Columbia. The Rev. W. K. Pendleton presided. The report of the General Board on Home Missions showed that the total amount (proximately) of $45,500 had been disbursed by the General and State Boards in this work, and that through its means about 3,250 members had been added and 21 churches organized. The board had secured, toward the formation of a permanent interest-bearing fund, the sum of $1,893.57; it had also in prospective the proceeds of notes to be paid in installments, amounting to $5,707.50; of bequests already made in wills, $21,007.36; of bequests which had been promised to the corresponding secretary during the year, $40,000. A beginning of permanent funds of State conventions had been made in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. It was estimated that 200 weak congregations had been aided during the year. A satisfactory condition as to statistical information had been attained in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and Nebraska, and the board

hoped, through arrangements already projected, to be able in a few years to give the statistics of the entire Church. The Bible-school at Louisville, Ky., had been kept up during the year, with a class of fifteen students. Some ten or twelve of the young men of the school were already in the field, doing good service, in Kentucky, Texas, Alabama, and other parts of the South. The school, however, had encountered difficulties, in consequence of which it had been necessary to delay the time of opening for the next year. The efforts to raise $10,000 for this school had not been successful. The board advised that they be continued, or that attention be given to a plan for building up local Bible-schools for colored ministers in as many Southern States as possible. A project had been formed to establish an institution in Mississippi to prepare colored men for the ministry, to be called the "Southern Christian Institute." A charter had been obtained for it, requiring $10,000 as a minimum and $250,000 as a maximum of capital stock. The sum of $15,000 had been promised by one gentleman as soon as $10,000 were obtained from other persons. An increasing interest was reported in the cause of foreign missions, and was manifested in the convention. This work was not yet fully organized, but its importance was being urged upon the attention of the churches.

The Sunday-school secretary reported that it had been impossible to obtain very general trustworthy statistics of the condition of the Sunday-schools. There had been steady, healthy progress in several States. More than one hundred institutes, conventions, and normal classes, had been held. State organizations had been perfected in Ohio (1867), Indiana (1867), Illinois (1868), Kentucky (1874), Iowa (1874), California (1875), and Missouri (1875). In New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Texas, and Nebraska, Sunday-school work was considered in connection with State conventions. Steps toward organizing this work had also been taken in Mississippi, Virginia, and South Carolina. A list was given of ten papers published by Disciples in the interest of Sunday-schools, having an aggregate circulation of upward of 65,600 copies. Most of the weekly papers of the denomination had Sunday-school departments.

It was stated in the convention that $110,000 had been given to benevolent objects during the year, in addition to the amount which was officially reported by the General Board. During the seven years since the general and State organizations of the convention for missionary work had been formed, 38,500 members had been added to the churches, and about 260 new congregations had been organized.

The annual convention of the *Christian Woman's Board of Missions* was held at Indianapolis, Ind., October 11th. Mrs. Maria Jamieson presided. Reports were made by the State secretaries from the States of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, and Missouri, and contributions were received from the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Mississippi, not represented in the convention. The treasurer reported: Funds received, $2,921.85; cash disbursed, $1,120.70; leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,801.15. A resolution was adopted favoring the introduction of missionary interests into the Sunday-schools and among the children at home. The subject of the introduction of life-memberships, as a means of securing an endowment fund, was considered. The society has made a beginning of missionary work in Jamaica.

DOMINION OF CANADA. A military college has been established by the Dominion at Kingston, Ontario. The course is four years, and is designed to impart a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with, and necessary to, a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and to qualify officers for command and for staff appointments. Cadets are admitted upon competitive examination. Parliament appropriated the sum of $19,486,616.02 for the expenses of the Dominion for the year ending June 30, 1877, including $689,021.50 for civil government, $306,175.69 for penitentiaries, $304,158 for legislation, $290,130 for immigration and quarantine, $952,551.50 for militia, $1,176,850 for public works and buildings, $301,281.67 for ocean and river service, $386,042.50 for lighthouse and coast service, $301,596 for Indians, $697,591 for customs service, $235,800 for excise service, $2,330,291.66 for maintenance and repairs of public works,

SEAL OF DOMINION OF CANADA.

and $1,732,500 for post-office service. Among the acts of Parliament passed during the year are two relating to corrupt practices at elections of members of the House of Commons, one making provision for the collection and registration of the criminal statistics of Canada, one amending and consolidating the laws respect-

ing Indians (known as the "Indian act," 1876), one amending the Dominion land acts, one making further provision in regard to the Supreme Court and the Exchequer Court of Canada, and one amending the insolvent act of 1875. An important act sets apart the eastern

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portion of the Northwest Territories "as a separate district of the said Northwest Territories by the name of the District of Keewatin." The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba is *ex officio* Lieutenant-Governor of Keewatin. The district is bounded as follows: "Beginning at the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario on the international boundary-line dividing Canada from the United States of America; then westerly, following upon the said international boundary-line to the easterly boundary of the Province of Manitoba; thence due north along the said easterly boundary of Manitoba to the northeast angle of the said province; thence due west on the north boundary of the said province to the intersection by the said boundary of the westerly shore of Lake Manitoba; thence northerly, following the said westerly shore of the said lake to the easterly terminus thereon of the portage connecting the southerly end of Lake Winnepegosis with the said Lake Manitoba, known as the Meadow Portage; thence westerly, following upon the trail of the said portage to the westerly terminus of the same, being on the easterly shore of the said Lake Winnepegosis; thence northerly, following the line of the said easterly shore of the said lake to the southerly end of the portage, leading from the head of the said lake into Cedar Lake, known as the Cedar or 'Morry Portage;' thence northerly, following the trail of the said portage to the north end of the same on the shore of Cedar Lake; thence due north to the northerly limits of Canada; thence easterly, following upon the said northerly limits of Canada to the northerly extremity of Hudson's Bay; thence southerly, following upon the westerly shore of the said Hudson's Bay to the point where it would be intersected by a line drawn due north from the place of beginning, and thence due south on the said last-mentioned line to the said place of beginning." The estimated expenditures of the Province of Ontario, for the financial year ending December 31, 1877, are as follows: For civil government, $157,374; legislation, $125,750; administration of justice, $276,222.50; education, $557,465; public institutions, maintenance, $437,843; immigration, $53,137.42; agriculture, arts, literary and scientific institutions, $101,850; hospitals and charities, $59,610.90; miscellaneous expenditure, $35,700; unforeseen and unprovided, $50,000; public buildings, $354,427.14; public works, $38,400; colonization roads, $77,090; charges on crown-lands, $91,600; refund account, $104,319.27; services in 1875 (balance), $19,223.87: total, $2,540,223.10, viz.: for current expenditure for 1877, $1,983,752.82; on capital account, $432,927.14; for other purposes, $123,543.14.

DURBIN, JOHN PRICE, D. D., the well-known pulpit orator and Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1800; died in New York, October 17, 1876. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and a few years later entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Church. He studied at Miami University while preaching at Hamilton, Ohio, graduated at Cincinnati College, and soon after was appointed Professor of Languages in Augusta College, Kentucky. In 1831 he was elected chaplain of the United States Senate, and in 1832 became editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*. In 1834 he was elected President of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., and during his incumbency made an extensive tour of observation in Europe and the East. As member of the General Conference of 1844 he was a prominent actor in the great contest on slavery which divided the Church. Retiring from his office in 1845, he was pastor of churches in Philadelphia, and was also presiding elder of the Philadelphia District. He was Secretary of the Missionary Society from 1850 to 1872, when he retired in consequence of physical infirmity. To his labors was largely due the establishment of missions in India, Bulgaria,

Western and Northern Europe, and many parts of the United States, and the reinvigoration of those in China and elsewhere; while through his plans the annual contributions were increased from $100,000 to $600,000. In 1867 he visited Europe in the interest of missions. Besides numerous contributions to periodical literature, Dr. Durbin published "Observations in Europe, principally in France and Great Britain" (2 vols. 12mo, New York, 1844), and "Observations in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor" (2 vols. 12mo, 1845).

DÜRINGSFELD, IDA VON, a distinguished poetess and writer of romances, born November 12, 1815, at Militsch, in Lower Silesia; died October 22, 1876, at Canstatt, Würtemberg. Her father was a military officer in the Prussian service, but afterward settled on an estate. She enjoyed only limited opportunities for education in her youth. She began to write verses in her fifth year. In her fourteenth year she spent a short time at Breslau, where she studied the Italian and English languages. She afterward became distinguished for her talents in mastering the idioms of foreign languages, and using them almost with the facility of a native. Her first poems were published in the *Abendzeitung*, at Dresden, and soon attracted the attention of other journals. In 1835, during a residence in Dresden, she became acquainted with Tiedge and other distinguished literary men, and secured recognition in literary society. She published in Dresden a collection of poems, under the signature of Thekla. This was followed by "Der Stern von Andalusien" (The Star of Andalusia), a collection of romantic poems in 1838, and "Schloss Goczyn" (Castle Goczyn) in 1841. In 1845 she was married to the Baron Otto von Reinsberg, a gentleman of high literary culture, with whom she resided by turns in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, and Belgium. In these countries she made the acquaintance of the people, studied the language, literature, history, and customs, and thereby acquired a diversity of gifts, the evidence of which is shown in her numerous works. The catalogue of her writings embraces: "Skizzen aus der vornehmen Welt" (Sketches from the World of Quality, 1842–'45), "Count Chala" (1845), "Esther" (1854), "Clotilde" (1855), and "Die Literaten" (The Literati, 1863)—romances of society; "Margaret of Valois and her Times" (1847), and "Antonio Foscarini" (1850)—historical romances; a volume of poems entitled "Für Dich" (For Thee, 1855); "Amimone, a Fairy Tale in Verse" (1852); "Böhmische Rosen" (Bohemian Roses, 1851)—translations from the Czech language; "Lieder aus Toscana" (Songs from Tuscany, 1855)—translations from the Italian; "Aus Dalmatien" (Out of Dalmatia, 1855–'57), and "Von der Schelde bis zur Maas" (From the Scheldt to the Meuse, 1861)—sketches of travel. She and her husband together prepared a work, entitled "Das Sprichwort als Kosmopolit" (The Proverb as a Cosmopolite), which was published in 1863. Her husband committed suicide by poison the day after her death.

DUSSARD, HIPPOLYTE, a French writer on political economy, born September 4, 1798; died January 26, 1876. In 1839 he was one of the editors of the *Répertoire de l'Industrie Étrangère*, which contained a description of all the most important machines invented in foreign countries. Afterward he wrote on economic subjects in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, the *Bulletin de Ferrusac*, and the *Temps*. In 1842 he published a work on "The Financial Condition of England, and the Measures proposed by the Whigs and the Tories." The following year he became the editor-in-chief of the *Journal des Économistes*, which position he held for three years. He worked with M. Eugène Daire in the revision and annotation of the works of Turgot, in the "Collection of the Principal Economists." In 1848 he was named prefect of the department of the Seine-Inférieure, and was elected a member of the Council of State by the Constituent Assembly. Retiring from that body, he was intrusted with a mission to England by M. Dufaure, and, while there, made a particular study of the charitable institutions of that country.

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EARTH, THE. *Comparative Statistics.*—In the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA of 1875 for the first time there are presented some comparative statistics relating to the area and population of the world. A reference is made to that volume for an account of many statements to which, this year, no later information can be added, especially to an account of former estimates of the total population of the globe, beginning with Isaac Vossius, who, in 1685, estimated it at 500,000,000, and embracing, among others, the estimates of Malte-Brun, Balbi, Von Roon, Berghaus, Dieterici, and the estimates by Behm and Wagner in the former volumes of the *Geographisches Jahrbuch* and the *Bevölkerung der Erde*. In the present article we confine ourselves to presenting some comparative statistics relating to the earth as a whole which are either later than those published last year, or belong to subjects which had not been referred to in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA of 1875.

I. *Present Area and Population of the Earth.*—Behm and Wagner, in volume iv. of their

periodical, *Die Bevölkerung der Erde* (*The Population of the Earth*, Gotha, 1876), give the following estimates of the area and population of the large divisions of the world:

DIVISIONS.	Square Miles.	TOTAL POPULATION.	
		1875.	1876.
America	15,882,600	84,392,000	85,519,800
Europe	3,823,370	302,973,000	309,178,300
Asia	17,291,390	798,907,000	824,548,500
Africa	11,557,600	206,907,000	199,921,600
Australia and Polynesia	3,423,200	4,563,000	4,748,600
Total	51,978,160	1,396,842,000	1,423,917,000

The estimate of the total population in 1876 is an increase of over 27,000,000 on the estimate of 1875. In Europe the augmentation is chiefly due to the excess of births over deaths, both of which are now officially registered in most of the European countries. In the other large divisions of the world the changed figures are the result of more accurate information on regions hitherto but little known.

II. *Statistics of Sex.*—The numeric relations of the sexes in the different countries of the earth were as follows:

COUNTRIES.	No. of Females to 1,000 Males.	COUNTRIES.	No. of Females to 1,000 Males.
Canary Islands	1,208	Brazil	938
Sweden	1,064	St. Pierre and Miquelon	806
Finland	1,056		
Switzerland	1,045		
Great Britain and Ireland	1,043	America	908
Portugal	1,038		
Germany	1,037	Lagos	1,161
Norway	1,036	St. Helena	1,081
Denmark	1,026	Egypt	1,025
Austro-Hungary	1,024	Cape Colony	950
Russia	1,022	Gambia	942
Netherlands	1,022	Mayotte and Nossi Bé	773
Spain	1,016	Mauritius	647
France	1,007	Réunion	547
Italy	989		
Luxemburg	989	Africa	975
Belgium	985		
Roumania	959		
Servia	946	Samos	984
Greece	933	Japan	971
		British India	943
Europe	1,021	Siberia	932
		French colonies in India	918
Paraguay	2,079	Russian Central Asia	909
Dutch West Indies	1,203	Caucasus	898
Ecuador	1,139	Ceylon	818
Greenland	1,131	Labuan	618
Martinique	1,091	Straits Settlements	587
Colombia	1,061	Hong-Kong	365
Guadaloupe	1,049		
Chili	1,007	Asia	943
United States	978		
Canada	976		
Surinam	966	Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	817
Argentine Republic	942		

III. *The Largest Cities.*—The population of the principal cities of the earth was as follows, according to the latest accounts:

CITIES.	Population.
1. London (1876)	3,489,428
2. Paris (1872)	1,851,792
3. New York (1875)	1,098,622
4. Berlin (1875)	1,045,000
(without suburbs) (1875)	966,858
5. Vienna (without the military) (1875)	1,001,999
6. Canton	1,000,000
7. Siangtan (Hunan)	1,000,000
8. Siangfoo (Shensi)	1,000,000
9. Tchantchowfoo (Fokien)	1,000,000
10. Tientsin (Chihli)	930,000
11. Philadelphia (1876)	817,448
12. Tchingtoofoo (Szechuen)	800,000
13. Calcutta (India) (1871)	794,645
14. Tokio (Japan) (1872)	674,447
15. St. Petersburg (1869)	667,963
16. Bombay (India) (1871)	644,405
17. Moscow	601,969
18. Constantinople	600,000
19. Fokien	600,000
20. Hang-chowfoo (Chihkiang)	600,000
21. Hankow (Hupeh)	600,000
22. Shoohing (Chihkiang)	600,000
23. Glasgow (1876)	545,144
24. Liverpool (1876)	521,544
25. Brooklyn (1875)	507,000
26. Bangkok (Siam)	500,000
27. Peking	500,000
28. Soochow (Kwangsi)	500,000
29. Wanchow (Chihkiang)	500,000
30. Manchester (1876)	357,917
Salford (1875)	138,425
31. Nangking (Kwangsi)	450,000
32. St. Louis (1875)	450,000
33. Naples (1871)	415,549
34. Chicago (1875)	410,000
35. Tachan (Kwangtung)	400,000
36. Madras (India) (1871)	397,552
37. Kioto (Japan) (1872)	374,496
38. Ozaka (Japan) (1872)	373,000
39. Birmingham (England) (1876)	371,839
40. Yangchoo (Kiangsu)	360,000
41. Brussels (1875)	358,700
(without suburbs) (1874)	182,735
42. Cairo (Egypt) (1872)	349,883
43. Hamburg (1875)	348,447
(without suburbs) (1875)	264,675
44. Boston (Mass.) (1875)	341,919
45. Madrid (1875)	332,024
46. Lyons (1872)	323,417
47. Warsaw (1876)	320,186
48. Dublin (1872)	314,666
49. Marseilles (1872)	312,864
50. Buda-Pesth (1875)	309,208
51. Amoy (Fokien)	300,000
52. Kumamotoo (Japan)	300,000
53. Leeds (1876)	291,580
54. Amsterdam (1875)	289,952
55. Lucknow (India) (1871)	284,779
56. Shanghai (Kwangsi)	276,640
57. Lienkong (Fokien)	275,000
58. Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) (1872)	274,972
59. Sheffield (1876)	274,914
60. Baltimore (Md.) (1870)	267,354
61. Rome (1876)	264,280
62. San Francisco (Cal.) (1875)	250,000
63. Taijuenfoo (Szechuen)	250,000
64. Tchungkingfu (Szechuen)	250,000
65. Weihien (Shangtung)	250,000
66. Milan (1871)	244,930
(without Corpi Santi) (1871)	189,009
67. Breslau (1875)	239,050
68. Copenhagen (1876)	230,000
69. Havana (Cuba)	230,000
70. Mexico	230,000
71. Lisbon (1864)	224,063
72. Bucharest (1873)	221,805
73. Cincinnati (Ohio) (1870)	216,239
74. Edinburgh (1876)	215,146
75. Melbourne (Australia) (1874)	212,178
76. Alexandria (Egypt) (1872)	212,034
77. Leipsic (1875)	209,407
78. Gwalior (India)	200,000
79. Hyderabad (India)	200,000
80. Yongping (Fokien)	200,000
81. Kajosina (Japan)	200,000
82. Tchangtukoo (Chihli)	200,000
83. Tchoo-yang (Kwangtung)	200,000
84. Tsinanfoo (Shangtung)	200,000
85. Woochang (Hupeh)	200,000

IV. *The Railroads of the World.*—The length of the railroads in 1875 was as follows (in kilometres, 1 kilometre = 0.62 English mile):

COUNTRIES.	Kilometres.
Belgium	3,499
Luxemburg	273
Great Britain	26,818
Switzerland (1876)	2,307
Germany	27,980
Netherlands	1,602
France	21,761
Denmark	1,260
Austro-Hungary	16,812
Italy	7,704
Spain	5,796
Portugal (Oct. 1, '76)	967
Roumania (1876)	1,223
Sweden	3,636
Turkey	1,530
Russia	18,066
Finland	876
Norway	557
Greece	12
Europe	142,689
British India	10,456
Caucasus	1,006
Ceylon	132
Java	261
Asia Minor	401
Japan (Sept. 1, 1876)	105
China (1876)	85
Asia	12,370
United States	120,148
Cuba	640
Jamaica	43
Chili	991
Uruguay (1876)	376
Argentine Republic	2,120
Peru	1,582
Costa Rica	59
Canada	6,719
Honduras	90
Paraguay	72
British Guiana	96
Mexico	595
Brazil	1,660
Colombia	103
Venezuela (1876)	113
Bolivia	130
Ecuador (1874)	41
America	135,578
Mauritius	106
Egypt	1,528
Algeria	543
Tunis	60
Cape Colony	201
Africa	2,438
Tahiti	4
New Zealand (1874)	336
Tasmania (1874)	72
Australia (1874)	2,296
Australasia	2,708
Total	295,783

The development of the railroads of the world will be found in the following table. The statements for the years 1830–'70 are according to Dr. G. Stürmer, "Geschichte der Eisenbahnen" (1872):

YEARS.	Kilometres.	YEARS.	Kilometres.
1830	332	1870	221,980
1840	8,591	1871	235,375
1850	38,022	1872	251,032
1855	68,148	1873	270,071
1860	106,886	1874	283,072
1865	145,114	1875	295,783

The average increase per year was as follows:

YEARS.	Kilometres.	YEARS.	Kilometres.
1830–'40	826	1865–'70	15,373
1840–'45	1,767	1870–'71	13,395
1845–'50	4,120	1871–'72	15,657
1850–'55	6,025	1872–'73	19,039
1855–'60	7,748	1873–'74	13,001
1860–'65	7,646	1874–'75	12,711

V. *Postal and Telegraph Statistics of the World.*—The postal and telegraph statistics of the world, embracing post-offices and letters, telegraph lines, wires, stations, and telegrams, were as follows:

COUNTRIES.	POSTAL.			TELEGRAPHS.				
	Year.	Post-Offices.	Letters.	Year.	Lines.	Wires.	Stations.	Telegrams.
Belgium	1875	486	69,900,000	1874	4,959	22,085	586	4,117,000
Denmark	1874	412	16,500,000	1875	2,780	7,653	203	912,000
Germany	1875	8,048	576,000,000	1875	45,273	163,216	5,434	13,681,000
France	1874	5,177	341,100,000	1875	51,700	144,579	4,266	10,952,000
Greece	1874	136	2,600,000	1875	1,600	1,800	60	234,000
Great Britain	1875	(?)	1,009,000,000	1872	39,208	169,437	5,600	2,766,000
Italy	1874	2,799	104,500,000	1875	21,437	73,512	1,692	5,346,000
Netherlands	1875	1,246	46,200,000	1875	3,440	12,333	330	2,215,000
Norway	1872	719	7,500,000	1875	7,175	12,405	171	781,000
Austro-Hungary	1875	6,074	285,300,000	1875	47,170	133,004	3,039	6,804,000
Portugal	1876	557	(?)	1876	3,533	7,656	144	1,055,000
Roumania	1875	236	6,600,000	1875	3,820	6,842	167	872,000
Russia	1875	3,412	66,200,000	1875	81,545	161,476	1,691	3,800,000
Caucasus								
Finland	1875	85	2,000,000					
Sweden	1875	1,820	16,200,000	1875	7,959	19,377	521	1,010,000
Switzerland	1875	789	68,100,000	1875	6,570	17,799	1,002	2,965,000
Servia	1872	(?)	1,200,000	1874	1,461	2,146	87	165,000
Spain	1874	2,365	75,300,000	1874	12,020	27,114	225	938,000
Turkey		(?)	(?)	1875	25,232	48,650	444	1,211,000
United States	1875	35,547	705,100,000	1875	122,776	303,000	7,218	18,730,000
Canada	1875	4,892	24,000,000	1871	16,121	26,142	829	1,142,000
Mexico	1874	855	1,600,000	1875	9,250	(?)	194	(?)
Argentine Republic	1875	(?)	4,600,000	1875	7,650	15,392	(?)	180
Brazil	1874	(?)	12,400,000	1875	5,151	8,523	87	(?)
Chili	1873	(?)	5,100,000	1875	4,265	(?)	55	270
Colombia		(?)	(?)	1875	2,045	(?)	(?)	98
Uruguay	1873	(?)	1,100,000	1875	1,542	(?)	(?)	(?)
Costa Rica		(?)	(?)	1875	(?)	320	16	(?)
Persia				1876	3,966	7,646	46	675
British India	1875	3,492	104,400,000	1874	26,451	(?)	225	788
Dutch India	1875	(?)	3,400,000	1875	5,504	(?)	66	828
Japan	1874	3,244	17,100,000	1875	2,832	(?)	(?)	(?)
Egypt	1873	(?)	4,200,000	1873	6,486	13,750	77	563
Algeria	1875	180	(?)	1874	5,349	9,005	95	566
Tunis	1875	(?)	(?)	1874	644	700	9	
Australia, with New Zealand and Tasmania	1873	2,160	40,500,000	1875	22,039	27,469	658	(?)

ECUADOR (REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR), an independent state of South America, lying between latitude 1° 5′ north and 5° 30′ south, and longitude 69° 52′ and 80° 35′ west. It is bounded on the north by the United States of Colombia and Brazil, on the east by the empire just named, on the south by Peru, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

The territory of the republic is divided into thirteen provinces, including the Galápagos Islands, the capital of which is Albemarle.*

The following table shows the population of eleven of the provinces, according to an official return published in 1875:

PROVINCES.	Population.	Capitals.
Azuay	149,103	Cuenca.
Chimborazo	110,860	Riobamba.
Esmeraldas	8,000	Esmeraldas.
Guayas	87,427	Guayaquil.
Imbabura	77,379	Ibarra.
Leon	76,140	Latacunga.
Loja	60,784	Loja.
Los Rios	61,922	Babahoyo.
Manabi	59,098	Portoviejo.
Pichincha	102,281	Quito.
Tunguragua	73,143	Ambato.
Total	866,137	

In the return above referred to no mention was made of the provinces of Oriente (capital Archidona) and Galápagos.

Of the 866,137 inhabitants given in the foregoing table, 461,254 were females; and to the total should be added some 200,000 uncivilized Indians.

The population of Quito, the capital, was set down at 76,000 for the year already alluded to.

The President of Ecuador is Dr. Antonio Borrero, inaugurated on December 8, 1875.

The cabinet is composed of the following ministers: Interior and Foreign Affairs, ——; Treasury, Señor Francisco P. Icaza; and War and the Navy, General Julio Saenz.

The commandants-general of Quito and of Guayaquil are Señor José Martinez de Aparicio and Colonel Teodoro Gomez de la Torre, respectively, both of whom received their appointments simultaneously with the members of the cabinet.

The armed force comprises some 1,200 men, and the navy is composed of three small steamers.

Public instruction is still under the exclusive control of the clergy, and the Christian Brothers, whose zealous efforts have already been productive of excellent results. The number of schools goes on steadily increasing in the various continental provinces; large numbers of text-books have been procured, mainly from New York; and neither pains nor money will, it is promised, be spared in order to the completest possible organization and development of the school system now introduced.

Of the national revenue, which in 1875 amounted to 3,650,510 Ecuadorian pesos (= $2,591,862), nearly one-half was derived from the custom-house receipts.

The national expenditure in the same year amounted to 3,985,560 pesos (= $2,829,747), constituting a deficit of 335,050 pesos (= $237,885).

In January, 1875, the national debt was reported to stand as follows:* Foreign debt (£1,824,000, British loan of 1855), $12,845,000; home debt, $7,250,000; total $20,095,000 pesos.

In the first quarter of 1876 an arrangement for the reduction of the debt, by the conversion of the one per cent. stock into new six per cent. bonds, was authorized by the Legislature.

No official statistics of the commerce of Ecuador were published in 1876; and the latest concerning the imports are still those of 1871.

With such a spirit of jealousy between two important sections of a country as that reigning between the inhabitants of the coast-region and those of the elevated plateaus of Ecuador,

CHIMBORAZO, ECUADOR.

the most insignificant elements of discord are, not infrequently, magnified into pretexts for open violence. The administration of Garcia Moreno gave rise to murmurings which, while they were easily stifled in the Alpine valleys on a level with that in which stands the capital, found fresh vent at Guayaquil, and on many occasions swelled into turbulent protests.

His successor, Dr. Borrero, does not seem to have as yet succeeded in conciliating the sympathies of the people of the littoral regions; so far from it, indeed, that a serious attempt has already been made to overthrow his government.

* For the area, *see* the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1873.

* Interesting particulars concerning the debt will be found in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.

The speech delivered br Dr. Borrero on the occasion of his inauguration, on December 8, 1876, presents his views of public policy. The following is a translation:

The oath which I have taken to-day is not, sir, as you have well said, a mere formula, but a solemn compromise made to my God and my country. As a sincere Catholic, I will protect the religion of our fathers—a religion which has civilized the whole world, and which I think has not an enemy in all Ecuador. To attack the Catholic religion would be treason to the country, because, if Ecuador is now a civilized and cultivated nation, she owes it entirely to the light received from the Evangelical Church. The Ecuadorian Church will be therefore really independent, and the Government will protect that independence, respecting it, and making it respected by all. A church which is not free is not the church established by Jesus Christ, nor is it the most powerful element of social civilization and progress, but on the contrary an instrument of oppression and tyranny.

The duties which I have contracted with my country are set forth in the Constitution; but as that Constitution is vicious, it is natural that we should reform it; and the reform has already been begun by the honorable Senators and Deputies. Upon this point I think it well to indicate to you what are my ideas. The political world, if we may say so, is divided into two principal schools of government. According to one, the permanent subjection of a nation to tutelage, under a strong and repressive government, is the best and most convenient system for the political, social, and material progress of a nation. According to the other, the government ought to hold, for the rule of its conduct, the *laissez faire* (*dejad hacer*), so much recommended by that class of politicians. I think, sir, that a tutor-government is unacceptable equally for governor and governed: for the first, because, if the tutorship of a minor is a heavy duty, that of a nation must be an insupportable task; and for the second, because the dignity of man, without which he becomes a mere machine, is incompatible with a government which does all and directs all for him. Popular suffrage, the free press, public opinion, and moral sanction, etc., are not required, when the government believes itself omnipotent and omniscient, and consequently infallible. I do not hold, therefore, with a tutor-government, for that government means only a permanent dictatorship, and the degradation of the nation.

As little do I hold with a government of the *laissez faire* principles of certain visionary politicians, because such a government is incapable of fulfilling the duties imposed by God on those who direct public affairs. If liberty is sacred, authority is not less so; if the first has its rights, so also has the latter; but if liberty wishes to overstep its bounds, and become license, if force and violence wish to overcome justice and right, then authority is called, on its part, to restrain this license, and to withhold the advances of that anarchy which is far more dangerous and to be dreaded than is authority.

The two principal public liberties which are the essence of the republican system, and which contribute more than any others to the culture and the progress of a nation, are the liberty of election and the freedom of the press. The first is the exercise of the most important of political rights; the second is the expression of the sentiments, the necessities, and the opinions, of the governed. Without liberty of election, the republic would have no solid, legitimate base on which to erect the political and social edifice; because a government which does not derive its origin from this pure fount is contrary to the law of God and of humanity, and, for the same reason, destitute of all authority. Without a free press, there are no means of restraining the excesses of power, nor any means of exploring the public sentiments; there is nothing to guide the government in grave and difficult questions, nor, finally, anything to lead public opinion in the direction of true scientific, literary, and political progress. Under my administration, then, there will be in Ecuador full liberty of election, a legally free press; and, moreover, all legitimate freedom will be real and effective.

Raised without title or merit to supreme power, by the popular vote, and not by any party or faction, I do not see, in my fellow-countrymen, to whom I owe so much, and from whom I have received the most splendid mark of distinction and confidence, one party of oppressors, and another of oppressed people; but I see a nation of brothers, strongly interested in working together for the honor and advancement of the country. A government which has its origin in revolution and violence, and not in the popular will, needs to sustain itself by tyrannical and oppressive measures; but a government raised up by the force of justice, which is the only legitimate and respectable force; a government whose origin is not vitiated or corrupted, because it is born of the genuine will of the people; a government, in fact, which has been placed at the head of the destinies of the nation which it is called upon to rule, by assuredly providential circumstances, has nothing to fear, and needs nothing but the coöperation of good citizens, the aid of our loyal and disciplined army, and of its worthy and honorable generals like yourself. I assure you therefore, sir, that the authority with which I am now, against my own will, invested, and to which I never for one moment aspired, will not be used for an evil end, to plot against public liberties, nor to enthrone despotism, but to guarantee the reign of justice, of order, and of liberty, and to render practical and effective the popular, elective, alternative, and responsible republic—a republic which, until to-day, has only existed in writing, in the eight constitutions which we have had in Ecuador. To bring to a good end the programme which I have indicated, I do not count upon my weak powers, I count only upon the protection of the All-Powerful, which never fails for him who, like myself, is animated by the purest patriotism, and the most upright and just intentions.

The revolution already alluded to broke out in September, headed by General Veintemilla, military commandant of Guayaquil, and who had been appointed to that post for the purpose of maintaining order and peace in the disaffected district. All the available forces dispensable from the capital were placed at his disposal, as the Government placed implicit confidence in his loyalty. By the end of the month the insurrection was gaining adherents in the neighboring provinces; yet Borrero, spite of the imminence of the peril, had not retired from the presidency. He declared his intention to stay in Quito and oppose the insurgents.

EGGERT, Franz Xaver, a German painter on glass, born in 1802; died in October, 1876. He studied decorative painting in Augsburg, attended the Art Academy in Munich in 1824, and was afterward employed in the Royal Glass-painting Establishment. He was engaged on the windows in the church at Aue, and in the cathedral in Cologne, where he executed the greater part of the ornamentation. In 1837 he published several folios of Gothic ornaments, which he had engraved on stone

himself, and from 1841 to 1849 the glass-paintings of the church at Aue, for which he received from King Frederick William IV. first the small and then the large gold medal for art. In 1852 he published fifteen illustrations of the Salvator church in Kilndown, England. After the Royal Glass-painting Establishment was broken up, he established his own, and furnished numerous beautiful works, among them the windows of the cathedral at Basel, the cathedral at Constance, the Protestant churches at Baden-Baden, at Burgdorf in Switzerland, and others.

EGYPT,* a country of Northeastern Africa, nominally a pashalik of the Turkish Empire, but virtually an independent state since 1811. The ruler of Egypt, who has the name of Khedive, is Ismaïl Pasha, born at Cairo, December 31, 1830, second son of Ibrahim, the son of Mehemet Ali; succeeded to the Government at the death of his uncle, Saïd Pasha, January 18, 1863. The eldest son of the Khedive, Mohammed Tefwick, born in 1852, is President of the Privy Council; his eldest son, Prince Abbas Bey, was born July 14, 1874. The second son of the Khedive, Prince Hussein Kamil, born in 1853, is member of the Privy Council, and Minister of War and Colonies. The third son, Hassan, also born in 1853, is lieutenant *à la suite* in the Prussian army.

By the annexation of Darfour and other territories, Egypt has largely increased in both area and population. At the beginning of 1875, the area and population of the large divisions of which Egypt is now composed were as follows:

TERRITORIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
1. Egypt proper	212,606.7	5,252,000
2. Nubia	333,792.52	1,000,000
3. Egyptian Soodan	322,992.10	10,670,000
Total	869,391.32	16,922,000

The population of that part of Soodan which belonged to the Khedive previous to the recent annexation was estimated, in 1874, by Munzinger Bey, the Governor of the coasts of the Red Sea, at 5,000,000, divided as follows:

Khartoom	750,000	mostly Arabs.
Farshoda	250,000	mostly negroes.
Sennaar	500,000	Arabs and negroes.
Fasogl	500,000	Arabs and negroes.
Kordofan	1,000,000	one-half Arabs and one-half negroes.
Berbera	250,000	Arabs.
Dongola	250,000	Arabs and Barabra.
Taka	1,000,000	three-fourths Hadendoa, one-fourth Tigré.
Suakin	250,000	Hadendoa.
Massowah	250,000	mostly Tigré; a few Dankali.
Total	5,000,000	

The new acquisitions of Egypt in Soodan embrace the land of the Baris, of which Colonel Baker took possession on May 26, 1871; of Darfour, annexed in 1874; of Shegga and the neighboring districts, which, in 1874, were transferred by their ruler to the Khedive; the Basen or Kunama country; the Danakil coast as far as Bab-el-Mandeb, with Berbera (occupied in 1873), and other points on the coast near Berbera. The area and population of these territories, according to the latest estimates,* were as follows:

TERRITORIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
Land of the Bari	6,378.20	120,000
Darfour	106,308.35	5,000,000
Shegga and neighboring districts	85,042.68	400,000
Land of the Basen	6,208.11	150,000
Danakil coast, with Berbera	6,378.20	.....
New acquisitions	210,310.54	5,670,000
Former possessions	112,681.55	5,000,000
Total	322,992.09	10,670,000

The revenue of Egypt for the financial year ending September 10, 1875—year 1591 of the Coptic calendar—was calculated in the official budget estimates at 2,108,493 purses (1 purse = $24.75), and the expenditure at 2,105,295 purses, leaving a surplus of 3,198 purses.

The public debt of Egypt is divided into two classes, the funded debt of the state and the personal debt of the Khedive. There is, besides, a floating debt. In October the funded debt was estimated at £49,000,000, the floating debt at £7,000,000; total state debt, £56,000,000. The personal debt of the Khedive was estimated at £13,000,000. The real amount of his debt is, however, not yet fully known. On August 1, 1875, an English authority estimated the floating debt at £15,900,000, or, including the floating debt of the Khedive, secured on his personal property, the *daira*, at £22,000,000.

Egypt is bound to pay an annual tribute of £700,000 to Turkey. She has also to furnish a contingent of 15,000 men to the Turkish army. She cannot make treaties other than those of a commercial character, name embassadors at foreign courts, or build iron-clads; but she raises and expends her own revenue, appoints her own officials, from ministers down to policemen, and, in fact, in all that relates to her home Government, she is entirely free.

In 1875 the aggregate length of railways which were in operation was 1,528 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile). The telegraph-lines had, in 1873, a length of 6,486 kilometres, and the telegraph-wires of 13,750 kilometres.

The aggregate number of letters and newspapers received and dispatched by the Egyptian, Austrian, Italian, and Grecian mails, was as follows:

* For latest statistics of foreigners, of population of large cities, of exports, of commerce of Alexandria, of movement of shipping in the principal ports, etc., *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

* *See* Behm and Wagner's *Bevölkerung der Erde*, iii, p 112.

MAIL.	Letters.	Newspapers.
Egyptian	1,696,357	378,957
Austrian	273,168	.....
Italian	324,500	186,100
Grecian	58,272	27,272

The movement of shipping, from 1870 to 1875, was as follows:

YEAR.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1870	486	485,911
1871	765	761,467
1872	1,082	1,439,169
1873	1,173	2,085,073
1874	1,264	2,423,672
1875	1,494	2,940,708

The total expenditures for the construction of the Suez Canal and the first arrangements amounted, up to the close of the year 1873, to 471,769,980 francs. The value of the buildings and the inventory belonging to the company was estimated, in 1874, at 21,795,545 francs. The income of the company was, in 1871, 13,276,000 francs; in 1872, 18,325,000; in 1873, 24,831,127; in 1874, 26,726,145; in 1875, 30,844,636. The expenditures were, in 1871, 15,918,000 francs; in 1872, 16,253,000; in 1873, 17,346,109; in 1874, 18,667,568; in 1875, 17,946,547. Surplus in 1872 (the first year which showed a surplus), 2,071,279 francs; in 1873, 7,485,077; in 1874, 8,059,577.

Mr. Cave, who was sent to Egypt by the British Government at the close of 1875 (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875) to examine the financial condition of the country, finished his examination and made his report in March. The report began with a criticism of the past administration of Egyptian finances, and an inquiry into the causes which had brought about the state of things then existing. The country had suffered much from the dishonesty and wastefulness of its officials. The Khedive's Government, with the intention of raising enough capital to pay off the floating debt, had made a law enabling land-owners to commute the land-taxes on terms which entailed the sacrifice of half the revenues from this source for all time, for the sake of obtaining eleven times the annual amount for the period of twelve years. The result was disastrous, in that the sum at present only sufficed to pay the interest on the floating debt, while, after 1886, the Egyptian revenue, which now produced $53,445,350, would by the operation of the above law lose an annual sum of $12,250,000. The normal expenditure of the Government was about $45,403,405, more than half of which was devoted to the service of the debt. Every available portion of the revenue was pledged as security for the loans. The present pressure arose from the Khedive's inability to meet the bonds of the floating debt, which were continually falling due, and were estimated to amount to at least $91,215,380. The second part of the report referred to the possibility of combining and consolidating the whole debt, in the event of British credit taking the place of Egyptian credit, in which case a diminution of the rates of interest, resulting from the guarantee by England, would allow of the entire repurchase of the Suez Canal without imposing fresh burdens on the country. This combination was, however, rendered impossible through the opposition of other governments. In the third part of his report, Mr. Cave suggested the conversion of the whole Egyptian debt into a stock bearing seven per cent. interest, and the appointment of a person who should inspire confidence at the head of a Board of Control to supervise the collection of taxes. Mr. Cave thought that if the present debt were replaced by one bearing a moderate rate of interest, there was no reason why the country should not quickly recover, as its revenues were deemed sufficient, if properly managed, to meet its liabilities. In the course of the debates in the British Parliament, March 31st, on Egyptian finances, a statement by Mr. Disraeli, that the Khedive was opposed to the publication of the report, excited some question; but the explanation was made that the report contained statements concerning the transactions between the father of the Khedive and the great powers which were not suitable for publication, but that the practical results of the report, as well as the statement of the present condition of Egyptian finances, would be made public at an early day. The report was actually laid before the Parliament on the 7th of April.

At the beginning of the year the Italian Government sent Signor Scialoja to Egypt to effect a financial management with the Khedive in the interest of the Italian creditors. In May he was appointed by the Khedive president of a newly-constituted Chief Council of Finance, and shortly afterward made a report substantially agreeing with that of Mr. Cave, and advised the Khedive to adopt a plan of settlement very similar to that recommended by the English agent. Negotiations were opened in April with French parties proposing to relieve the most pressing necessities of the Khedive, and undertake the settlement of affairs, to the defeat of the English plan, but they were very soon broken off. On the 25th of May the Khedive issued his decree for the unification of the public debt. It provided for the issue of seven per cent. bonds, with interest from the 15th of July, 1876, to be redeemable at par within sixty-five years, with half-yearly drawings; to be issued to bearer, in amounts of 500, 2,500, 12,500, and 25,000 francs each; coupons not to be subject to any tax by the Egyptian Government, and both coupons and bonds to be paid in gold, without deduction, at Cairo, Paris, or London. Messrs. Von Kremer, De Blignières, and Caravalli, foreign commissioners, were appointed directors of the commission for liquidating the public

debt, to begin their work on the 10th of June. This arrangement was not satisfactory to all the holders of Egyptian obligations. Private holders of securities, in England and France, held that their interests had been sacrificed to those of a few head establishments, and refused to accept the sixty-five-year bonds as a fair payment for the securities they held. Accordingly, another commission, consisting of Mr. Goschen, M. P., as a representative of the English, and M. Joubert, as a representative of the French bondholders, visited Egypt in September, upon the invitation of the Khedive, to agree upon further and more definite measures for securing their loans. In November they effected an arrangement which was deemed as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. It was agreed that the *daira*, or private debt of the Khedive, be separated from the unified public debt, and that the income occurring from the *moukahalah* be applied to the loans effected on short time in such proportion that the payment should amount to eighty per cent. of the nominal sum; that the rate of interest on the treasury bills should be reduced to ten per cent., and that a loan of £15,000,000 at five per cent. should be issued, to be secured by the receipts of the railways and the port dues at Alexandria, the proceeds of which should be applied to the payment of the loans of 1862, 1868, and 1873. After the cancellation of these loans, the consolidated debt would be reduced from £91,000,000 to £59,000,000. This amount should for the future till 1885 bear six per cent. interest, and be yearly liqui-

MEHEMET ALI SQUARE, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

dated in the amount of one per cent. The appointment of a controller-general of revenue, and a controller-general of the public debt and audit, was provided for, who should be an Englishman and a Frenchman, and to whom should be given the nomination of the general tax-collectors of the whole land, in entire independence of the Egyptian Finance Minister. The Finance Minister, Ismaïl Sadyk Pasha, opposed this plan, and endeavored to awaken the religious prejudices of the people against it. He accused the Khedive of selling the land to foreigners, in disregard of the religious feelings of the native population. For this offense he was arrested, deprived of his office, and banished to Dongola. He died suddenly while on the way to that place. Prince Hussein, son of the Khedive, was appointed to succeed him.

The International Court of Appeal was constituted in Alexandria, January 30th, under the supervision of President Zulsicar Pasha. Dr. Lapennu, the Austrian representative in the court, was unanimously chosen first vice-president for the transaction of business. Provision was then made for the establishment of three inferior courts, to sit at Alexandria, Cairo, and Ismaïlia. The Belgian representative, Janssen, was chosen vice-president of the court at Alexandria; the Dutch representative, Stopelaer van Middleberg, of the court at Cairo; and the Dutch representative, Van Bemmalen, of that at Ismaïlia. The courts began their functions on the 1st of February, with a large amount of business. More than 1,400 suits were transferred to them from the so-called mixed tribunals of commerce, which had hitherto existed in Alexandria and Cairo. Besides these were carried up numerous cases from the consular tribunals, and suits which had been for a year awaiting the opening of

the new court. About 400 claims and complaints of Europeans against Egyptians, or against the administration of the Khedive's estates and the members of his family, which hitherto had been prosecuted diplomatically, were awaiting final decision by commissioners to be appointed by the European members of the court, May 23d. While the court at Alexandria was engaged in hearing complaints against the *daira*, or private estate of the Khedive, its proceedings were interrupted by the appearance of persons claiming to be counsel of the viceroyalty. They protested that, while the Khedive recognized the authority of the court, he had not surrendered the function of making the laws, and asserted that the court was pledged to recognize every decree of his as of legal force. In the category

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of such decrees were the new financial convention and the arrangements made in connection with it for the consolidation of the floating debt, both of the state and of the *daira*. They therefore protested against the court taking proceedings or entering judgment against the *daira* which should not be in accordance with his decrees in reference to these matters. The Court of Appeal, May 24th, asserted its jurisdiction in the case of the *daira*, and ordered judgment to be issued against the defendant (the Khedive). The Khedive, however, refused to permit the judgment to be executed against him, whereupon Mr. Hackman, president of the Court of Summary Justice at Alexandria, refused to hear any more cases, closed the court, and resigned his office. Mr. Antoniadis was appointed to succeed him. In November the judges of the Court of Appeal, by a majority of three-fourths, dismissed Mr. Hackman. The vice-president of the court, Mr. Lapennu, and Mr. Scott, the English judge, however, declined to take part in this proceeding.

On the 4th of January, Rhazeb Pasha was appointed Minister of Commerce. The appointment was in effect the creation of a new office, as this bureau had previously been joined with that of Foreign Affairs.

At the same time Nubar Pasha resigned, or was dismissed from, the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The causes of the retirement were not known. A number of reasons were assigned for it, some of which were contradictory to each other, and all of them speculative. Nubar Pasha had proved himself to be one of the most far-sighted men in the country, and a valuable servant and adviser to the Khedive. He was progressive in his views. He had been largely instrumental in the production of the plans for the reform of justice by the institution of regular courts, which went into actual operation almost simultaneously with his retirement from office. Sherif Pasha was appointed to succeed him as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The ports of Zanzibar seized by the Egyptians in November, 1875 (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875), were collectively known as Bemader, or "the ports." They would be of great service if they were in the hands of some strong power, but the hold of the Sultan of Zanzibar upon them was very weak. The object of the Egyptian operations against the district was to connect the country in which Colonel Gordon was operating with the sea, by means of the river Juba, the only navigable river on the east coast of Africa between Capes Guardafui and Delgado. On the 13th of January the Egyptians had evacuated Kismayo and the Juba River country, and eventually withdrew their entire force. Mention was made in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875 of the occupation of Harrar by the Egyptians. Subsequently to this act the Sultan of that country formed a conspiracy with the Gallas to surprise the Egyptian garrison at the capital, put them to death, and free the city from foreign occupation. The Sultan had a brother whom he had kept in prison for fifteen years, on account of some former opposition against him, but had released him and sought reconciliation with him, and had informed him of this plan to deliver the city. The brother, in revenge for the Sultan's former treatment of him, informed the commander of the Egyptian garrison of the plot,

whereupon the Sultan was seized and beheaded in the presence of his brother, and the chiefs, his follow-conspirators, about 100 in number, were also put to death.

Up to the 15th of December, 1875, Colonel Gordon, of the Egyptian expedition to the country of the Upper Nile, had formed military stations at Lardo, Ragerts, Bedden,

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Moogi, and several other places. He had met with much hostility from the Moogi sub-tribe of the Baris, and had had several conflicts with them, in one of which his companion Linant had been killed. He finally subdued the Moogi tribe. The rapids of the river offering impassable obstructions to his boats, he had a steamer and two boats taken overland and set afloat again. While this work was going on, he undertook a journey overland from Fatiel to Anfino, on the left bank of the Victoria Nile, and thence to M'ruli, the capital of the chief Kaber Reger. Colonel Gordon affirmed in his reports that during his whole expedition he had striven to avoid hostility, and to exercise the kindest demeanor toward all the natives with whom he came in contact. July 22d Ishmael Pasha Ajub, Governor-General of Soodan, arrived in Cairo in the unprecedentedly short time of twenty days from Khartoom, bringing dispatches from Colonel Gordon's headquarters at Lado, on the Upper White Nile, dated only six weeks previously. On the 2d of August Colonel Gordon reported that, at the request of King M'Tera, he had left a garrison of 150 men in his capital. He had also established military stations at Urodogani and Kasitza, and had reached Maynugo, July 19th, in seven days from Duffli. He found the river navigable, the shores well peopled, and the soil tillable. Colonel Gordon returned to Cairo early in December, after an absence of three years in equatorial Africa. He was cordially received by the Khedive, and was decorated with the grand cross of the order of the Medijie.

The grant asked by the British Government for the payment for the purchase of the shares of the Khedive in the Suez Canal was voted by the Parliament early in the year, with but little opposition, and without a division.

The general meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal was held in Paris, May 28th. M. de Lesseps presented a report showing that the total receipts of the company for 1875 had been 30,827,194 francs, and its expenditures, including all the charges of the undertaking, and the payment of the interest on the capital stock, had been 29,727,047 francs, leaving the sum of 1,100,147 francs to be distributed as dividends. Fourteen hundred and ninety-four ships, of an aggregate of 2,940,708 tons real measurement, had passed through the canal. The work of improving the canal had been carried on to a certain extent during the year. The British Government had been given a representation on the board of the company of three directors. M. de Lesseps stated, in a communication made to the French Academy of Sciences in May, that the work of the dredging-machines on the canal had been attended with good and permanent effects. The Serapis, a vessel of 4,582 tons, which had brought the Prince of Wales back from India, and her consort, the Raleigh, drawing twenty-six feet of water, had passed through the canal without any difficulty. A merchant of Marseilles, M. Amelin, in a pamphlet advocating the neutralization of the canal, publishes the following estimate of the relative proportion in which each country is represented in the Suez mari-

MOSQUE OF MEHEMET ALI, CAIRO.

time traffic: Germany, 1.64 per cent; England, 74.16; France, 9.21; Italy, 2.63; Holland, 4.35; Austria, 3.47; Spain, 2.9; Russia, 0.50; Sweden, 0.27; Norway, 0.56; Turkey, 0.56; Greece, Egypt, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, and Japan, only furnish together a total traffic of 0.66 per cent.

The viceregal library of the Darb-el-Gemamiz was founded in 1870, in pursuance of a decree addressed by the Khedive to Ali Pasha

Mubârak, Minister of Worship at that time. This decree directed that a building be erected in the ministerial premises, of a capacity for the proper accommodation of 30,000 volumes, in which should be collected and preserved the books, maps, scientific instruments, and papers, belonging to the public benevolent institutions and public offices of the country, in such a shape as to be convenient for the use of the public. The library will include the "Old Library," founded by Mehemet Ali in 1838, consisting principally of works printed at the public printing-office. Of the libraries of the public benevolent and religious institutions to be incorporated in it, a writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* names as known to him those of thirty-one mosques, three *Talijne*, or dervis cloisters, one school, and three private residences, containing in all 16,562 volumes, exclusive of the collection in the mosque of Al Azhar. The library will be made as complete as possible in the special departments of "Egyptology," of which all works published, in all languages, will be procured, and of Oriental literature. The collection of Arabic works will be carefully looked to, and it is anticipated that this department of the library of many valuable writings, now practically out of the reach of European scholars, will be made accessible and useful. It is intended also, in the scientific departments, to provide the works necessary for the pursuit of the professional studies of engineers, architects, and others, to professional men, without their having to go out of the country. The library is open to every one for consultation, on the single condition of his presenting a certificate signed by his consul or some prominent man of the city; but books cannot be taken out. The collection has already become very valuable. During 1876 it was enriched by the addition of a large portion of the works, chiefly Oriental manuscripts, of the late Mustafa Fazyl Pasha, of Constantinople.

The Assembly of the Delegates of Egypt was opened on the 23d of November. The Khedive recommended the establishment of an Egyptian national bank.

The war with Abyssinia, commenced in 1875, continued through the greater part of 1876, being in its results rather disastrous to the Egyptians. (*See* ABYSSINIA.)

EHRENBERG, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED, a German naturalist, born April 19, 1795; died June 27, 1876. He entered the University of Leipsic in 1815, studying at first theology, and then devoting himself to the study of the natural sciences and of medicine. In 1816 he went to Berlin, where he graduated as doctor of medicine in 1818. In the following year the Academy of Sciences furnished him and his friend Friedrich Wilhelm Hemprich with the means for a long scientific journey. They went to Egypt and its neighboring countries, from which Ehrenberg returned alone in 1826, Hemprich having died at Massowah. Upon his return to Berlin he was appointed extraordinary professor in the university, and in the following year he was created a member of the Academy. In 1829 he took part in Alexander von Humboldt's journey to Asia. Having become Secretary of the Academy in 1842, he was appointed ordinary professor at the university in 1847. A sketch of his first journey is contained in "Naturgeschichtliche Reisen durch Nordafrika und Westasien in den Jahren 1820–'25, von Hemprich und Ehrenberg." The scientific results of this journey are contained in "Symbolæ physicæ seu Icones et Descriptiones Mammalium" (1828–'33), "Symbolæ physicæ Avium" (1828), "Symbolæ physicæ Insectorum" (1829–'34), and "Symbolæ physicæ Animalium Evertebratorum sepositis Insectis" (1829–'31). His great scientific fame is based chiefly on the knowledge of microscopic organisms, which was considerably promoted by him. Although his observations have been superseded by more recent ones, he must be regarded as the founder of this school. Among his works pertaining to this subject the most important are: "Organisation, Systematik und geographisches Verhältniss der Infusionsthierchen" (1830), "Zur Kenntniss der Organisation in der Richtung des kleinsten Raums" (1832–'34), "Zusätze zur Erkenntniss grosser Organisation im kleinen Raum" (1836), and his principal work, "Die Infusionsthierchen als vollkommene Organismen, ein Blick in das tiefere Leben der organischen Natur" (1838), with 64 copperplates engraved from his own drawings. He was led by the discovery that many firestones, chalk, and other mineral substances consisted of layers of microscopic organisms, to the observation of the smallest fossil creatures. On these researches he reported in "Die Bildung der europäischen, libyschen und uralischen Kreidefelsen und des Kreidemergels aus mikroskopischen Organismen" (1839), "Die fossilen Infusorien und die lebendige Dammerde" (1837), and his principal work on this subject, "Mikrogeologie" (1854). Among his later works are: "Uebersicht der seit 1847 fortgesetzten Untersuchungen über das von der Atmosphäre unsichtbar getragene reiche organische Leben" (1871), "Nachtrag zur Uebersicht der organischen Atmosphärilien" (1872), and "Mikrogeologische Studien über das kleinste Leben der Meerestiefgründe aller Zonen" (1873).

ELECTRICITY. *Electricity and the Theory of Comets.* — Reitlinger and Urbanitsky have addressed to the Paris Academy of Sciences a memoir on a new electrical repulsion and its application to the theory of comets. It is known that the luminous column produced in a Geissler tube gives rise to a phenomenon of attraction, when the finger or any conductor whatever is brought near the tube. The authors experimented with two tubes that had contained, the one bromine and the other perchloride of tin. The light

obtained was greenish and of peculiar aspect, in which the spectroscope showed neither the rays of bromine nor those of tin perchloride, but only the three well-known bands usually attributed to the spectrum of carbon. These bands are the same which Vogel and other observers have designated as forming the spectrum of comets. Besides, the luminous column thus produced gave rise, not to a phenomenon of attraction, but to a very well-defined repulsion. The authors, after repeated experiments, are firmly convinced that these curious phenomena are due to the extreme rarefaction of the gases employed; and, since the gas forming the tails of comets is undoubtedly in a state of high rarefaction, they conclude that this is the cause of the repulsion of the sun on the comet's tail, the sun being then considered simply as a good conductor.

Electrical Phenomena in Plants.—The leaf of the plant *Dionœa muscipula*, one of the carnivorous plants, has been found by Dr. Burdon-Sanderson to possess an electro-motive action. The same author has shown that when contraction takes place in the leaf there is a negative variation of the current; he has also observed in the leaf something corresponding to the latent stimulation of muscles and the electrotonus of nerves. This subject has lately been investigated by Hermann Munk, whose results have been published in *Der Naturforscher*. Briefly they may be stated as follows:

Applying the unpolarizable electrodes to the under surface of a leaf, a current appears in (say) an *upward* direction, i. e., flowing in the leaf from the end of the petiole or leaf-stalk (call it the *fore-end* of the leaf) to the free end or point of the leaf (which may be called the *hinder end*). Points situated similarly on the two halves of the leaf are homogeneous, hence on the two sides of the midrib all is symmetrical. Conceive the midrib divided into two unequal parts, a shorter hinder part and a longer fore part; then in each of these parts every point nearer the inner end is positive to every more distant point. The most positive point of the midrib lies about the fore-end of its hindermost third, and with increasing distance from this point the positivity decreases toward both ends.

Suppose lines drawn on the surface of a half-leaf at right angles to the midrib; and call these *cross-lines* of the leaf. Every point of such a cross-line proves negative to the corresponding point of the midrib; and regularly the negativity of these points increases first to a maximum, and then, on to the outer leaf-border, decreases. The most negative point of the cross-line never coincides with the middle of the line, but is always nearer the leaf-border than the midrib.

By connecting the most negative points of all the sections, we have a principal line of length nearly parallel to that of the midrib. All points in this line are homogeneous. So also are related points of other lines of length running parallel to the midrib, and lying inward from the principal length-line. Of the middle parts of two cross-lines, which are both in the fore or both in the hinder halves of the leaf-halves, the middle nearer to the fore or to the hinder leaf-border respectively is always positive to the more distant middle, and the force, downward in the former case, upward in the latter, increases with the width of span of the arch. The principal length-line, then, is the sum of the most negative points of each leaf-half, while in opposition is the most positive point of the leaf at the fore-end of the hindermost third of the midrib. And, as in the whole leaf all is symmetrical on the two sides of the midrib, so in each leaf-half all is symmetrical on the two sides of the middle cross-line. The complete symmetry of the leaf seems to be disturbed only in that the most positive point in the midrib is displaced back from the middle.

The examination of the upper surface of the leaf offers great difficulties, owing to its sensitiveness. These having been overcome, it is found that the same distribution of tensions prevails as on the under surface.

The source of the electro-motive action he supposes to reside in the interior of the leaf, nor can it, according to him, arise from heterogeneity of surface. The primary organs of the electric forces are neither the disk-glands, the hairs, the fibro-vascular cords, nor the epidermis, but the cylindrical cells of the parenchyma in the halves of the leaf and in the midrib. These cells are endowed with forces of such a kind that the positive electricity is driven from the middle of the cell to each of the two poles, which are positive poles to the middle.

The mechanical movements of the plant are of two kinds: stimulation movements, and resorption movements. In the former, the leaf closes very quickly after stimulation, within a minute or so, all parts moving simultaneously. In a few hours it begins to open again, and is quite open after twenty-four to thirty-six hours. It is then susceptible of further stimulation. The resorption movement, on the other hand, is more rare, and occurs when a small piece of flesh, albumen, or the like, is carefully laid on the leaf-surface, avoiding the sensitive hairs. The closure which follows is very slow, not beginning for some hours, and being completed only in one to two days. The movements of the two halves are irregular and unsimultaneous, and depend on the place of contact, from which they spread outward. The reopening begins after several days, and takes several days to be completed; and during this time the leaf is not, or is very little, susceptible of either stimulation or resorption movements. The leaf may die after one such resorption movement, and two or three always prove fatal to it; it opens no more.

We now come to the electrical phenomena in stimulation, of which Dr. Sanderson said that they presented a negative variation similar to that of the muscle-current. The electrodes were placed on the under surface of the midrib, as being the only part of the leaf which, during movement of the latter, does not alter in position. On stimulation through movement of the sensitive hair, there occurs, not a simple negative variation, but, as the author expresses it, a positive variation with negative primary impulse, which he calls double variation. This electrical phenomenon occurs even when, notwithstanding stimulation, there is no movement of the leaf. The latter circumstance renders possible an examination also of the leaf parenchyma; and the same double variation is here observed.

As to the explanation of this double variation, the supposition that all the cells pass first through a negative, then through a positive variation, is to be rejected; the process is rather (the author thinks) that through stimulation the cells of the upper halves of the half-leaf parenchyma and of the upper midrib parenchyma experience a negative variation, those of the under halves of the half-leaf parenchyma and of the under midrib parenchyma a positive; that is, the negativity of the middle of the cells to

their poles increases in the former cells, on stimulation, and decreases in the latter.

Variation in the Electrical Condition of the Heart.—It is known that during every revolution of the heart its muscular tissue undergoes singular variations of temperature and excitability, a diminution of excitability, and a rise of temperature, coinciding with the systole, while during diastole the opposite phenomena are manifested. Supposing it to be probable that corresponding variations of the electrical condition of the cardiac muscle could be detected, Marey has made a series of experiments to determine this question. The galvanometer, owing to the inertia of its needle, is unsuitable for the observation of sudden changes in the intensity of currents. Hence, in Marey's experiments, Lippmann's electrometer was employed. The heart of a frog was placed on two non-polarizable electrodes, one of which supported the apex of the ventricle, while the auricles rested on the other. Two successive negative variations of the current were indicated by the electrometer during each cardiac systole: one of these was sudden, and corresponded with the abrupt contraction of the auricles; the other was more gradual, and coincided with the slower movement of the ventricle. The phases of electrical variation are thus seen to be similar to those of the work done by the muscle.

Influence of Light on the Electrical Behavior of Metals.—In order to determine the action of light upon the electrical behavior of metals in water—a subject which many years ago engaged the attention of E. Becquerel—Hankel, a member of the Leipsic Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, employed two carefully-cleaned and newly-scoured strips of copper, one of which he fixed in a porous clay cell by means of a cork stopper. This cell was filled with water, and placed in a larger vessel of glass containing some water, in which the other copper strip was so immersed as to have one of its surfaces turned toward the source of light. The two strips having been connected with the wire of a galvanometer, the glass, with its contents, was placed in a black case having a slide for the admission of direct sunlight or colored light to the outer strip of copper. The results were as follows:

On access of free sunlight, the strip exposed to the light was negative to the one in darkness, though only moderately so; with red glass interposed, the action was inconsiderable; with yellow glass, a little stronger; with green and dark-blue successively, still stronger; with very dark-violet glass it was less again.

The copper strips were now oxidized by moderate heating, and the following results were obtained: In free sunlight the illuminated strip was strongly negative; on darkening again, the deflection gradually disappeared; behind red glass the action was less; behind light-yellow glass the plate was first positive, then negative; on darkening it became still more negative, and then the action disappeared; behind dark-green glass the behavior was similar, but the first positive deflection was less; behind bright-blue, dark-blue, and violet glass, the plate was equally negative.

Strongly-oxidized copper strips were next tested. In free sunlight the illuminated strip was first strongly positive, then weakly negative, then the action ceased. Behind red glass the plate was pretty strongly positive, but the deflection of the needle soon fell off considerably; behind bright-yellow glass the strip was very strongly positive, but very soon the action diminished; on darkening, a strong negative deflection occurred. Behind dark-green glass the plate was first weakly positive, and then negative; behind dark-blue glass it was also negative, and this change was more considerable than with free sunlight; behind violet glass the action was similar.

The author describes also the behavior of copper in sulphate-of-copper solution, and the behavior of silver, tin, brass, zinc, and platinum, which metals were examined in the same way.

Effects of Lightning on Different Species of Trees.—The effects of lightning on different species of trees have been made a subject of investigation by Daniel Colladon, who has communicated to the Geneva Society of Natural History the results of his observations. He states that when a poplar is struck all the upper part of the tree remains perfectly sound and green. The height above the ground at which the injuries appear does not, in large poplars, exceed one-third of the tree's height. These injuries commence immediately below the junction of the strong branches with the trunk. In general, they do not reach quite to the ground. It is always the tallest poplar of a group that is struck. In some cases the storm will pass over trees of other species and will burst on poplars, though they be of less height. The author has never met with any traces of carbonization. The cases in which several poplars are injured by a single discharge of lightning are rare. One such case is recorded by M. Colladon, where three poplars were damaged by the same stroke. These trees stood in a straight line, and about twelve feet distant from each other.

Magnetic Properties of Nickel and Cobalt.—The researches of Hankel into the magnetic properties of nickel and cobalt are worthy of being recorded here. The bars of these metals used in his investigations were large and pure, the nickel-bar being 168 millimetres long, 41.1 millimetres broad, and 13.1 millimetres thick; the cobalt-bar was of nearly the same dimensions. A bar of iron, of like dimensions, was examined at the same time. Comparing the iron with the nickel, it was found that, within the limits of current-strength used, the magnetism in the former increased proportionally to this strength; the nickel at first, i. e., with weak currents, showed nearly the same magnetic force as the iron; very soon, however, its magnetism increased in less degree than in the iron, so that with the greatest strengths of current it was little over a half of that in the iron. The cobalt behaved like the nickel in that, even with moderate currents, the magnetism increased in less degree than the intensity of current; but it differed in showing a much less strength of magnetism within the

strengths of current employed. Since, however, the increase of magnetism from the second last to the last observation, in cobalt, was much greater than in nickel, it is not impossible that, with very strong electric currents, the magnetism of cobalt may be greater than that of nickel. Unlike the nickel, the cobalt piece was not without coercive force.

New Electro-Motor. — In a new electro-motor recently exhibited in London by its inventor, Chutaux, the primary force is supplied by a battery of eight or more cells, being a modification of the Bunsen battery. The elements used are graphite and unamalgamated zinc, and the exciting fluids are sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash in the inner (or graphite) cell, and a solution of acid sulphate or bisulphate of potash in the outer (zinc) cell. No material action is exerted on the zinc while the battery is at rest, hence the reason for dispensing with the process of amalgamation. Two or more horseshoe electro-magnets, with their poles upward, are worked by the current, a wheel rotating on an horizontal axis immediately above and almost touching them. This wheel is practically formed of two parallel wheels joined at their circumference by a series of soft-iron bars. As soon as the current is set up the wheel begins to revolve, owing to the attraction between the electro-magnets and the iron, the motion being kept up, and rapidly increased, by means of a simple automatic "current-reverser." The principal feature to which the inventor draws attention is the construction of the transverse soft-iron bars, each of which is composed of seven thin plates, much being thus gained in intensity of magnetization, and consequently in mechanical power. By a series of ingenious devices the machine is applied to the working of pumps, sewing-machines, lathes, etc., as a substitute for manual or foot labor. It is not of course in any way intended to supersede steam, its object being the simple and easy performance of labor of a light description. The battery is free from smell, and, being very "constant," will last for a long time without renewal, the trouble involved in starting and stopping the machine being practically *nil*.

Influence of the Electric Current on the Dimensions of Iron.—The change in length of a conductor, through which an electric current is passing, has been measured by Exner, whose method is free from the error caused by the expansion due to the heat produced by the current. In making this measurement, two pieces of the same wire of nearly equal lengths were hung one over the other, and so connected with a battery that the current might be passed through either. The lower wire was passed through a glass which might be filled with water if desired. The elongation was measured by resting the end of the wire on a lever carrying a mirror whose deflection was read by a microscope and scale. The current being passed successively through the two wires, a different deflection was obtained in each case, but these were rendered equal by inserting an additional resistance in circuit with that wire whose elongation was greater. The tube was now filled with water so as to carry off the heat generated in the lower wire as rapidly as possible. It was found that the galvanic expansion was only 1.2 to 2.2 per cent. of the heat-expansion; and no connection was recognizable with the nature of the metal employed. If it be considered that these values, of course, can only be an upper limit, it will follow, from the smallness of the effect obtained, that there is no sufficient ground for the hypothesis of a special expansion power of the galvanic current. There can hardly be any doubt that the slight expansion which the water-inclosed wire still shows is simply and alone due to the heat remaining in it.

Magnetic Equivalent of Heat.—In Lamin and Roger's decisive experiment establishing the production of heat through disappearance of magnetism, the soft iron of an electro-magnet was placed in the reservoir of a large thermometer of oil of turpentine; on sending an interrupted current through the spiral, it was observed that the liquid expanded. The conclusion hence drawn was, that during each magnetization a part of the electricity goes into the iron, producing magnetism, and that at the moment of demagnetization this magnetism is transformed into heat. In further investigating this subject, Cazin employed three different methods of experimentation. In the first, the iron core was inclosed in an hermetically-closed vessel filled with petroleum, and surrounded by the magnetizing spiral. From the vessel proceeded a capillary tube, also containing petroleum, and the changes of level in it were observed when the core was magnetized by an interrupted current. But inasmuch as change of level might arise, not from heat-action, but from the expansion of the iron by magnetism, the following experiment was arranged:

Into the vessel containing the liquid and the iron core were introduced some closed glass tubes, which displaced a third of the liquid; the vessel was then closed, and the experiment repeated. If the expansion of the iron were the cause of the change of level, this must now be the same as in the experiment without the glass tubes; if, on the other hand, the change of the level were due to the heat produced, it must now be different, for, instead of three volumes of liquid, two volumes of liquid and one volume of glass were heated by the same quantity of heat. The experiment then revealed a difference, which corresponded to the difference of the specific heats and confinements of expansion of petroleum-oil and glass.

It was thus proved that the discontinuous magnetization of an iron core produces heat.

In another method for demonstrating and measuring this heat-effect, the core was an iron tube, closed at both ends with corks, and inclosing the bulb of a common thermometer. Here, again, there was heat-action when the spiral was traversed by an interrupted cur-

rent. In the third method a differential thermometer was used, consisting of two hollow iron cores, communicating by a capillary tube in which was a liquid index: every heat-action in the one core was followed by an expansion of the contained air, and displacement of the index.

In order to determine the cause of the development of heat, M. Cazin proceeded as follows:

Round the iron core in the petroleum thermometer two coils of 480 turns were passed, one of them being in the interrupted magnetizing circuit, while the other formed a special circuit, which at each turn of the interrupting apparatus was closed. The first coil could now induce a current in the second, if the closures of the two circuits took place at the proper times, as might be arranged at will. These experiments gave the greatest development of heat when the circuit of the second spiral remained continually open. The heat was not altered when the circuit was closed at closing of the magnetizing current. There is thus no thermal action during the variable period of closure. Lastly, the heat was smaller when the circuit of the second spiral, during the opening of the inducing circuit, was closed; it went down as much as the half. "It thus proved that the production of the magnetic heat takes place during the opening of the voltaic circuit; consequently, that it accompanies the disappearance of magnetism in the core."

The decrease of heat in this last case is explained on the principle of thermo-dynamics. The disappearance of the magnetism is the cause of the appearance of a certain quantity of heat. When no circuit is near, in which an induced current can arise, then the whole of this heat appears in the core; but, when induction occurs, a part of the heat appears in the induced circuit, and the rest remains in the core. The cessation of the magnetization is an operation in which the magnetic energy decreases and is transformed into heat-energy, either in the core or in the neighboring masses which are in a position to be the seat of induction phenomena.

Improved Electric Railway-Signal.—A simple and effective application of electricity to railroad signaling is in use on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad. The apparatus is described and illustrated with a woodcut in the *Scientific American*. Its principle will be readily understood from what follows: A single-cell Callaud battery is connected to the two rails at one end of a given section of the line (say two miles in length), each section being insulated from adjoining sections. At the other end of the section the signal has an electro-magnet similarly connected to the two rails. When the circuit is closed, as is normally the case, the magnet is excited and the signal controlled thereby, so as to show that the line is clear. But when a train enters on the section, then a shorter circuit is made by the wheels and axles, and the current returns to the battery by this course instead of passing through the signals. The magnet ceases now to attract, and the signal, by mechanical means, is at once turned to indicate danger. It is obvious that this must occur as long as a single car remains on the track, or when the circuit is broken by a displaced or broken rail, or any other cause. Hence the device may be applied over an entire line, and will indicate the condition of every section to a train about to enter on the same. It is not affected by changes of weather.

ELIO, JOAQUIN, a Spanish general, died in January, 1876, very much advanced in years. He was educated for service in the royalist army in Spain, in which he obtained his first commission. During the progress of a stormy public career, he served under many governments. In 1860 he commanded a part of the Carlist insurgents, and during the last Carlist War he also acted with Don Carlos, by whom he had been threatened with the loss of his command, and with court-martial, on several occasions. In 1860 he was captured by Queen Isabella's forces, and was only saved from death by the clemency of the Queen. On that occasion, he wrote a letter to the Queen, in which he promised never again to take part in any movements against her; but, nevertheless, he fought in the Carlist War against her son, Don Alfonso. Don Carlos appointed him in 1873 captain-general of the Carlist forces, and Minister of War. He conducted the operations of the Carlist forces against Bilbao, and the defense of the line of Sommorastra, in 1874, and, when the Carlists were repulsed there, he resigned his position, but remained with the army.

ENGINEERING. The art of engineering has made great strides in late times, and, with the growth of commerce, has been put more and more into requisition to devise and construct shorter and easier avenues of communication. In all progressive countries gigantic works are constantly in progress, requiring millions of outlay and years of labor, while still greater undertakings are being seriously proposed, such as would formerly have been considered fond and idle dreams. Among them may be mentioned the connection of the Black Sea with the Caspian by a ship-canal; the construction of an artificial channel between the great rivers of Central Africa, so as to make a navigable water-way across the continent; the cutting of a passage between the sea and the low bed of the great African Desert, by which a great portion of the sandy waste would be submerged, and wide districts rendered fertile; the building of a great ship-canal through Southern France from the bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean; the widening and deepening of the Seine, so as to make Paris a seaport.

It is worthy of note that the chief engineering projects of the most recent times look toward the extension and improvement of water-communication. The construction of a ship-canal through the American Isthmus, which has long been a cherished project of the American people, may be said to be on the

way to be realized. The commission appointed by the United States Government to consider its feasibility, and select the best route, have presented a final report; and treaties are in progress with other countries concerning it. The Dutch have achieved a great engineering success in the completion of the North Sea Canal, which makes a seaport of the city of Amsterdam, floating the largest vessels, and allowing direct steamboat communication with foreign ports. The St. Gothard Tunnel is approaching completion; but its undertakers have been greatly dismayed by the discovery of an enormous miscalculation in the estimates of cost. Extensive and costly experiments upon the proposed railway-tunnel through the chalk-beds underlying the straits of Dover are undertaken, and will amount to a commencement of the work, if it shall be found feasible. In Italy we see the completion of an enterprise which has been pursued for many years, by which a large tract of land, submerged for ages, has been recovered to agriculture. Other similar works are proposed for the reclamation of the wide ranges of land which lie waste in that country, covered with disease-generating marshes; while in Holland a plan is seriously entertained by the Government for the draining and fertilization of the bed of the Zuyder Zee, which would increase the territory of that country about one-sixth, and afford a permanent revenue of millions of francs to the Government. The long-expected Russian railway across Central Asia has not yet been practically commenced, though the project is gaining favor. In our own country, the great works of river and harbor improvement, which have been carried on by the Government, are still under vigorous prosecution; the chief results of this year's labors have been the clearing away of Hallett's Reef, one of the most serious obstructions in the East River channel (*see* article Hell-Gate), and the deepening of the chief outlet of the Mississippi (*see* below).

The survey which has been conducted by the commission of the American Government for five years past upon the isthmuses of Panama and Nicaragua, with reference to a ship-canal, has been completed within the year, and final reports have been presented to the President. The route which was found most promising and practicable was one across the Nicaraguan Isthmus, by way of Lake Nicaragua. Four other proposed routes have been carefully examined. The one across the isthmus of Panama, formerly much thought of, was found to present the greatest difficulties. J. C. Trautwine, chief-engineer of the Panama Railroad, lately expressed an opinion that a canal over that route would cost not less than $300,000,000! The survey across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, under Commodore Shufeldt and Engineer Fuertes, showed that the line proposed by those engineers by way of the river Coatzacoalcos would require the construction of as many as 140 locks, which, in connection with the deficient water-supply, was enough to condemn the plan. The route between the gulf of San Blas and the river Chepo or Bayanos has been supposed to be a specially desirable one, because the tides from both oceans are nearer together at this point than elsewhere; but the survey revealed insurmountable difficulties, even after an eight-mile tunnel should have been cut. A survey from Caledonia Bay out discovered no pass at a less elevation than 1,000 feet. Several other routes which were surveyed showed difficulties still more formidable. The Government has expended about $60,000 in this investigation.

The treaties with foreign powers are to be made on the basis of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal. The estimate of the cost returned by the commission is $65,722,157; but several practical engineers, who have examined the route, conjecture that obstacles will be encountered which will increase the cost to nearly $100,000,000. The work cannot be completed in less than five years of hard labor; but if it is sustained by the leading governments, it is supposed that it will not be delayed or abandoned for want of funds. The distance to be excavated is 61¾ miles, and the total length of the canal, including 53 miles of slack-water navigation, by way of the San Juan River, and 56 miles across Lake Nicaragua, will be 180¾ miles from ocean to ocean. For a number of years there has been a considerable and increasing transportation traffic by the way of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River. Whether a ship-canal across the Nicaraguan Isthmus would draw any of Europe's trade with the East from the Suez Canal is doubtful; but the benefits it would afford to the American trade with the East and the Pacific coast, and the improved communication it would render between the western side of the North and South American Continents, and the whole commercial world, would be much more than commensurate with its cost.

An American engineer, Henry C. Spalding, has broached a scheme for letting the waters of the Black Sea into the Caspian through an artificial channel-way, thus greatly enlarging the area of the latter sea by the submersion of comparatively sterile tracks, but immensely improving the fertility of the surrounding regions, and giving Russia maritime communication with the commercial world, and a broad sea-coast. His project is to cut a canal, 150 metres wide, from a point in the basin of the Caspian Sea, which is 15 metres below the level of the Black Sea, in a westerly direction to such a point that it will have a depth of 10 metres; from there a narrower cutting is to be carried on to the Black Sea. This narrower channel, he calculates, should have a depth of three metres where it strikes the Black Sea, and a width of 50 metres; through this the water would flow with a velocity of 12 kilometres an hour, and, where it gives into the larger

channel, would have a fall of 10 metres, which would give it a tremendous excavating power. It would take about six years, he reckons, to complete the excavations, and then about forty years for the waters of the two seas to approach near enough to a level to allow of navigating the canal. This time can be shortened to twenty-five years, he further proposes, by connecting the rivers Don and Volga through another cutting.

The scheme of letting the waters of the Atlantic into the desert of Sahara is gaining favor. M. de Lesseps has expressed his opinion that it can easily be realized, and advocates also the connection of the Congo and Zambesi rivers by a canal at the point where they approach each other within eighteen miles, both being navigable at that point. He considers that the climate of Europe would be improved, if anything, after the submersion of the desert, and suggests that the fertile oases are all above the ocean-level.

Reports on the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi show that the work is progressing, and that satisfactory results have already been attained. Grand Bayou has been closed, and the water which passed through it now makes its way through the pass, increasing the current and its scouring force greatly. The width, depth, and straightness of the channel are improved, and a recent statement of Captain Eads shows an average depth of 20 feet through nearly the whole length, the exceptions being a spot near the upper end of the pass, and one within 1,000 feet of the lower end of the jetties, about 75 feet together, where the depth is 19 feet in the shallowest places. Captain Eads declares that the alluvium carried out of the pass on the jetty system is not deposited so as to form a new obstruction outside; but that, on the contrary, a large lump at the mouth of the South Pass has been cut through by the increased strength of the current, and is being gradually worn away. A series of dikes and wing-dams is in process of construction in the pass above the jetties, which is intended to reduce the width of the channel gradually from 5,000 to 800 feet, and accelerate the scouring out of the pass.

The Dutch opened the new North Sea Canal, in the summer of 1876, amid festal rejoicings. This canal, although but fourteen miles long, is of immense utility to the commerce of the country, and of the highest importance to the prosperity of Amsterdam; and its construction was attended with such difficulties as to place it among the highest order of engineering achievements. A great part of its course is over tracts which were submerged by an arm of the Zuyder Zee, and had first to be pumped dry to allow the bed of the canal to be dug out. To prevent the sand-hills near the sea from choking the canal, huge locks had to be constructed. One of the locks is 315 feet long and 59 wide, and another ship-lock is 239 feet by 46; and both are built upon no fewer than 8,896 piles. The tremendous driving force of the storms on the North Sea, and the shifting sands of the coast, gave rise to difficulties which taxed all the resources of engineering skill. The plans of this great work were devised by the English engineers Sir John Hawkshaw and Darnton Hutton. The canal receives vessels of any tonnage. At intervals it is enlarged into basins like the Suez Canal.

The plan for draining the Zuyder Zee was pronounced practicable and advisable by a Government commission in 1873. During the last couple of years it has been much discussed in the Legislature, in the chambers of commerce, and by the press; and there seems every likelihood that its practical execution will soon be commenced. The most difficult part of the work will be the construction of a great dike across the lake, from the town of Enkhuisen to the island of Urk; and then, with two angles, to Kampen, on the east side. The length of the dike is to be 40 kilometres, some 25 miles, with a height of 8 metres, or 26 feet, above high-water level, and a breadth of 50 metres, or 164 feet. Double sluices at Enkhuisen, Urk, and Kampen, will communicate with the sea. Alongside of the dike a canal will be made on the inside, and on the interior *berm* will be the tow-path and a railroad. The plan for draining the lake is to divide it into squares, which are to be successively pumped out by immense steam-engines into canals of discharge, which will convey the water into the large permanent canals of maritime communication, leading into great reservoirs, from which the accumulated water will flow out at low tide. Large commercial canals will be constructed between the harbors now situate upon the lake, of dimensions approaching those of the new North Sea Canal from Amsterdam. The largest of the canals will be one from Enkhuisen to Amsterdam, and one starting near Harderwyk, and going along the southern shore to Huisen, then turning toward the Pampas, and joining the other line. Of the smaller order of canals, there will be four principal lines, two parallel, running southwest and northeast across the bed of the lake, and two intersecting ones. For the completion of the drainage, thousands of small trenches and ditches must be cut over the entire bottom in every direction. The construction of bridges and sluices will present greater difficulties than the work of canalization. Three several kinds of sluices will have to be made—the great double sluices at Urk, Enkhuisen, and Kampen; and a score of others of the same construction at all the crossings of canals, the simple sluices for the outflow of water, of which there will be three by the side of the three great double sluices, and the small sluices for irrigation, of which there will be great numbers distributed over the entire surface of the reclaimed lands. The mean depth of water to be drawn off is es-

timated at 3½ metres. If 9,400-horse power is applied it is calculated that the lake will be drained in about two years, at the rate of 4,500 cubic metres per minute. The only efficient power here applicable is supposed to be the steam-engine. After the steam-pumps have done their business, dredges will have to be employed to dig out the bottoms of the canals, and clear away the mud, where large structures have to be built. For the foundation of many of the heavy structures it will be necessary to sink piles and bundles of fascines, as has been done in the making of the great Amsterdam Canal. The entire work, it is estimated, can be completed in from twelve to sixteen years. The surface drained will be 196,670 hectares, or about 795 square miles, of which area about one-tenth will be taken up by roads and canals. It is supposed that, with all allowances, there will be about 150,000 hectares of fine, tillable land. The expense of the undertaking is estimated at 240,000,000 francs, a large estimate, exclusive of interest. If the Government should carry out the undertaking, as seems most likely, it is calculated that it would bring in, after completion, an annual revenue of 1,880,000 francs.

Two enterprises for the reclamation of large submerged tracts are successfully in progress in Italy. The Ferrara Marshes, in Northern Italy, are being drained by means of steam-pumps, constructed by John and Henry Gwynne, of Hammersmith, England. The area to be reclaimed is 200 square miles. The engines lift 2,000 tons of water per minute through an average distance of seven feet three inches. The maximum lift is twelve feet. The water is discharged into the river Volano, at Cordigoro. Another large enterprise is the drainage of Lake Fucino, which lies about 55 miles east of Rome, and has an area of sixty-one square miles, by means of a siphon 1,500 yards long, from canals which have been dredged out at the bottom. The works have been going on many years, at the expense of the late Prince Torlonia, and the enterprise will soon become remunerative. This area was drained by the Emperor Claudius, and the ancient works were suffered to go to decay in the middle ages. The project was at first designed to restore the Roman works, and a company was formed in 1855 for that purpose, and the work was intrusted to M. de Montricher, a well-known French engineer. This was found impracticable, and, the Prince Torlonia assuming the entire responsibility, the present works were constructed. About 50,000,000 francs have been expended upon them thus far.

There are suggestions of extensive improvements in the harbor of Genoa, and various plans have been proposed for the work. It has long been the dream of the Genoese to make their harbor the best in the Mediterranean, and regain their ancient commerce and prestige on the seas. A nobleman of Genoese birth, it is said, has presented the city with the sum of 20,000,000 francs, to be devoted to harbor improvements.

The tunnel under the English Channel, for the commencement of which companies have been formed in London and Paris, it is proposed to construct on the route proposed by Sir John Hawkshaw, from St. Margaret's Bay to a point near Sangatte on the French coast. In this course it is expected that it will pass through chalk-beds the entire way, while in the route proposed by M. Thomé de Gamond it is known that several different strata would be encountered. The distance across the Channel in the proposed course is 22 miles, which, with the long approaches necessary, would make 31 miles altogether. Shafts are to be sunk on either shore to the depth of 450 feet below high-water mark. At that depth driftways are to be driven, which will serve for the drainage of the works when in progress, and of the tunnel permanently. The tunnel will commence 200 feet above the driftway, with an inclination of one foot in eighty down to the junction with the driftway, and then of one foot in 2,640 to the centre of the Channel, where it will meet that driven from the other side. The dimensions of the tunnel will be those of an ordinary railroad-tunnel for two tracks. A driftway, nine feet in diameter, it is proposed first to carry entirely through, which can afterward be enlarged to the size of the tunnel. A machine for tunneling in chalk has been invented by Dickenson Brunton, an English engineer, which has been successfully tried upon the bed of gray chalk through which the tunnel is to be made. It works similarly to an ordinary board-auger, cutting off the chalk in slices, which fall upon an endless band, and are loaded upon wagons. The machine, it is found, can cut a driftway of seven feet diameter at the rate of something over a yard an hour. At that rate it would take two years to complete a driftway under the Channel with a machine starting from each side. The expense of completing such a driftway is estimated at £800,000, including interest upon the outlay. Engineers and contractors of experience have calculated that, after the driftway should be completed, it would take four years' time and £4,000,000 only to enlarge it to the dimensions of a railroad-tunnel, and to construct the junctions with the railways on either side. It seems certain now that the commencement of this work will soon be made and its practicability tested. The companies which have been formed for this purpose are to unite with the French and English railways interested, and with the Rothschilds of London and Paris, in making up the sum of £160,000, to be expended upon sinking a shaft on either side to the depth of 450 feet, and driving a headway a short distance under the sea.

The project of a tunnel under the North River from New York to Jersey City, for railway transportation, for which a company was formed some time ago, gave rise to a long

contention in the courts with the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Company. The tunnel company has come out victorious in the litigations, and nothing now lies in the way of the enterprise. The works were begun a long time ago, and now will probably be pushed forward to a speedy completion. The capital stock of the company is to be $15,000,000, of which, it is said, $10,000,000 has already been subscribed; Senator Jones, of Nevada, is said to be an active promoter of the enterprise. The project was first advanced by D. C. Haskin, of New York, who is the president of the corporation. The beginning of the work was the sinking of a vertical shaft lined with brick masonry of three or four feet thickness, having a diameter of 30 feet, in Jersey City, at the junction of Jersey Avenue and Fifteenth Street. When the shaft shall have been sunk to the depth of 65 feet, the horizontal cutting will be commenced. The direction of the tunnel will be northeast and southwest. It will have a length of about two miles; the terminus on the New York side will be near Washington Square. It will descend from both ends toward the centre in a gradient of two feet in 100. The diameter of the tunnel is to be 26 feet. Its roof will be nowhere less than 35 feet below the bottom of the river, so that there will be no danger from the anchorage of vessels. Little blasting will be required, and the two or three veins of rock which will have to be penetrated are of soft substance; the first vein of rock to be encountered crops up about 1,100 feet from the New York side. After a few feet of the lateral tunnel shall have been excavated, an iron cylinder will be introduced, in which the workmen will be protected when driving forward the tunnel. The cylinder will have hinged doors, and be provided with an apparatus and tubes for introducing compressed air from the surface.

There is a proposal to carry a telegraphic wire across the African Continent, from Khartoom, where there is telegraphic communication with Alexandria, at a distance of 1,100 miles, to Delagoa Bay, the terminus of the Cape lines. The distance between these points is 2,300 miles; but extensions are in progress which will shorten it to 1,500 miles. It is suggested that the trees might be utilized as telegraph-poles, and that depredations of the natives, who might covet the valuable iron of the wires, might be prevented.

The Dutch Government have issued proposals for the improvement of the harbor at Batavia, the capital of the island of Java and of their East Indian possessions. The only communication between the town and the present harbor, which has an excellent roadstead, has been by a canal 8 or 10 feet deep at low tide. The present accommodations are entirely insufficient for the large steamers which are employed in the Oriental trade, since the opening of the Suez Canal. It is therefore proposed to construct a new harbor at Tandjong-Priok, to be formed by two breakwaters, 1,963 and 1,743 metres in length respectively, and rising 2½ and 1½ metres above low-water mark, with two inner harbors, of which only one is to be constructed for the present, each having a length of 1,100 metres, and a basin 7½ metres deep and 175 metres in width. The entrance to the outer harbor will be 250 metres wide and 8 metres deep at low water. There will be 1,500 metres of quay, and a channel 50 metres wide leading to a coaling station. Between the harbor and Batavia a canal, five miles long, and a railroad, are to be built. The cost of the entire works will be $15,000,000; but for the portion to be constructed forthwith the estimate is something more then half that amount.

The first wire carried across between the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge was fastened on the 22d of September. This great work, after seven years of labor and the expenditure of $6,750,000, is still a long way from completion. The entire estimated cost of the completed structure is now set at about $11,250,000, or more than double the original estimate.

The contract for the construction of the proposed railroad-bridge at Poughkeepsie, over the Hudson River, has been taken by the American Bridge Company, of Chicago. The main part over the water will consist of five spans of 525 feet each between the centres of the piers, whose breadth will be 25 feet. The bridge will be of the description called the undergrade or deck bridge, and will have two tracks and sidewalks, and an under and upper deck, the latter carrying the two railroad-tracks, and the other a carriage-way of 16 feet clear width. Each span is to have two trusses, 25 feet between centres, of the rectangular description, with double intersections; the material will be iron and steel combined. The trusses are to be 58 feet high, and the top of the piers 135 feet above high-water mark, so that the elevation of the track above the river at high tide will be 193 feet. The approach on the west side of the river will have one span of 160 feet, formed by two trusses, 30 feet in height. The long approach on the other side, extending across the town, will be composed, as far as Water Street, of iron trestling, formed by three post-bents strongly braced, and four lines of stringers of iron lattice, making spans of 20 to 60 feet. Across the Hudson River Railroad grounds, Water Street and Dutchess Avenue, will be two spans of 25 feet depth. Beyond, as far as the opposite side of Tallmadge Street, where the approach ends, will be iron trestling, except at the crossings of Tallmadge and Delafield Streets, over which will be made two 90-feet spans. The entire length of the bridge and approaches will be 4,500 feet. The plan of the bridge proper is a suspended girder, with parallel and cradled cables, and two decks. The girder, 1,680 feet in length, will be of wrought-iron. The supporting towers will also be of wrought-

iron. The cables are to be of steel links and pins, which are required to posses a final breaking strength of at least 80,000 pounds to the square inch, and which will be subjected to a tension in the bridge of 20,000 pounds per square inch. The pins are to have the form of a perfect cylinder between head and nut. The links near the middle of the span will be 25 feet long between the centres of the eyes, and as they approach the towers are to be longer in such proportion that the horizontal distance between the eyes shall remain 25 feet. The largest links in their middle will not have a greater sectional area than eight inches. The towers below the track of the railroad will be formed of cells of wrought-iron, and above the

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

track will have eight columns 80 feet high and 11 feet in diameter. Each chamber in the lower tower will have twelve saddles and two pairs of compensating levers. These and their attachments will be carried by a frame that extends in both directions across the saddle-chambers and over the heads of all the columns of the tower. All the parts of the saddles and the lever attachments for the stay system will be worked in together upon this frame; and so that the parts will move together sufficiently to compensate the expansion and contraction of the main back-stays beyond what the tower itself sustains. The saddles will move by steel rollers upon steel faces under the carrying-frame. The anchorage of the cables will be in the solid rock at both ends. It is expected that this bridge will pave the way for a new railroad to the West, with a route between New York and Chicago only 921 miles long, a saving of 50 miles over any existing line.

A new bridge is to be constructed at Montreal, about four miles from the Victoria Bridge, which is to be called the Royal Albert Bridge, and will be the longest structure of the kind in the world. Its whole length, including the portion built over the land, will be 15,500 feet, almost exactly three miles. It will start from the level of Sherbrooke Street in Montreal, and pass through the town at the height of about 90 feet, with distances of 150 to 200 feet between the piers. Between the city and St. Helen's Island, whose centre is of the same elevation as the roadway of the bridge, there will be six spans of lattice, one of 550 feet and the rest of 300 feet. The roadway will have but a single track; but on the island side-tracks and a crossing-station will be made. From the centre of this island to the water's edge four spans of 240 feet will be required. On the other side of the island there will be twenty-one spans of 200 feet to the other channel, and over that five spans of 260 feet, the roadway on this side having a falling gradient of 1 : 100. On the lower side of the river embankments will be made, and connections established with the Montreal, Portland & Boston, and the Grand Trunk Railroads. At the other end there will be a junction with the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway; the distance between the two junctions is five and a half miles. In the navigable channel the piers, which will be like those of the Victoria Bridge, with heavy ice-breakers, will have to be put down with caissons, in a channel 40 feet deep, where the current is seven miles an hour. The superstructure will be of iron lattice-work, each pier being crossed by four girders, placed 18 and 14 feet apart; between the inner girders will be two street-car tracks; between them and the outer girders will be the roadways for teams, and on pro-

jecting cantilevers outside will be suspended two walks for pedestrians. Upon an upper boom, 15 feet above the street-car track, will be the railway track, and on each side of it a roadway for carriages. The height of the upper floor will be 200 feet above the water. The estimated cost is $5,000,000. The maximum load which the bridge is calculated to bear is 12,500 pounds per lineal foot.

The Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company, after long contentions in the courts, is now in a position to complete its line of elevated steam-railway for rapid transit in New York City. The route is from the Battery, through College Place, West Broadway, South Fifth Avenue, Amity Street, and up Sixth Avenue. Upon some portions of the line the supports have been erected for some time. The structure consists of two rows of iron columns standing in the street, supporting parallel girders, which are connected at intervals by cross-girders, and having longitudinal floor-beams. The outer girders rise above the track so as to be a protection in case of accidents; the upper surface of their top-beams being on about the same level as the car and landing platforms. The Sixth Avenue columns will be 37 feet apart lengthwise, and 23 feet distant across, from centre to centre. The parts of the columns will be two channel-bars, 9 by 2½ by $\frac{5}{16}$ inches; two plates, 12 by $\frac{5}{16}$ inches; a plate fastened to the foot; and four pieces of angle-iron bars. The girders are pinned trusses, 6 feet deep, and 5 feet 6 inches distance between the centres of the pins; the upper and lower chords are composed of two channel-bars, united by iron plates. Each span of the longitudinal girder has four panels. The cross-girders are made up of plates, 24 inches deep by $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in thickness. At the junction of Amity Street and Sixth Avenue there will be a curve of 90 feet radius, and at South Fifth Avenue and Amity Street another like curve. Fifty-two feet in a mile will be the steepest grade. In Amity Street, College Place, and West Broadway the posts are to be placed on the sidewalk, and in Sixth and South Fifth Avenues in the roadway. The cross-ties will be 19 feet 6 inches long, and will be placed 18 inches apart. Outside each line of rails longitudinal timbers will be bolted, letting down upon the cross-ties on the outside. The total load which the structure is calculated to support is 15,000 pounds per foot on each track. The stations will be situated at the intersections of streets to the number of two per mile. The station-platforms will be level with the car-floors, and 160 feet at least in length. The station-buildings will have iron frames, and will be roofed and sided with galvanized sheets of corrugated iron. The tracks are of steel, weighing 56 pounds per yard.

ESQUIROS, Henri Alphonse, a French writer and politician, born in 1814; died May 14, 1876. In 1834 he made his *début* as a writer with a volume of poems, entitled "Les Hirondelles," which attracted but little attention. This was followed by two novels, "Le Magicien" (1837), and "Charlotte Corday" (1840). At the same time he published, under the title of "Évangile du Peuple" (1840), a philosophical and radical commentary on the life of Jesus, for which he was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs. During his imprisonment he wrote another volume of poems, "Les Chants d'un Prisonnier," and 1841–'42 published three small socialistic works. After the Revolution of 1848 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly from the department of Saône-et-Loire. Having made himself prominent by radical views, he was among those deputies who were expelled after December 2, 1851, when he went to England. In 1869, having returned to France, he was elected to the Corps Législatif from the department Bouches-du-Rhône, where he sat on the extreme Left. After September 4, 1870, he administered for a time the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, but, having disagreed with the Government at Tours, he was removed from office. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly, and in 1876 a Senator from Bouches-du-Rhône, taking his place on both occasions with the extreme Left. Besides the works mentioned above, he wrote "L'Histoire des Montagnards" (1847), "L'Enule du XIX^{me} Siècle," "La Vie future au Point de Vue socialiste" (1857), "La Vie des Animaux," etc.

EUROPE. The area of Europe, according to the latest dates (*see* Behm and Wagner, *Bevölkerung der Erde*, iv., Gotha, 1876), was estimated at 3,823,378 square miles (against 3,824,456 in 1875), and the aggregate population at 309,178,000, against 302,972,000 in 1875. The transfer of 6.59 square miles from Switzerland to Italy has changed the area of these two countries, and new calculations have been made for several other countries. Gains of population are found chiefly in Germany, and in Austro-Hungary, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Great Britain, Portugal, Italy, Roumania, and Servia, where new estimates were substituted. The figures of 1875 and 1876 compare as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Pop'n in 1875.	Pop'n in 1876.
Germany	41,060,846	42,723,242
Austro-Hungary	35,904,435	37,700,000
Netherlands	3,716,002	3,809,527
Luxemburg	197,528	205,158
Finland	1,832,138	1,882,622
Sweden	4,297,972	4,383,291
Norway	1,763,000	1,802,882
Denmark	1,861,000	1,903,000
Belgium	5,253,821	5,336,634
Great Britain	32,773,000	33,450,000
Portugal	3,990,570	4,298,881
Italy	26,801,154	27,482,174
Roumania	4,500,000	5,073,000
Servia	1,338,505	1,377,068
Total	165,289,971	171,427,479

The area and population of the divisions of Europe were, at the latest dates, as follows:

DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS.	Square Miles of Subdivisions.	Square Miles of Divisions.	Population of Subdivisions.	Population of Divisions.
German Empire	208,746		42,728,242 (1875)	
Coast-waters of the Baltic	1,701			
Austro-Hungary	240,954		37,700,000 (1876)	
Liechtenstein	68		8,060 (1868)	
Switzerland	15,917		2,669,147 (1870)	
Lake Constance	208			
Netherlands	12,680		3,809,527 (1875)	
Luxemburg	999		205,158 (1875)	
Heligoland	0.21		1,913 (1871)	
CENTRAL EUROPE		481,274†		87,117,000
Russia in Europe	1,930,459		71,730,890 (1870)	
Sea of Azov	14,218			
Finland	144,228		1,882,622 (1874)	
Sweden	170,742		4,383,291 (1875)	
Norway	122,280		1,802,882 (1875)	
Denmark	14,764		1,903,000 (1876)	
NORTHEASTERN EUROPE		2,396,691		81,703,000
Belgium	11,373		5,336,634 (1874)	
France	204,092		36,102,921 (1872)	
Great Britain	121,608		33,450,000 (1876)	
Faroe Islands	514		10,500 (1874)	
Iceland	39,545		71,400 (1874)	
WESTERN EUROPE		377,132		74,971,000
Spain (without the Canary Islands)	192,967		16,551,647 (1870)	
Andorra	149		12,000	
Gibraltar	2		25,143 (1873)	
Portugal	34,605		4,298,881 (1874)	
Azores	922		260,072 (1872)	
Italy	114,415		27,482,174 (1875)	
Monaco	6		5,741 (1873)	
San Marino	24		7,816 (1874)	
Turkey in Europe	140,369		8,500,000	
Roumania	46,799		5,073,000	
Servia	16,817		1,377,068 (1875)	
Montenegro	1,709		190,000	
Greece	19,353		1,457,894 (1870)	
Malta	143		145,604 (1873)	
SOUTHERN EUROPE		568,280		65,387,000
Total		3,823,378†		309,178,000

The following tables exhibit the different states of Europe arranged according to their population and area, showing at the same time what per cent. the total population and area of each country are of those of Europe:

ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

STATES.	Population.	Per Cent.
1. Russia (excl. of Finland)	71,730,890 (1870)	23.243
2. German Empire	42,728,242 (1875)	13.848
3. Austro-Hungary	37,700,000 (1876)	12.216
4. France	36,102,921 (1872)	11.698
5. Great Britain and Ireland*	33,450,000 (1876)	10.839
6. Italy	27,482,174 (1875)	8.905
7. Spain*	16,551,647 (1870)	5.351
8. Turkey	8,500,000 (1864)	2.747
9. Belgium	5,336,634 (1874)	1.729
10. Roumania	5,073,000 (1873)	1.644
11. Sweden	4,383,291 (1875)	1.420
12. Portugal*	4,298,881 (1874)	1.393
13. Netherlands	3,809,527 (1875)	1.234
14. Switzerland	2,669,147 (1870)	0.865
15. Denmark*	1,903,000 (1876)	0.616
16. Finland	1,882,622 (1874)	0.610
17. Norway	1,802,882 (1875)	0.584
18. Greece	1,457,894 (1870)	0.472
19. Servia	1,377,068 (1875)	0.446
20. Luxemburg	205,158 (1875)	0.066
21. Montenegro	190,000	0.062
22. Andorra	12,000	0.004
23. Liechtenstein	8,060 (1868)	0.003
24. San Marino	7,816 (1874)	0.003
25. Monaco	5,714 (1873)	0.002
Europe	308,663,700*	100

* Without the dependencies.

ACCORDING TO AREA.

STATES.	Square Miles.	Per Cent.
1. Russia (exclusive of Finland)	1,930,459	51.2630
2. Austro-Hungary	240,954	6.3985
3. German Empire	208,744	5.5432
4. France	204,092	5.4195
5. Spain *	192,967	5.1242
6. Sweden	171,750	4.5840
7. Finland	144,228	3.8300
8. Turkey	140,561	3.7168
9. Norway	122,280	3.2471
10. Great Britain and Ireland*	121,608	3.2292
11. Italy	114,415	3.0386
12. Roumania	46,710	1.2427
13. Portugal *	34,501	0.9190
14. Greece	19,358	0.5139
15. Servia	16,817	0.4466
16. Switzerland	15,983	0.4245
17. Denmark*	14,764	0.3921
18. Netherlands	12,680	0.3367
19. Belgium	11,373	0.3020
20. Montenegro	1,709	0.0454
21. Luxemburg	999	0.0265
22. Andorra	149	0.0039
23. Liechtenstein	68	0.0018
24. San Marino	24	0.0006
25. Monaco	6	0.0002
Europe	3,767,194*	100

The area and population of the possessions of European powers in other continents were as follows in 1876:

* Without the dependencies.

† The apparent discrepancy of 1 in the summing up is explained by the omission of the decimal fractions.

COUNTRIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
1. Great Britain	7,964,779	203,942,000
2. Turkey	2,003,223	33,336,000
3. Netherlands	661,419	24,481,000
4. Russia	6,302,938	12,972,000
5. Spain	120,293	8,381,000
6. France	372,997	5,998,000
7. Portugal	705,365	3,660,000
8. Denmark	34,145	47,400
9. Sweden	8.5	2,374
Total, about	18,165,100	292,820,000

The Eastern war-cloud which hung over Europe during 1875 continued during the year 1876, and at one time threatened to lead to a general European war. The insurrection in the Herzegovina spread over the whole of Bosnia in the early part of the year. All attempts at pacification failed, the insurgents steadily refusing all propositions of the foreign powers as well as of the Turkish Government. On July 1st, Servia, which had for a long time threatened to make the cause of the insurgents her own, declared war against Turkey, and was shortly afterward followed by Montenegro. But, although the Servians were aided by Russian volunteers, and contributions of arms and money, they were repeatedly defeated by the Turks, so that Servia was forced to invoke the aid of Russia to secure an armistice of two months. The Government of Turkey, in the mean while, had undergone considerable changes. On May 30th the Sultan, Abdul-Aziz, was dethroned by the Sheik-ul-Islam, and was succeeded by his nephew, Murad V., who in turn was removed by the Council of Ministers on August 31st, and was replaced by his brother Abdul-Hamid II. These proceedings had produced a deep impression in the other countries of Europe, particularly in England and Russia. In the former country the excesses committed by the Bashi-Bazouks, the irregular troops of Turkey, in Bosnia and Bulgaria, created a storm of indignation, and called forth a decidedly hostile feeling to the Turks among all classes of the population. Finally, in the latter part of the year, the English Government proposed to the other powers of Europe that a conference be held at Constantinople to settle all questions arising out of the war. Russia, after having in every possible manner aided the Servians, and after a threatening speech from the Czar, was obliged to accede to this proposition, and the conference met at Constantinople on December 12th. The Governments of both England and Russia, however, had previously ordered the mobilization of parts of their armies.

In accordance with the provisions of the new constitution, the elections in France for the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies took place in the beginning of the year, the Republicans gaining a decisive victory in both. The prime-minister, Buffet, resigned immediately after the election, as he had been defeated in four different districts, and he was replaced by M. Dufaure. The most important questions discussed in the early part of the year were the amnesty questions and the university bill. The latter, which provided that the state universities should have the sole right of conferring degrees, was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, but was rejected by the Senate. In the latter part of the year the interment question led to a ministerial crisis, in consequence of which Jules Simon replaced M. Dufaure as prime-minister. With regard to the Oriental question, the Duc Decazes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared on November 3d that it was necessary for France to preserve peace, and it would not interfere in the Oriental question until its most vital interests demanded it.

In Austro-Hungary the Oriental question caused considerable trouble. On the one hand, the Slavic subjects of Austria showed their sympathy for their oppressed brethren in the Turkish provinces in many ways. On the other hand, the Hungarians, partly on account of their hostility to everything Slavic, and partly through race-affinities (being besides the Turks the chief representatives of the Mongolian race in Europe), were entirely in sympathy with the Turks. Several demonstrations to this effect occurred in Hungary, which were suppressed with considerable difficulty. The conflict between the Government and the Catholic Church continued during 1876. The marriage law which was passed by the Reichsrath was disliked by the bishops. The monastic association law, after being passed by both Houses, was not signed by the Emperor, but the ministry declared that the Government would bring in a new bill in a different form. The differences between the two parts of the empire were brought to a close in May by a treaty in which all points except the bank question were satisfactorily settled. The latter continued to be a source of trouble, and was the cause of a panic.

The Royal Title's Bill was, next to the Eastern question, the most important subject discussed in England in 1876. The object of this bill was to give to the Queen the additional title of Empress of India, and thus strengthen the English hold upon the natives of India. The difficulties with China were brought to a close this year, after having threatened at a time to lead to a war, the Chinese Government making some important concessions. An animated discussion of the extradition treaty between England and the United States threatened for a time to overthrow the Ashburton Treaty of 1842.

In Germany the war of the Government with the Roman Catholic bishops continued during the year. The Bishops of Münster and Paderborn, and the Archbishop of Cologne, were removed from their offices, and only saved themselves by flight from imprisonment. The Arnim affair, or rather the conflict between Prince Bismarck and his former embassador in Paris, Count Harry von Arnim, came to an

end in 1876 by the total defeat of the latter. A plan of the Imperial Government to bring all the railroads in the empire under its control, while being supported by Prussia, met with a bitter opposition in South Germany.

In Italy the financial condition of the country seemed to be improving, as, according to the budget of 1876, there was to be a surplus of 2,000,000 lire. The plan of the ministry to buy up the railroads led to a ministerial crisis, which ended in the resignation of the Minghetti ministry in March, and the formation of a new body under Depretis, the leader of the Left. The elections for the Chamber of Deputies in November resulted in a decided victory for the Government. In order to secure to the Liberal party a majority in the Senate, the King created thirty-two new senators on November 17th.

In Spain the Carlist War was brought to a close in February, and the country enjoyed for the first time in many years internal peace. In the Cortes the new constitution was adopted in May. Although this document guaranteed full liberty of conscience, the restrictions of the Protestants continued to such a degree that England and Germany were forced to interfere.

In Denmark the old conflict between the Government and the Lower House continued during 1876, the House repeatedly refusing to vote for the budget. The socialists caused considerable excitement, being very active, although in a considerable minority.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. The eighth annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States of America was held in New York City, January 31st. Mr. William E. Dodge presided. A resolution was adopted commending to the Branch Alliance in Philadelphia "the consideration of the expediency and practicability of special religious services during the time of the International Exposition of 1876 in that city, illustrating the unity and power of our evangelical Christianity, and the relations of the religion we teach to the progress, perpetuity, and true glory of the American Republic, and the world's civilization and salvation." The Philadelphia branch was also "respectfully requested to embrace suitable opportunities for acquainting distinguished visitors to the International Exposition with our Christian and philanthropic institutions." A committee was appointed to coöperate with the Philadelphia branch in carrying out this measure. Reports were read from the Wisconsin, St. Louis, and Newbern branches. An account was given of the proceedings of the first Biennial Conference of the Alliance, which was held at Pittsburg, Pa., October 26 to 29, 1875. (*See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.)

In March, 1875, a committee of the Alliance had addressed a memorial to the Board of Education of the City of New York against a proposition from the trustees of the Roman Catholic parochial schools of the city to have a part of the public money appropriated to the support of their schools.

A memorial addressed by the Alliance in 1874 to the Turkish embassador at Washington, in behalf of persecuted Christians, and in favor of religious liberty in the Turkish Empire, had been brought to the attention of the Government at Constantinople. In behalf of his Government, the embassador denied that the Christian subjects of the Turkish Empire had any cause of complaint in the matter referred to. (The grievances of the Turkish Christians are related in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.) But, during the year, these complaints had been continued. The Sultan had lately promised important reforms, and, among them, better security for religious liberty. In accordance with the direction of the executive committee, the secretary and treasurer of the Alliance had remitted, semi-annually, to Mesdames Pronier, Carrasco, and Cook (the widows of the three delegates to the General Conference of the Alliance of 1873, who lost their lives by the sinking of the steamer Ville du Havre), the interest of the funds raised by the American friends of their deceased husbands. The funds were invested in the following amounts: Cook fund, $7,000; Carrasco fund, $5,000; Pronier fund, $5,000. The "Conference fund," or the surplus left from the sums contributed for the General Conference of 1873, amounted to $6,000, and was safely deposited. In view of the continued financial pressure, it was proposed to conduct the Alliance for the ensuing year without expense for salary or office-rent.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance (British branch) was held at Southport, beginning October 3d. The report of the secretary for the past year spoke of an increase in the number of members and the formation of new branches. Mention was made of the interest which had been taken in the Alliance by the Queen and the Empress of Germany. An address had been presented to the Prince of Wales on his departure for India. The Alliance had been very earnest in efforts in behalf of the Christians in Turkey, and the credit was claimed for its committee of having been the first body—more than a year previously—to call the attention of the Government to their condition. The Emperor of Germany had offered a cordial welcome to the members of the Alliance, if they should desire to hold a conference in Berlin, and it was suggested that the invitation might be accepted in 1878. During the sessions of the Alliance a number of papers were read, principally upon subjects bearing upon the condition of Christianity on the Continent of Europe. An important paper was also read by the Rev. James Stephenson, of Dublin, on "The Power of the Evangelical Alliance, and how here to use it for Local Purposes."

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION. The following is a summary of the statistics of

the Evangelical Association as they were published in September, 1876:

CONFERENCES.	Itinerant Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Members.	Churches.
East Pennsylvania	109	72	15,959	205
Central Pennsylvania	85	69	11,157	156½
New York	39	15	4,259	61
Pittsburg	55	44	7,803	121
Kansas	26	12	2,156	16
Canada	36	11	4,148	69
Michigan	40	23	4,660	58½
Illinois	85	63	9,006	113½
Iowa	46	16	3,328	34
Wisconsin	60	31	9,310	118
Ohio	69	59	8,455	149
Minnesota	38	6	3,399	35
Indiana (statis. of 1875)	56	51	6,723	111
Germany	42	9	6,801	22
Pacific (statistics of 1875)	4	..	175	3
Atlantic	14	13	1,677	14
Erie	26	14	2,505	41½
Des Moines	27	18	2,781	22½
South Indiana	..	..	.....	....
Total	857	526	104,302	1,350½

The total number of children baptized was 7,397; of adults baptized, 1,429; probable value of churches, $3,619,468; number of parsonages, 379½; probable value of the same, $465,935; amount of conference contributions, $4,787.75; of contributions for missions, $66,300.57; of contributions for the Sunday-school and Tract Union, $2,189.17; number of Sunday-schools, 1,743; of officers and teachers in the same, 19,551; of Sunday-school scholars, 105,566. The *Missionary Society* of the Evangelical Association supported, according to the last annual report of the corresponding secretary, 289 missions, both home and foreign: 277 of these missions were supplied by the respective annual conferences with 301 missionaries. The *Sunday-school and Tract Union* of the Evangelical Association was organized in 1859. It has published a number of Sunday-school books and tracts, and aids Sunday-schools in procuring libraries.

The annual meeting of the *Missionary Society* of the Evangelical Association was held at Indianapolis, Ind., October 27th. The treasurer reported that the receipts for the year had been $65,807.13; the total expenditures had been $82,000. The amount of the heathen-mission fund now in the treasury, after allowing for $1,299.95 spent during the year, was $27,729.53. The standing fund amounted to $52,907.73, having increased $3,739.88 during the year. The corresponding secretary reported that the heathen mission had been established in Japan, and the first detachment of missionaries, three in number, had been sent out. The home-missionary work exhibited an encouraging degree of prosperity. The number of missions had been increased, and all had made some progress. The work on the Pacific coast was advancing steadily. The first camp-meeting ever held on that coast had been held in Oregon during the summer, and the Pacific Conference had been organized. The work in Europe was in a flourishing condition, and the number of members in the missions there had increased. This work extended over Würtemberg, Baden, Alsace, Saxony, Switzerland, and a part of Prussia. Seven churches had been built during the year in the European district, giving an increase in valuation of church property of more than $38,000, in gold. A building-lot had been bought at Stuttgart, and help was asked in building a church there. This society was organized in 1839, and the first four regularly-appointed missionaries were sent out in that year. The first missionary was sent to Europe in 1850. Now, the society had a very large mission-work in the United States, employing more than 300 missionaries, and had in Europe one annual conference, a Sunday-school work, a branch publishing-house, and a seminary for young preachers. The increase in the European missions was 25 per cent. annually, the number of members having doubled during the last four years.

The annual meeting of the *Board of Publication* of the Evangelical Association was held at Cleveland, Ohio, October 31st. The book agent reported that the amount of cash and its equivalents in his hands on the 1st of September was $35,004.12, or $11,236.51 more than the amount on hand during the same period of the previous year. The total resources of the Board were $336,971.45, against $8,846.55 of liabilities, showing the net resources to be $328,124.90. The net gains on the business of the year had been $21,916.40. The report of the sixteen periodicals showed that they had an aggregate circulation of 183,775 copies, or 69,567 more than were circulated in the previous year.

EXHIBITION, CENTENNIAL. The International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, to which the citizens of the United States had been looking forward with eager anticipations, was opened in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on the 10th of May, 1876. In the last volume of THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA was given an account of the preparations for this, the sixth of the great World's Fairs, and the first one held in this country, which was also an anniversary exhibition of the country's progress in the hundredth year of its national existence.

The project of holding a World's Fair and Centennial National Exhibition was first publicly proposed by an association of citizens of Philadelphia in 1870. It was officially adopted by Congress in the act of March 3, 1871, creating the Centennial Commission, consisting of a delegate and alternate delegate from each of the States and Territories, intrusted with the selection of a place and making of plans and preparations for the Exhibition, and by the act of June 1, 1872, appointing the Centennial Board of Finance, empowered to raise a capital stock, which was fixed at $10,000,000, one-quarter of which was readily taken up in subscription shares of $50, mostly by the citizens

of Philadelphia. The President formally proclaimed the Exhibition on the 3d of July, 1873, and on the 5th of the same month the representatives of foreign governments were duly advertised. On June 5, 1874, an act was passed declaring that the Exhibition would be held under the auspices of the Government, and requesting the President to invite foreign governments "to be represented and take part in the International Exhibition." By a special provision permission was granted to convey articles to the exhibition-grounds without payment of import duties, to be held there in bond; duty was to be collected only on articles sold and delivered in this country, except upon articles imported for sale during the Exhibition; the other class, comprising the exhibits proper, must remain on exhibition until the day appointed for the close of the Exposition, which was the 10th of November.

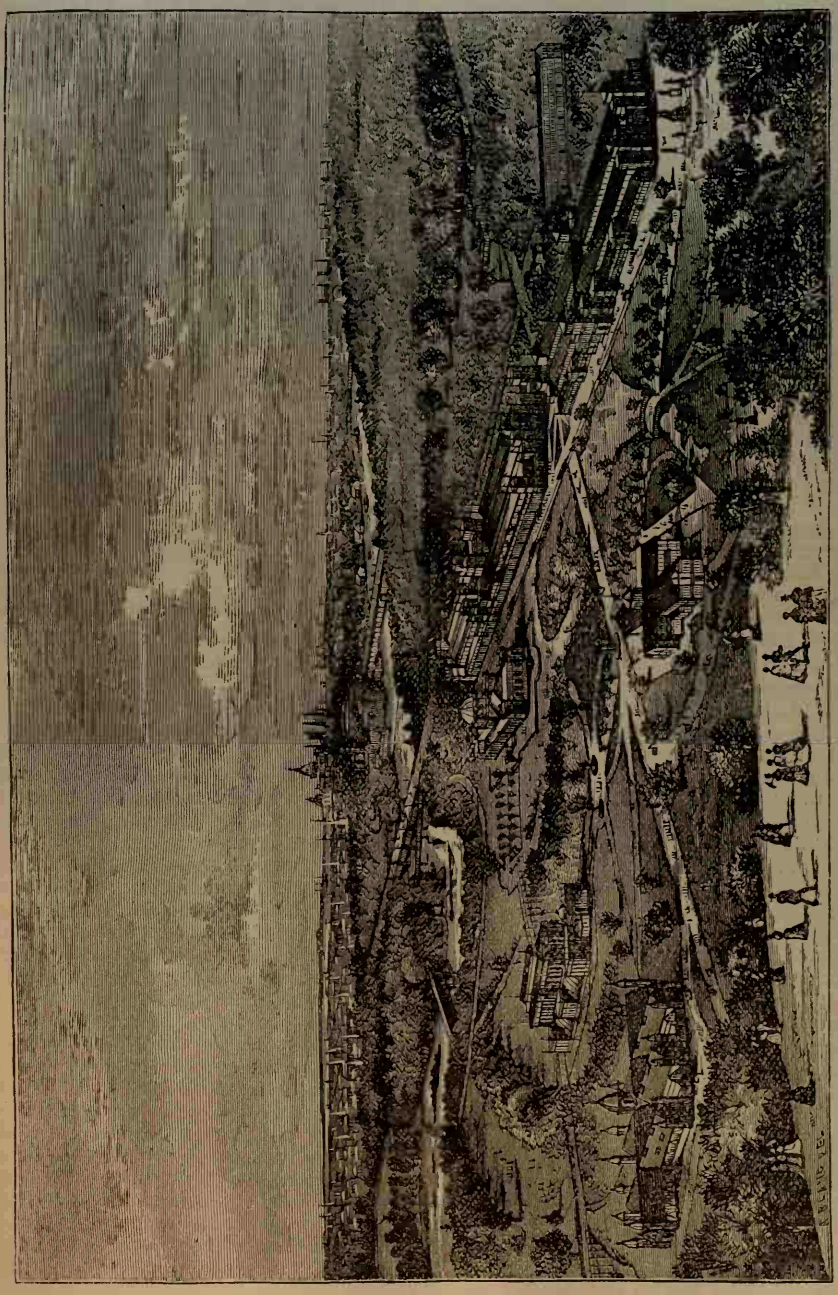
The Centennial Commission was appointed by the President from nominations made by the Governors of the several States and Territories. The officers chosen were the following gentlemen: General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, for president; Orestes Cleveland, John D. Creigh, Robert Lowry, Thomas H. Coldwell, John McNeil, and William Gurney, vice-presidents; Alfred T. Goshorn, director-general; John L. Campbell, secretary; and John L. Shoemaker, counselor and solicitor. An executive committee of thirteen was appointed, with Myer Asch as its secretary, and several bureaus of administration were constituted under the following chiefs: foreign, A. T. Goshorn, Myer Ash; installation, Henry Pettit; transportation, Dolphus Torrey; machinery, John S. Albert; agriculture, Burnet Landreth; horticulture, Charles H. Miller; fine arts, John Sartain. The corporators of the Board of Finance consisted of two from each congressional district, and four from each State and Territory at large. This body was organized with John Welsh as president; William Sellers and John S. Barbour, as vice-presidents; Frederick Fraley, secretary and treasurer; William Bigler, financial agent; Henry Pettit, Joseph M. Wilson, and H. J. Schwarzmann, engineers and architects; and a Board of Directors of twenty-two members.

The city of Philadelphia was decided upon as the place of the Exhibition, a beautiful site in the spacious Fairmount Park being selected. Besides the private subscriptions, appropriations of $500,000 in 1875 and $1,500,000 in the following session were made by Congress as an advance loan, while the city of Philadelphia appropriated $1,500,000, the State of Pennsylvania, $1,000,000, and other States and Territories various lesser amounts. The States made active preparations, appointing local managers to aid and organize the efforts of their citizens. The foreign nations also, to which the invitation had been presented, accepted it promptly in most cases, and bespoke space for their exhibits. The chief commissioners appointed by the foreign governments were the following gentlemen: Argentine Confederation, Carlos Carranza; Austria, Rudolph Isbary; Belgium, Baron Gustave de Woelmont; Brazil, the Conde d'Eu; Chili, Rafael Lorrain; China, Edward B. Drew; Denmark, Jacob Holmblad; Ecuador, Edward Shippen; Egypt, Prince Mohammed Tawfic Pasha; France, M. M. Ozenne; German Empire, Dr. Jacobi; Great Britain and colonies, the Duke of Richmond; Canada, Senator Lue Letellier de St. Just; New South Wales, Sir James Martin Knight; Victoria, Sir Edmund Barry; South Australia, A. Musgrave; Honduras, Governor Don Francisco Bardales; Italy, Baron Blanc, minister to Washington; Japanese Empire, Okubo Toshimichi; Liberia, J. S. Payne; Mexico, Romero Rubio; Netherlands, Dr. E. H. von Baumhauer; Norway, Herman Baars; Orange Free State, Charles W. Riley; Peru, J. C. Tracy; Russia, Privy-Councilor Butovsky; Sandwich Islands, S. G. Wilder; Siam, J. H. Chandler; Spain, Colonel Lopez Fabra; Sweden, P. A. Bergstrom; Switzerland, Colonel H. Rieter; Tunis, Sidi Houssein; Turkey, G. d'Aristrarchi, minister to Washington; Venezuela, Leon de la Cova.

An area of 236 acres was inclosed for exhibition purposes. By the beginning of the year 1876 the Exhibition Buildings were erected and ready for the reception of exhibits. The cost of the five main structures was about $4,500,000. At the opening of the Exposition 190 buildings had been erected within the inclosure, and before its close there were more than 200. The city of Philadelphia went to a great expense in improving the avenues leading to the grounds, and in building a handsome iron truss-bridge over the Schuylkill, costing over $1,000,000. The chief railroad-lines of the country entered into special agreements to convey visitors to the Centennial at special reduced rates of fare.

The applications for space exceeded the expectations of the commissioners. It was found necessary to erect a large annex to the Art Building, as the wall-space in Memorial Hall was found far from sufficient to accommodate the applicants. France began early to bestir herself in preparing for the Exposition. Russia was backward in responding to the invitation, questioning the official character of the Exhibition, but at a late hour decided to send a large representative display of her arts and products, selected and managed under governmental auspices, which formed when opened, somewhat more tardily than the other national exhibits, one of the most interesting sections of the fair. Spain also was dilatory in dispatching her exhibits, and also sent a fine representation of her productions, under patronage of the government. The British exhibitors seemed to comprehend best the spirit and requirements of the Exhibition, and took a pride in sending samples of the best art-work of their country, as well as of her

finest industrial products; yet her latter exhibition, owing to the questionable commercial advantage of competing with American protected manufactures, was not so large and fine as at Vienna. The German and Austrian exhibitors, and the French in their art exhibit, evidently labored under a false appreciation of the taste of the American public, which was a

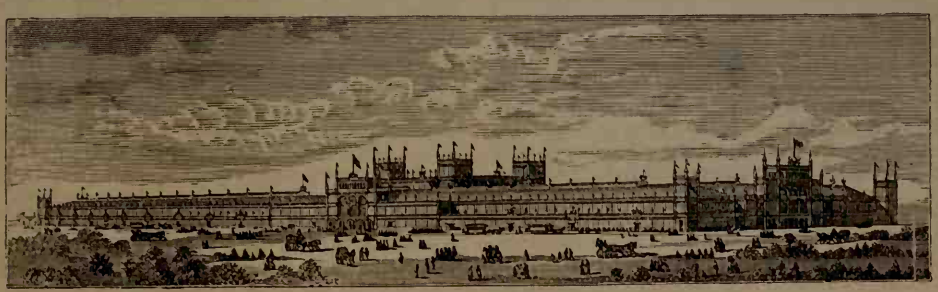


THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND BUILDING.

little indignant at being credited with so little artistic understanding as was inferred by many of the art and ornamental exhibits. Several foreign exhibitors frankly declared, after seeing the American displays, that, if they had known what they had to compete with, they

would have made a difference in the character of the articles exhibited. In the American department the exhibition was unexpectedly full and rich, although many novel manufacturing processes remained unexhibited, owing to the jealousy of the proprietors lest their methods might be copied. The European colonies and distant nations were, in the main, better represented than in any of the former expositions; and it is one of the best results of international fairs that countries far removed from the usual tracks of commerce have greeted them as a means of opening up intercourse with the commercial world. The British colonies and the South American nations, with the pardonable vanity and ambition which are common to new countries, sent most extensive and interesting collections of their products. In judging of the different displays it should be borne in mind that the exhibitors were actuated mainly by commercial motives, and that it was an American market which they sought to gain in exposing their manufactures at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Those industries in which the Americans are weakest and those which are not practised in this country would naturally be the best represented in the foreign exhibitions, while those in which American manufacturers, under the protection of import duties, have driven foreign producers out of the home market, could not be exhibited with any advantage by foreigners.

The Main Building, designed for the exhibition of the manufactured products, and products of the mines and metallurgy, as well as the condition of science and education, in all nations, covered an area of twenty acres, with a length of 1,880 feet, east and west, and a



MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

breadth of 464 feet, and having projecting wings in the centres of the sides, 416 feet in length, and in the centres of the ends, 216 feet in length. The exhibition-space was on one floor. The roof of the main part was 70 feet high. In the centre of the main portion was an elevated square, with 184 feet sides, having towers 120 feet high and 48 feet square at the corners. At the four corners of the building were towers 75 feet high; and the projecting wings, through which led the main entrances, were fronted with façades 90 feet in height. The building was constructed with wrought-iron roof-trusses supported by wrought-iron columns, 672 in number, and sided mainly with glazed sash, with a substructure of brick 7 feet high, upon a foundation of massive masonry. There was a tier of restaurants and withdrawing-rooms at the sides of the building, and above them, in an upper story, a gallery of chambers occupied by the Centennial authorities, and by the educational exhibits of several of the States. The space was apportioned for the collective displays of the different nations as follows, in square feet: Argentine Republic, 2,861; Austro-Hungary, 24,727; Belgium, 15,598; Brazil, 6,899; Canada, 24,118; Chili, 3,424; China, 6,628; Denmark, 2,562; Egypt, 5,026; France, 45,460; Germany, 29,625; Great Britain and Ireland, 54,155; India and British colonies, 24,193; Hawaiian Islands, 1,575; Italy, 8,943; Japan, 17,831; Luxemburg, 247; Mexico, 6,567; Netherlands, 15,948; Norway, 6,959; Orange Free State, 1,058; Peru, 1,462; Portugal, 5,988; Russia, 11,141; Spain and colonies, 11,253; Sweden, 17,799; Switzerland, 6,693; Tunis, 2,015; Turkey, 3,347. The space reserved for the United States' exhibits was 136,684 square feet. The total exhibition-space of the building was 363,102 square feet. The space was distributed in parallelograms between the main longitudinal aisle, 120 feet broad and 1,832 feet long, and two side-aisles 100 feet broad, and the numerous cross-aisles. Connecting the two side-entrances was a transept of the same width as the central nave.

Two remarkably large organs, one built by Roosevelt, of New York, with two other organs which were played by electric connections with the large one, and the other set up by Hook & Hastings, of Boston, occupied portions of the galleries, and were playing almost constantly. The Maine cotton-mills made a collective exhibit. Nearly all the large New England cotton and cloth factories participated in an extensive exhibit of American textiles. The collection of American carpets was very large. The new floor-cloth called linoleum was also exhibited. The cutlers and hardware manufacturers also made a fine exhibit. A new kind of veneering for interiors was sent from Boston.

The display of porcelain and pottery was extensive. The iron-masters of the country made a good representative display. The watch-companies exhibited their watches, and all the principal gun, scale, safe, scientific instrument, clock, telegraphic instrument, railroad-car, glassware, furniture, piano-forte, organ, paint, chemical, paper, book, and stationery manufacturing houses, and all the largest industrialists in every branch did credit to themselves and to their country. The gas-fixtures were specially admired; and the displays of silver-ware and jewelry and precious stones by the leading New York and Philadelphia jewelers were the largest and in some respects the finest collections of the kind in the fair.

The British exhibition was the strongest in textile fabrics, embracing a great variety of dress-goods, of woolens, the broadcloths, cheviots, kerseymeres, and all the well-known materials for men's apparel; of poplins and linens, lawns and laces, from Ireland; of curtain brocades, from Morris & Co., of London, and made-up ladies' garments from Hitchcock & Co., which were behind the French display in the same line in taste, rather than in richness of material. There was a very extensive display of Axminster carpets, imported Indian carpets, oil-cloths, etc., which contrasted favorably with the still larger but cheap and badly-designed collection of American floor-coverings. The display of chemical products represented eighty-five houses, and contained crystallized masses of caffeine, aloin, codetac sulphas, chlorate and bichromate of potassium, the essence of egg, a novelty, a new indelible ink, soda, soaps, paints, inks, etc. The metallurgists and iron and steel workers of England made a very slender exhibit of her principal industry; there were only nineteen exhibits, the chief of which were models of Dr. Siemens's regenerating furnaces for iron and glass, wire ropes, and a single exhibit of ores, pigs, rails, and steel. The gunsmiths' exhibit was fine, seventeen exhibitors taking part; and there was a good display of the only two of the Sheffield cutlers who thought it worth while to exhibit. In literary manufacture, Bradbury, Agnew & Co. had a good exhibit; Dickman & Higham showed a hexaglot Bible; and the *Illustrated London News* and *London Graphic* made showy displays, the latter paper having a pavilion hung around with the original drawings of hundreds of its best engravings, and a private office for the use of its artists and correspondents. There was a fine show of scientific and philosophical instruments by the best English makers. The first London and Liverpool watchmakers combined, to the number of fourteen, in a fine display; M. F. Dent exhibited different systems of compensating balances. Other articles exhibited were Aberdeen and Beesbrook granite, roof-tiles, Portland cement-blocks, fire-brick retorts, chalk, whiting, emery, etc. British jewelers made a very scanty show. The largest London houses were not represented. Not a single precious stone or piece of jewelry of value was sent. Artchison, of Edinburgh, made a large display of Cairngorm stones, Scotch pebbles, among them the largest one ever found, and fancy articles. A new description of cutlery, in which the silver plating is made to penetrate the substance of the steel, was exhibited, with a considerable variety of jewelry, by John Neal. The most interesting portion of the British section was the very fully represented class of artistic manufactures, pottery, furniture, and domiciliary ornamentation, illustrating the extraordinary revival of art-feeling and good taste which has been going on in England for many years. The English exhibition of ceramics, ornamental metal-work, and furniture, probably engrossed the attention of the visitors more than any other separate collections in the Exposition. Doulton, of Lambeth, sent a vast variety of his famous earthenware and terra-cotta fabrics. The Lambeth faience presented all the rich soft hues of blue, green, brown, and buff, which are peculiar to it, and all the quaint and graceful forms, and the brilliant glaze, by which it is also distinguished. Many of the objects were covered with raised and painted devices, human and animal figures, flowers, fruits, leaves, and conventional ornaments, of artistic conception, and spiritedly treated. In terra-cotta, there were a pulpit and font, mantels, etc.; of the use of encaustic tiles in fireplace decoration, there was a striking exhibit; two tiled hearths had fenders of the same material, and were covered with clocks, vases, plaques, etc., one of Doulton ware, the other of Lambeth faience. One set of chimney-tiles represented scenes from Shakespeare. A series of plaques, painted by George Tinworth, contained child-scenes of the Bible. The two Mintons and Maw & Co. had not less profuse displays of painted tiling; conspicuous among the designs, which often covered a number of blocks combined, were a water-view with cranes and lily-buds, a large domestic scene, allegorical and grotesque figures, falcons, and a series of genuine canine portraits. Many of the figures were colored, some in outline, on grounds of all colors, but oftenest white, drab, or buff; there were hand-painted, printed, enameled, and majolica, glazed and unglazed tiles, and ceramic tesseræ for coarse mosaic, in which work there was a copy of an ancient fresco, and other examples. Daniel & Son exhibited a good collection of finer porcelain, including a splendid Prometheus vase, and imitations of antique vases decorated in *pâte sur pâte*, by L. Solon; also copies of Henry II. ware, and of Limoges enamel, panels representing Shakespeare's seven ages, by H. S. Marks, and a gorgeous display of table-ware richly decorated with Oriental and floral patterns, etc. The exhibition of the cabinet-makers was varied and fine; specimens of fully-furnished apartments were shown in many exhibits; the Eastlake style was prominent. Other styles ex-

hibited were the Queen Anne, Jacobean, and Anglo-Indian. The materials were mahogany, oak, satin-wood, ebonized wood, etc., heavily carved, or lightly constructed, of uniform or combined woods, inlaid or trimmed with wood, porcelain, or metal. It was the most solid and tasteful exhibition of furniture in the Fair. A great centre of attraction in the British section was the regal display of silversmith's work, and electroplating, made by the famous house of the Elkingtons. The Milton shield and magnificent vase exhibited at Vienna, a row of elaborate dessert-sets, and a hundred other pieces, showed what wonderful work they can turn out in *repoussé*, metallic inlaying, and enamel, and exhibited an immense wealth of artistic ideas.

The Australian colonies made a large and ambitious display, revealing a vigorous and solid development, fine public buildings, and great works of engineering, a fine system of education, and the establishment of all the chief manufacturing industries on a firm basis. The immense production of the precious metals was exhibited, and the excellent grain and fine wool produced in most of the colonies. The industrial exhibit showed that the colonists can supply themselves with nearly all the comforts of English life. The woolens exhibited were of admirable material and texture. Cocoons and skein-silk showed that the silk-worm has been naturalized here. Excellent manufactures of leather were exhibited. Wine exhibits of over a hundred kinds showed that all the best varieties of the European grape will grow in that friendly climate. Of interest were the collections of stuffed birds, minerals, ornaments made from the great eggs of the emu, weapons and tools of the natives, and the photographs of towns and scenery.

The Indian exhibit included the grains, cotton, and natural productions of the great British dependency; its dyes, and silk, in the cocoon, threads, and in the finished textures, some of which were of rich patterns, and some splendidly embroidered; also, a few fine Indian carpets, a curious collection of jewelry from Bombay, some furniture elaborately carved, elegant fans inlaid with jewels and ivory, gold and silver cloth, native pottery and metal-work, and a collection of antiquities.

Canada made a very large and comprehensive exhibit. Among the prominent classes of products shown were cotton and woolen cloths, hosiery, leather goods, chemicals, sewing-machines, hardware, earthenware, marbles, and made-up garments. The models of ships, and specimens of ores, petroleum, plumbago, and building-stones, were also exhibited. The display of furs was prominent and fine.

Each of the other colonies of the British Empire sent a contribution of its products and peculiar native industries, all of them curious, attractive groups of good industrial promise.

The prominent feature of the French exhibition was the very extensive display of textile materials for ladies' wear, and of dress-ornaments and finished garments. The richest point-lace shawls and trimmings, beautiful embroideries, satin dresses richly trimmed, dresses with Oriental patterns combined in beautiful color-effects, daintily-embroidered satin shoes, fans, ribbons, artificial flowers, silk stockings with lace insertions, rich brocades and heavy velvets, and all the sumptuous products of the Lyonnaise silk-industry, were grouped and combined, with such a masterly understanding of effects of color and symmetry, that their beauties were enhanced by the arrangement. Forty Lyons silk-manufacturers made a joint display, filling a large court with their exhibits. One house exhibited fifty varieties of silk-cocoons. The French bronze-founders made the finest show of bronzes in the Exhibition, though few new works were shown in the Main Hall, and several of the most celebrated dealers were not represented. Among the finest pieces were Grégoire's "Rape of Hersilia," exhibited by Susse, and Pradier's "Atalanta" and "Sappho," Jules Moignier's "Pointer and Pheasant" and the Comte de Nieuwekerke's "Duke of Clarence in Combat with a French Knight" in brass and nickel, exhibited by the same house, which also had fine salvers and clock-cases of beaten brass, and handsome objects ornamented with Mexican onyx. Still finer was the Marchand exhibit, embracing Bourgeoise's "Snake-Charmer," and his "Kabyleen Washerwoman," Schönewerk's "Boy and Tortoise," and two figures of Egyptian dancers, besides a large mantel of black marble, elaborately ornamented with verd-antique and figures in gilt bronze, and a circular settee, with a bronze candelabrum in the centre, surmounting a fountain in red antique marble, and having a silver-gilt frame and green satin upholstery. Kaffel, of Paris, had a large variety of fancy bronzes. A great variety of fancy articles of all kinds, materials, and uses, came from France. The largest Paris jewelers contributed no more than the great jewelers of Regent Street; yet there were exquisite specimens of enamel and other curious ornamental work sent by makers who are alone in their specialties. Of French furniture there was a slender collection, though three or four gorgeous articles were sent. Of porcelain there was a much weaker exhibit than in the English and German sections. The Sèvres factory was not represented, except by a couple of splendid vases and one or two other articles in the Art Hall, and a few plaques in the collection of the *bronzeur* Kaffel. A large variety of Palissy ware was brought by Barbizet, the grandson of the Barbizet who rediscovered the process of Palissy about fifty years ago. Montagnon, of Nevers, exhibited fine copies of the Nevers faience of the seventeenth century. Faience de Gien, table-sets, etc., consisted of imitations of ancient French and majolica faience. The Limoges makers exhibited porcelain, decorated

with Oriental designs, and other fine specimens.

The Netherlands exhibition was well selected and representative, having been organized by the Government. The educational, agricultural, and industrial methods of the kingdom were well illustrated. There were a great number of charts and drawings, illustrating the system of public works in Holland, and the plans for draining the Zuyder Zee. There were plans also of Dutch dwellings and public buildings, model working-men's homes, schoolhouses, etc. The book and music publishers made a good exhibit. In the small exhibition of manufactures, woolens for male ware, fine blankets, excellent imitations of Turkish carpets, handsome oil-cloths, clay-pipes, belting, and handsome tiles, after the old Delft manner, were noticeable; and also some fine lacquered work, particularly a screen, with illustrations from Goethe and Schiller. The colonial display was fine, including the cereals, spices, and woods of the Dutch East Indies, and the weapons, embroideries, filigree, and rich webs made by the natives.

The Belgians made a good exhibition of their excellent manufactures. Of special note were the laces of Mechlin and Brussels, the cloths of Verviers, the tapestries of Malines, the linens, paper materials, fine glass, and wood-carvings, notably an elaborate wooden pulpit, various fancy articles, and a large display of fire-arms.

The German exhibition was strong in cheap and substantial textiles and articles of general utility, besides containing the best book exhibit and the best display of fine porcelain in the Fair. The Saxon and other cloth-makers filled large booths with their cloths for male wear, more durable than fine, their calicoes and mixed goods, velveteens; and scattered among these were some rich velvets and beautifully-figured textures. Several piano-makers exhibited excellent instruments. The peasant clock-makers of the Black Forest, and their rivals in Freiburg, the toy-makers of Nuremberg and Magdeburg, the looking-glass manufacturers, the pencil-makers (Faber and his principal competitor), the manufacturers of cheap jewelry, the cutlers, and the dealers in common bronzes, all set up displays more or less extensive. Of the fine bronzes of Berlin none were sent. Of chemical products there was a considerable variety, including dyes, gelatine, medicinal barks, essential oils, bronze powders, soap, cologne-water, etc. One case contained all the varieties of amber found in the Baltic. A collection of surgical instruments and appliances included models of hospital wards and a hospital train, and photographic illustrations of operations, and all kinds of instruments. The cheap gold and the imitation jewelry were very fine of their kind, and for the most part tastefully designed. Conspicuous in the magnificent display of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory of Berlin were the Borussia vase, a vase containing a copy of Guido's Aurora, one representing Otho in the tomb of Charlemagne, after Kaulbach, a table-top, with a copy of Raphael's Poetry, and a vase with a finely-rendered design of Klöber's, among a great number of other finely-painted and richly-decorated pieces, in which the grounds and flat colors were wonderfully even and brilliant. A collection of gray and blue stone-ware wine-jugs and beer-mugs in the old German style was interesting.

In the Austro-Hungarian exhibition the most noticeable group was the brilliant collection of Bohemian glass. The finest specimens were in pure white glass, with flowers, leaves, arabesques, etc., ground into their surface with the emery-wheel. There were also fine examples of ruby and emerald ware, with gilded ornaments, and cheaper samples of dark-green glass in the ancient Vienna style. The Bohemian porcelain also is of very fine texture, and the exhibited samples were tastefully decorated; and in the Hungarian exhibit of china-ware there were some fine imitations of Chinese and early European styles from the town of Herend. From Innspruck were sent some fine stained-glass windows. The display of meerschaum carving from Vienna was very large and fine. Other exhibits were Russia leather from Vienna, the garnet jewelry of Prague, Hungarian fire-opals, Viennese silks and shawls, delicate laces from the Erzgebirge, bent-wood and hollow-iron furniture from Vienna, woolens and cottons, ready-made clothing, buttons, chemicals, perfumes, musical instruments, mirrors, with paintings on their faces, and a fine collection of photographs.

In the Swiss section all the principal exports of the republic were shown. Forty-five watch-makers exhibited every imaginable variety of watches and chronometers, some of them so minute as to be inserted in a finger-ring or the top of a pencil-holder. There were good exhibits of scientific instruments, electrical clocks, and music-boxes. Prominent exhibits also were the handsome laces and embroideries of Appenzell and St. Gallen, the carved-wood trinkets from the Bernese Oberland, and the public exhibits of education and engineering, including some masterpieces of chartography. Other Swiss specialties were the silk bolting-cloths, braids for ladies' hats, red-cotton cloth for the Eastern trade, condensed milk, chocolate, dyes, and liquors.

The Swedish exhibition was one of the largest in the Fair, and was to most people an unexpected revelation of the state of arts and manufactures in that country. The iron exhibit, embracing samples of pig-metal, rails, railroad axles, nails, spikes, bars, and pipes, and ingots of iron and steel, and maps of the mining-regions, and drawings of furnaces and machinery, was the largest one in the Fair. The exhibit of furs was fine. There was also a very attractive display of porcelain, showing rare and beautiful colors and rich ornamentation: the Parian ware, with delicately-moulded

vines and flowers, table-sets with black ground and vines and arabesques in white, large vases with paintings of flowers, a pair of vases with a ground of red and a dull metallic color, and pictures from an ancient Saga, some reproductions of Palissy ware, and a massive stove, and a pair of candelabra, with a beautiful blue ground of delicate shade, richly ornamented with white, gold, and dark blue, were prominent in this rare and fine collection. The exhibit of common industrial products, woolen cloths of the very finest, plain silks and cotton goods, cutlery, kitchen-utensils of polished brass, hardware, and carpentry, all showed an advanced stage of industrial art, and solid, conscientious workmanship. The peasant-figures modeled by Prof. Lödermann, and costumed in the genuine dress of the people, grouped to represent familiar scenes of popular life, illustrated vividly the intimate habits of the Swedish folk. The military exhibit was large, and showed an advanced condition of the military art.

In the Norwegian court the most attractive exhibit was the beautiful silver filigree-work from Christiania. Other interesting groups were the textiles, metals, and various special manufactures. There was a series of costumed figures of the inhabitants, and a collection of Gothic antiquities, arms, and utensils, of great interest.

The Danes exhibited the furs, skins, woolen-manufactures, etc., of their country, some Esquimaux curiosities, and two exceedingly attractive groups, terra-cottas, in Etruscan style, and artistic silver-work from Copenhagen, including a silver vase, which was one of the gems of the Exposition.

The Russian section was organized and supported by the Government, and, as a national display, was the most striking one in the whole Exhibition. The fruits of the new national school of arts, which cultivates the early Muscovite styles, were the most prominent feature of this exhibition. The Strozonoff School of Technical Design in Moscow exhibited an interesting collection of casts and drawings which are given its scholars to study. Two Moscow silversmiths exhibited some of the finest specimens of *repoussé* work and enamel, both ancient Russian arts, in the whole Fair. Their display embraced silver beakers, with historical and national designs, artistic bronze casts of Russian peasants and soldiers, a silver plaque, with a copy of the Last Supper of Leonardo, and several pieces of table-furniture of gilded silver, with the Russian napkin in white silver draped over them with wonderfully deceptive effect. There was a large exhibit of malachite, jasper, lapis-lazuli, rhodonite, nephrite, etc., from the Ural Mountains, made, combined with metals, into ornamental pieces of furniture, and also worked up into smaller ornaments. A unique style of jewelry was in the form of flowers, with petals of gold of different shades, colored by different degrees of heat. There were some samples of gold and silver cloth, mixed with silks, or richly embroidered in colors, of dazzling splendor. A collection of garments and table-coverings from Circassia, embroidered in silk, silver, and gold, was curious and pleasing. The Russian display of furs, cured skins, and made-up garments, was the finest of the Exhibition. The exhibit of gutta-percha goods revealed a flourishing condition of that new industry. The collection of minerals and fossils sent by the Pedagogic Museum of St. Petersburg was highly interesting. The exhibits of pianos, scientific apparatus, amber, velvet cloaks, with linings of the white fur of the Thibet goat, or trimmings of sable-fur, chemicals, fans, umbrellas, and various other articles, spoke well for the industrial condition of Russia.

The Italian section, though not very large, contained a tolerably good representation of the ornamental industries and manners of art treatment for which she is distinguished. The ancient Italian art of wood-carving was represented by a great number of elaborate specimens from half a dozen different cities, in which the ornaments ranged from bold realistic figures to delicate floral designs in low-relief and conventional Renaissance patterns. Articles exhibited were immense mantels and bedsteads, and tables, cabinets, and chests of all sizes. Inlaying with wood, the art for which Siena is distinguished, in floral and arabesque patterns, was exhibited; and also wood inlaid with malachite, lapis-lazuli, onyx, etc. The display of Venetian glass was not brilliant, nor was that of miniature mosaic, called Roman mosaic; of Florentine mosaic there was a fair exhibit in jewelry and table-tops, and some fine pieces were placed in the art exhibition. There were some admirable reproductions of majolica pottery, and numerous copies of antique bronzes, armor, hammered metal-work, etc. Of Genoese filigree there was a fair representation. There was a good exhibit of the coral ornaments of Naples. The jewelers of Turin and Rome made a brilliant display of gold and precious stones, one of the richest and most artistic in the whole Exhibition. The finest part of this exhibit was the show of tiaras and necklaces of Signor Castellani, of Rome, brother of the archæologist whose splendid collection of antiques was exhibited in the Art Building; the manner of the Etruscan jewelry was admirably reproduced, and even improved. Of the silks of Turin and the velvets of Genoa the display was almost nothing. In the more utilitarian industries Italy made a very small, but in some branches not discreditable, exhibition.

The Portuguese exhibition was a full one, and of considerable interest. There were some beautiful filigree-work, and examples of most delicate wood-carving; also specimens of fine silver-work, and tasteful porcelain. And in the whole range of useful manufactures there was a creditable display. A kind of coarse

pottery of strange forms and ornaments, and some little terra-cotta figures of country-folk, were curious features. There was a good exhibit of printing materials from the Royal Typographic Establishment, and a large collection of minerals.

The Spanish exhibition was one of engrossing interest, as revealing styles of ornamentation and workmanship strikingly different from those of the countries whose work is better known to us. The tapestries, brocades, laces, velvets, shawls, scarfs, cotton and woolen dress-goods, the glassware, pottery, and porcelain tiles, all showed forms, colors, and devices, in a fine but unfamiliar taste. The metal-work, silver and gold and iron inlaid with gold, the copies of ancient armor and utensils, ornamented in the Moorish manner, were beautiful beyond compare. The exhibit represented all the industrial activity and productivity of the country.

The Turkish exhibition was varied and fine, including, notably, gorgeous embroidery, fine linen and woolen fabrics, curious pottery and pipes, attar of roses, Oriental floor-cloths, and interesting ancient armor.

In the Egyptian court the chief groups were the magnificent embroideries, the goldsmiths' work and brazen salvers, engraved with beautiful arabesques, fine inlaid cabinet-work, and the displays of silk and cotton, and some fine examples of ancient Saracenic art. There were magnificent caparisons, with velvet hangings, embroidered with gold-thread and mounted with gold. The furniture was, much of it, of ebony, inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl. Many articles of daily use were ornamented with precious stones and metals. The silken and embroidered stuffs were gorgeous beyond description. Table-ware of solid gold, with beautiful engraved or open-work arabesques, and a good display of porcelain, were also noticeable. The rugs and carpets were also fine. The varieties of silk-cocoons and of cottons were prominent exhibits, and the other products of the soil were well represented.

The Bey of Tunis displayed a collection of arms, beautifully engraved, inlaid, and jeweled, jewelry and silversmiths' work, and rich gold-thread embroideries, and decorated trappings.

The Orange Free State in South Africa, with enterprising spirit, sent a selection of its products, comprising wool, fine wheat and corn, the singular grain called Kaffre corn, coal, dried fruit, hides of the springbok and jackal-skins, whips of rhinoceros-hide, the curious cream-of-tartar plant, ivory, diamonds, and stuffed birds.

The Hawaiian kingdom was represented by sugar, coffee, corals, and shells, handsomely marked woods, strange textile fibres, stuffed birds, and the contribution of the Queen, fans, feather-work, and curious articles of native use.

Probably no national exhibit was so much visited and wondered at as the Japanese; certainly none represented more manual labor and skill and artistic invention. The prominent specialties in this exhibition were the bronzes, the porcelain, the lacquered-ware, and the pictorial screens; yet every other industry exhibited is peculiarly Japanese, either in its mechanical method or in the artistic treatment which this æsthetic people bestow upon every product of their skill. The rare and costly ancient bronzes and porcelain vases were fewer than at the Vienna Exposition; yet the collection of vases was a large one of entrancing richness and variety, and the infinity of decorative devices would furnish study for a longer time than the whole period of the Exhibition. Some of the Japanese bronzes are cast entire in the moulds; and in others the ornaments are worked out with chisels and polishing-instruments. A large number of them were inlaid with metals, which is done in two manners: by incising the design and filling up the hollow with the metallic inlay, or by filing, and then beating the gold or silver into the roughened surface. A peculiar style of work called *mokn-me* is produced by soldering plates of several different metals together, chiefly gold, silver, copper, and a dark-blue amalgam, and then hammering, rolling, and working over the mass, and finally beating it out into a sheet, thus producing a beautiful variegated surface of damascened appearance. The grotesque plays the chief part in Japanese decoration. On a great number of the vases was seen the Japanese dragon, and among the ornaments were grotesque figures of birds, beasts, and human beings, and also many wondrously naturalistic representations of animal life. Some of the artists reveled in ludicrous caricatures of popular and official manners. On many of them gold or silver bronze was combined, sometimes in raised figures worked out in high-relief, and sometimes inlaid in delicate traceries, with the darker metal, which in the finest examples was of a deep steel color. On the Japanese porcelain was lavished a wealth of ornamentation not less prodigal. Noteworthy were the examples of Kaga ware, with scarlet or green ground and gold ornamentation of exceeding brilliancy; the white Yokohama ware, delicately ornamented in gold and colors; the Banko ware, with colors running through the material; the large pair of vases with raised dragons in gold and finely-painted landscapes on a blue-and-white ground, and a collection of grotesque figures satirizing Japanese manners sent from Tokio. In lacquer-work a wide range of articles was exhibited. The ancient pieces are the best in color and workmanship, of which class a wonderful cabinet, three hundred and fifty years old, was the finest specimen. The art of lacquering is generally practised throughout the empire, but in the greatest perfection in Tokio and Kiyoto. The slightly-raised figures in lacquer-ware are either carved in the founda-

tion, or are built up by the application of successive layers of the varnish, which is the viscid sap of the tree *Rhus vernicifera*. The collection of screens was large and highly interesting, containing paintings on silk, sometimes combined with embroidery, in the best style of Japanese art, affording an opportunity of studying their peculiar manner of art-treatment, and, in the subjects, giving glimpses of the inner social life of that remarkable people. The display of carved wood, inlaid, and upholstered furniture was remarkable, embracing some articles in the European style, which, for taste and fine workmanship, were not surpassed. Of the special products of Japanese industry the ivory carvings, the buckskins printed with colored patterns, the stamped bronzed leather, the peculiar sorts of paper, and the elegant silk patterns, were worthy of attention. There was also a fine government exhibit of ores, minerals, grains, medicinal plants, stuffed animals, etc.; and a group of plaster images showing the costumes worn by the different classes.

The Chinese exhibition was handsomely incased in a showy structure carpentered by their own workmen. Though not so large as the Japanese exhibit, it was well selected, and more representative, including the more ordinary products and manufactures of the Celestials. The porcelain was worthy of their high reputation in the art. In lacquer-work they must yield the palm to the Japanese. The silks and embroideries were beautiful in colors and design. Handsomely-embroidered screens were framed with wood elaborately carved. The ivory carvings were wonderfully delicate and finished. The carved and inlaid furniture, particularly the former, was marvelous in its elaborateness and detail of ornament. Among the fine collection of bronzes were some of great age and rarity. The model of a joss-house was a conspicuous object. Among the products exhibited were cotton and hempen fabrics, calico prints, shoes, hats, and clothing, fancy-leather articles, paper, musical instruments, woods, wine, grain, wax, cotton, wool, and hair. To judge from their different displays one would say that, although the Chinese may be behind the Japanese somewhat in artistic invention and the appreciation of form, they are fully their equals in the understanding of colors and in technical skill.

The Brazilian people and their Emperor took great pains to set off the products and resources of that vast tropical empire to the best advantage, and the presence of the latter at the Exhibition gave additional *éclat* to the display. The most noticeable of the contents of their showy Moresque colonnade, besides the educational exhibit and the large collections of minerals, entomology, and natural products, were the Paraguayan tea or *maté*, an herb which yields a decoction similar to tea, but less injurious, which was described in a special pamphlet; the artificial flowers made from bright-colored plumage, the jewelry set with green and blue beetles, the excellent work in leather, including some saddles of embossed leather, the light furniture from native woods, an ingenious combination bed, table, washstand, and chairs, for travelers' use, and the crockery-ware.

From the Argentine Republic was sent a mineral collection of great variety. The textile fabrics embraced cotton, woolen, silk, and some unusual materials. There was a fine display of skins and manufactured leather. The weapons and clothing of the natives were an attractive feature.

Chili also sent silks, leather, etc., with stuffed animals and specimens of antiquities and native handiwork.

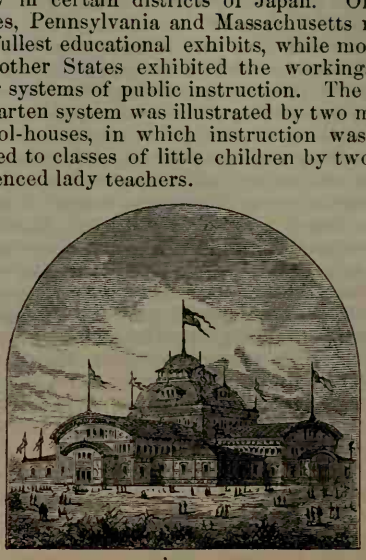
Antiquities and the weapons and dress of the natives formed part of the Peruvian exhibit also, which included manufactures of leather, soap, and sugar, valuable metals and minerals, and a considerable range of tropical products.

The Mexican Republic made a large exhibit of minerals and native woods, besides some creditable manufactures—leather, silks, clothing, etc.—a collection of medicinal plants and of textile fibres, some richly-embroidered deer-skin garments, and a considerable collection of Aztec antiquities. The Mexican exhibit, though interesting, was not nearly so full as was expected.

In the carriage annex were exhibited a large variety of carriages, parts of carriages, children's carriages, etc., and a Pullman-car in the American department; a luxurious railway-coach from Brazil; drags, coupés, barouches, broughams, etc., from England, of substantial make and elegant finish; and some handsome sleighs from Canada. The French exhibit of carriages in the Machinery Building was also fine.

The educational exhibits of several different countries were very complete and instructive, and illustrated fairly the present stage of education, particularly of primary education, in those lands where the most attention is paid to it, and also gave a comparative view of different systems. The American system of popular education was adequately exhibited by several of the States. The Belgian schools have been a bone of contention between the liberal and clerical parties in that country, and this rivalry has given an impetus to education. The model of a juvenile school-house exhibited was exceedingly complete and commodious in its appointments, containing a lavatory, gymnasium, and a school-room with graduated desks and seats, well lighted, and warmed by the fresh-air system, by which the air is entirely renewed every half-hour: the desks when opened in one way present a writing-table; another turn discloses a slate affixed to the stand; and when turned another way a lace cushion is exposed; when opened wide they form a lunch-table. The teachers pro-

vide a luncheon for the poorer children. The educational apparatus comprises the abacus, the higher apparatus of the Froebel system, and pictures and specimens of every description which can convey instruction through the sight, stuffed animals, mechanical models, specimens of raw materials and manufactured products, exhibiting the methods of the silk, cotton, woolen, metal industries, etc. Holland exhibited the work of the scholars of her technical and industrial schools. The Swedish model school-house was exhibited with much pride, and was a pattern public school. All their school-houses are constructed and furnished after the same model. It was of pine-wood, solidly made and finely finished; the seats have comfortable backs; the lighting and ventilation are excellent. In the upper story is the lodging of the teacher. The school-room contains maps and pictures, representing the national industries and productions, globes, books of reference, zoölogical specimens, herbaria, and a musical instrument. In Sweden education is obligatory. In the afternoon the scholars are taught some trade or domestic occupation. Every parish contains its regular school, except the less populous parishes, which are supplied with circuit teachers. The books and implements of study are provided by the Government at a minimum price. When a scholar shows a special fitness for any particular occupation, he is enabled to pursue his further studies at the expense of the state. The Swiss with their genius for juvenile instruction have devised a vast variety of appliances and processes of teaching, which were amply exhibited at the Exposition. Norway, Jamaica, and Cape Colony, exhibited their systems of primary instruction. The colony of Ontario presented its compulsory system, in which the Catholic and Protestant schools are both sustained at public expense, and answerable to the Bureau of Education. The Hawaiian schools, the Art-School of Cairo, and technical and primary schools in other parts of the world, sent specimens of their pupils' work. The Japanese Commission exhibited with great complacency the status and method of education introduced into Japan of late years after European models. They have universities, intermediate and common schools; in Tokio is a special advanced school for women, and also schools for the exclusive teaching of foreign languages, in one of which French, English, German, Russian, and Chinese, are taught, and in another the English language alone. In their exhibited model school were a gymnasium, a school library, the apparatus of Froebel adapted to their special requisitions, maps, anatomical, zoölogical, and botanical specimens, etc. Their text-books are copied after those of the best European schools; they follow English methods in science and German methods in languages. They learn to use the abacus universally in calculations, and acquire great skill in its employ. Education is obligatory in certain districts of Japan. Of the States, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts made the fullest educational exhibits, while most of the other States exhibited the workings of their systems of public instruction. The Kindergarten system was illustrated by two model school-houses, in which instruction was imparted to classes of little children by two experienced lady teachers.

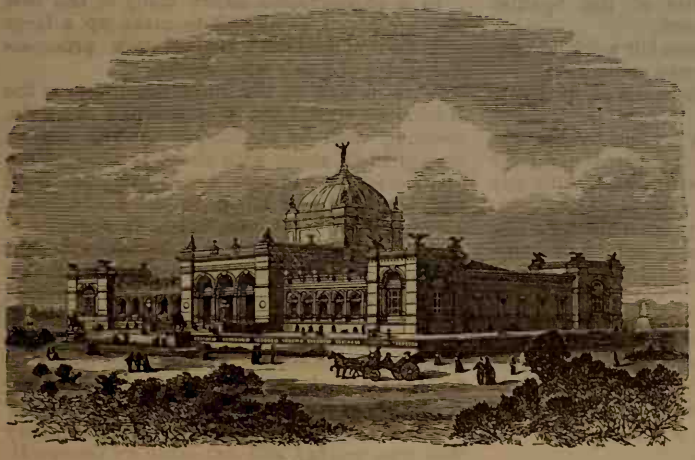


WOMEN'S PAVILION.

The Women's Pavilion, 208 feet square, covering about an acre of ground, was designed to receive the products of female industry and ingenuity of every class. The American exhibitors occupied three-fourths of the floor-space. The other nations represented were Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, and the colonies, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Germany, Spain and her colonies, Brazil, Mexico, Tunis, Japan, and Egypt. This was the first collective display of women's work ever attempted, and much of its incompleteness was due to its novelty: nor was it a complete collection of all feminine products exhibited, as many of the best productions of female art and invention were included in the other collections. In the centre of the building, grouped about a flower-bordered fountain, was an abundant display of ornamental needle-work. The Royal School of Needle-work, patronized by the Queen of England, set up here, as well as in the Main Hall, a representation of their skill, which contrasted strongly in the mediæval manner of the designs with the productions of American ladies in the same field. Two embroidered flags worked by the ladies of New York hung down from the rafters. Designs for woven fabrics, made by ladies trained in the Massachusetts School of Technology, showed study and invention. Wood-work carved or inlaid by ladies in the West bore graceful but simple patterns. The Women's Medical College of Philadelphia presented a materia medica, very complete and accurate. A combination desk, invented by Mrs. Stiles, has found great favor, and is a very ingenious and practical contrivance for the economy of room, presenting, when closed, the appearance of a cabinet, 6

feet wide and 18 inches deep, and, when opened, taking up an horizontal space, 6 by 7 feet, and affording accommodations for half a dozen persons. Mrs. Mountain's life preserving mattress has been adopted for general use as a supplementary life-saving appliance by the United States Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats. Mrs. Coston's telegraphic night-signals, an invention which originated with that lady's husband, but which was practically perfected by her after the death of Mr. Coston, have been introduced into the United States Navy, and have found great popular approval. The Women's Pavilion was enlivened by the spectacle of ladies engaged in weaving, candy-making, and other manufacturing processes. The power was supplied by an engine managed by a lady engineer, Miss Allison.

The Art Building, which was called Memorial Hall, was intended as a permanent monument and gallery of art. It occupies a commanding



MEMORIAL HALL.

site on the Lansdowne Plateau, 116 feet above the river. It was built after a noble design in the modern Renaissance style, with a central tower rising 150 feet above the ground, surmounted by a great bell, on which stands a colossal statue of America, and at the four corners of whose base are four colossal figures of smaller proportions representing the four quarters of the globe. The building is 365 feet in length by 210 in width, and 59 in height. Its floor is 12 feet above the ground, with broad stone stairways leading to it. The material is granite, with glass and iron. Connected with the central portion by arcades at each end are two pavilions parallel with it, with abutting, tower-like extremities.

The art exhibition consisted for the greater part of works of inferior merit. This was notably the case with the French, German, and Belgian exhibits. The English section, on the contrary, was a carefully-selected and excellent representation of modern English art. The American exhibition bore an equally historical character, containing good examples of all of our early painters.

There were in the American section portraits and historical paintings by Gilbert Stuart, Copley, Washington Allston, Rembrandt Peale, Waldo, Thomas Hicks, Wilson Peale the elder, Colonel John Trumbull, Prof. Morse, Smibert, and Stewart Newton; and, in the modern portion, paintings by Boughton, Colman, Gray, Suydam, Irving, Hubbard, Wood, Loop, La Farge, Hamilton, Edward and Thomas Moran, Eastman Johnson, De Haas, Cropsey, Whittredge, Gifford, Kensett, Charles N. Miller, Healey, Huntington, Rosenthal, Thomas Hill, Prof. Weir, Smilie, Bierstadt, Sonntag, Bridgeman, Charles Elliot, Harry Fenn, Winslow Homer, Inman, Kendrick, Page, T. B. Thorpe, Tiffany, Jerome Thompson, and others of the best-known artists. A large and striking painting by Rothermel was only introduced after some opposition, on account of the subject, which was the battle of Gettysburg. Among the American statuary were pieces by Story, Margaret Foley, P. F. Connelly, Preston Powers, Palmer, Rogers, and Haseltine.

In the English collections the most noteworthy works were Gainsborough's portrait of the Duchess of Richmond, a small scene of country-life by Constable, Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait by himself, two Wilkies, examples of Turner, Calderon, Maclise, C. R. Leslie, Mulready, Stanfield, Calcott, Creswick, Benjamin West, a painting by Fuseli, Sir James Barry's "Temptation in Paradise," portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence and Opie, five small Landseers, and Frith's two most famous productions; and among the more recent artists were represented Leighton, Alma Tadema, Millais, Prinsep, Faed, Orchardson, George Leslie, Holman Hunt, Saut, Fildes, Cope, John Gilbert, Louis Haghe, Knowles, Armitage, Croft, Northcote, and Arthur Hughes. The only statues of note in the English department were Gibson's "Venus" and Chantrey's portrait of Benjamin West.

The French department contained hardly a single painting of value, and not a name of the first eminence. "Rizpah protecting her Sons from the Vultures," by George Becker, was the most striking picture; other paintings which showed some imagination and technical handling were Prion's "School for

Young Satyrs," a figure-piece by Sain, Clement's "Death of Cæsar," and several paintings from the nude. Some fine Gobelin tapestry and Sèvres porcelain were exhibited here.

The German exhibit was still more barren and insignificant than the French. The best pictures were an historical piece by Schrader and one by Folingsby of Munich, portraits by Richter and Begas, a sea-piece by Achenbach, *genre* paintings by Boser and Meyer von Bremen, and a landscape by Wilberg.

Austria, however, sent specimens of her best art-productions, including one of the masterpieces of Makart, her most famous painter, "Catarina Cornaro receiving the Homage of Venice," a work of surpassing power and beauty; some good landscapes by Russ, Thoren, Lichtenfels, and Schaeffer; a piece of flesh-painting by Felix, and other paintings strong in color and conscientiously executed.

Spain sent one or two old masters and a good number of fairly-done modern paintings, showing the characteristics of the Spanish school in color and treatment.

Sweden also exhibited some fair work, strongly tinctured with the German manner.

Norway sent some coast-scenes of moderate merit.

The Netherlands made a considerable display of paintings, many of them carefully executed, but none of them marked with any decided qualities.

Belgium, besides a very unsatisfactory display of mediocre paintings, exhibited some good art-work on brass and faience, and some fine statuary.

Italy exhibited a number of insignificant paintings, and a large collection of marbles by her best artists, mostly *genre* subjects, handled with spirit and great technical knowledge in many cases, and in a manner unfamiliar in this country, which is more accustomed to the earlier classical school.

The Italian section contained also the noteworthy collection of antiquities made by Alessandro Castellani, of Rome. This important collection consists of marble statuary of Greek and Roman workmanship, artistic bronze utensils of Etruscan production, a large collection of ancient jewelry, many wonderfully fine engraved gems, a collection of rings dating from the earliest Tuscan period to the end of the sixteenth century, and one of the finest collections of early majolica ever got together. The statues were seventeen portraits and busts from the imperial epoch, a colossal Dionysius or Indian Bacchus, being a repetition of the piece in the Vatican called the "Sardanapalus," a comic mask of Hercules, a mask of Bacchus, and an exceedingly realistic treatment of the subject of the boy with a thorn, the position being the same as that of the Spinario in Florence. The collection of bronzes included twelve of the caskets found in the ruins of Prænestè, one of them containing all its fittings of mirrors and mirror-cases, oil-flasks and ointment-boxes, combs, scrapers, etc., all elaborately ornamented, like the caskets. The Etruscan jewelry included ornaments in cupulated and uncupulated gold, bronze, silver, amber, glass, and precious stones. Some of them belong to the earliest and rudest period of Tyrrhenian art, while many of them are incomparably fine in their artistic taste and delicacy of finish. The engraved gems comprised 270 specimens illustrating the entire history of ancient glyptic art, and including some of the most famous examples extant. The rings numbered 350 articles, many of them of rare types, while the collection in its completeness possesses great historical worth.

The art-collection embraced interesting products of the engraver's art, decorative work in all kinds of material, good collections of water-colors, particularly in the English and American departments, architects' designs, and ornamental devices for all purposes, and every variety of art-workmanship.

In a photographic annex many of the best photographers combined to make up a large and fine exhibition. Several new processes and styles of finish were shown.

Next in size to the Main Building was the Machinery Hall, 1,402 feet long by 360 wide, covering with its annex, 208 by 210 feet, an area of 12.82 acres, with about 14 acres of exhibition-space. It was constructed of wood with iron ties and struts in the roof trusses, upon piers of solid masonry. The architectural effect was plain, but it was an excellent structure for the purpose intended. Steam and water power and shafting were provided by the Commission. Next the building was an annex intended for hydraulic machinery, containing a water-tank with 10 feet of water, 60 feet broad and 160 long. The double-acting duplex vertical engine which furnished the power for driving the machinery in Machinery Hall was erected and exhibited by George H. Corliss, of Providence. The cylinders were 44 inches in diameter and 10 feet stroke, and it was rated at 1,400-horse power. The gear-wheel, 30 feet in diameter, 24 inches face, and weighing 56 tons, making 36 revolutions per minute, had 216 teeth cut by special machinery also exhibited by Mr. Corliss. The crank-shaft was made of hammered iron. The cranks weighed over 5 tons each. The beams were 9 feet wide in the centre, 27 feet long, and weighed each 11 tons. The connecting-rods were made of worn-out horseshoes, the best material. The piston-rods were of steel. The weight of the entire machine was about 700 tons.

In Machinery Hall a conspicuous exhibit was the sewing-machines, all the American houses taking part, together with French, English, Canadian, German, Russian, and Belgian makers. The chief novelties were: a universal feed-apparatus for embroidering, from France, by which the cloth can be turned in any direction without touching it; an automatic em-

broiderer, of American device, for about a dozen special patterns; a machine with two needles, capable of sewing or embroidering with different colored threads at the same time; and the machines which sew from spools directly, without requiring the thread to be recled off. Ingenious knitting-machines were also exhibited. There was likewise a curious machine for engraving patterns for lace and

MACHINERY HALL.

embroidery. In the Singer exhibit, which was contained in a separate building, the wax-thread lock-stitch, button-hole, and book-binders' machines, and one capable of making 30,000 different kinds of stitches, were among the novelties shown. Among the interesting manufacturing processes was that of paper-making, the operation by the mechanical method being shown in all its successive stages. The process of making rubber shoes was also exhibited. Most interesting too was the exhibition of watch-making by the Waltham Company. Numerous weaving processes were exhibited; several power-looms were kept at work weaving carpets, ingrain and Brussels; the operations of cloth, cotton, and silk mills were also illustrated by several different exhibitors; and a Jacquard loom, a corset-weaving loom, a jute loom, a Murkland carpet-loom, a suspender-weaving loom, and the Lyall positive-motion loom, were seen in operation. Other mechanisms used in texile industries were: the powerful and huge direct-acting steam and hydraulic cotton-press from the Taylor works of Charleston, which works without pumps, and has but a single valve; apparatus for making and winding spool-cotton, exhibited by the Willimantic and Hopedale Companies; the machines for winding machine twist and spool-silk and labeling spools; a variety of wool-carding machines; the Garnett machine, which works over the waste of woolen-mills; machines for drying dyed goods; the silk-thread spinning-machines from Paterson, N. J., and other interesting processes. A New Haven company showed a machine for putting pins into the papers. The exhibition of printing-machinery was an important and interesting group, embracing the great Bullock presses which printed off the *New York Herald* and *Sun* in the building at the rate of 20,000 impressions per hour; the improved Hoe press, which was working on illustrated work; the six-roller stop-cylinder, roller-drum, and perfecting presses exhibited by Cottrell & Babcock, of New York, with C. E. Johnson's automatic paper-feeder; and the various kinds of amateur hand-presses. A curiosity in this display, which was much larger than that at Vienna, was the original press used by Benjamin Franklin. M. Alisoff, a Russian inventor, exhibited an admirable type-writer, which excels all other contrivances of its kind, in the variety of characters that can be used and in the neatness of the impression, and the mechanical adjustment, but does not admit of the rapidity of the American machines exhibited. The same inventor exhibited a rapid and ready process for photo-lithographing music. The process of setting up music-types was shown in the American department. A variety of American machines for paper-cutting, book-binding, copperplate printing, lithographic printing, electrotyping and stereotyping, and type-founding, was shown. Howell & Brothers, of Philadelphia, exhibited a large machine for stamping paper-hangings. Other manufacturing processes illustrated were those of cracker and candy making by machinery; of envelope-making by an automatic machine, which cuts, folds, and counts the envelopes at the rate of 120 per minute; of envelope-printing, of glass cutting and engraving, of making paper collars and of drying the stock by machinery, of brick-making by a machine which turns out ready for baking 40,000 per diem, of paper-box making by machinery, of cork-cutting, of cutting tacks with the Weaver machines, which make 400 tacks per minute, and can produce 2,500 different sorts; of nail-cutting by an entirely automatic machine, etc. A gang of Virginian negroes showed the old-fashioned process of working up tobacco for the market. There were butchers', bakers', and millers' machines; coffee and spice grinding machines; French burr-mill-stones and meat-cleaning machines; washing, wringing, and mangling machines for hand and steam power; a ditching and draining machine for horse or steam power, exhibited by Randolph Brothers, of New Jersey, by which a pair of horses can be made to do the work of forty men; machines for charging soda-fountains; a planing machine exhibited by W. Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia, of 81 tons' weight; a novel saw for cutting stone, with teeth formed of pieces of coal, sent from Pittsburg; an arrangement for separating particles of iron-ore occurring in gravel-banks; two kinds of machines for cutting through several folds of cloth for clothing-manufactories; a great variety of machinists' tools, of saws, grindstones, files, nuts, bolts, screws, metal presses, and dies; piano-making machinery exhibited by the Steinways; a varied display of scales and balances; machine for bending heavy beams for ships' keels, sent by J. W. Griffiths, of New York; flax-seed chasing-mills; coal-breaking machines; and a col-

lection of gas-meters, another of steam-drills, etc. The wood-working machinery formed an exceedingly noteworthy class, including a remarkable set of machinery for making casks from Buffalo; an automatic shingle-maker which finishes 25,000 in a day; an intricate and ingenious dovetailing, carving, moulding, and paneling machine; a novel apparatus for drying lumber, scroll-saw machinery, which was kept busy cutting out delicate patterns; saws and moulding machines in the greatest variety; lathes of every description, and other mechanisms equally remarkable. A huge vacuum-pan, 35 feet in height and 10 in diameter, with the air-pump, sugar-moulds, and all the concomitant apparatus for clarifying sugar, was exhibited by the Colwell Iron-Works of New York; while the Laffertys, of Gloucester, N. J., showed a large centrifugal sugar-draining and drying machine in operation. In Machinery Hall was also a varied display of iron materials and manufactures: twisted and cold-chilled bars, and forged steel axles and shafts, rollers of chilled iron for rolling brass, from Pittsburg; valves and steam fittings of every kind, lap-welded wrought-iron pipes, exhibited by the National Tube Company. The Port Richmond Iron-Works set up a huge blast-furnace. The different systems for extinguishing fires were all exhibited. The locomotive exhibit was one of the most prominent groups. A narrow-gauge road for mining purposes was shown in its workings, and parts of railroads and cars were seen in great variety; the workings of the Wharton patent switch, of the Westinghouse air-brake, and of Henderson's hydraulic brake, were fully exhibited. The marine exhibit was very complete, including models of all the kinds of shipping, steering-gear, life-saving apparatus, diving-bells and armor, etc., made or employed in Massachusetts, exhibited by the commissioners of that State, contrasting the shapes now used with those of a hundred years ago; models of the steamers of the American Line; a model of a merchant-vessel rigged with the wire-rope manufactured by the Roebling Company, of Trenton; models of the iron ships built by Roach & Sons, of New York; models of the American double life-boat, of the Monitor raft, which made the voyage of the Atlantic, of an improved steam-yacht made by Baird & Huston, of Philadelphia, and a variety of other sea-craft, boats, shells, an ice-yacht, etc. One of the finest exhibits was the wire cables and bridge materials and plans made by the Roeblings. George B. Grant of Boston's wonderfully ingenious difference-machine was exhibited by the University of Pennsylvania; it constructs intricate logarithmic tables, and solves all the problems of the differential calculus, preparing also a waxen mould from which electrotype plates can be taken. A calculating-machine of the same inventor, of convenient size and moderate cost, was also on exhibition. A curiosity was the infinitesimal steam-engine which stood on a gold quarter-dollar, brought by Levi Taylor, of Indianola. The collection of steam-motors was extensive and exceedingly interesting, embracing: capital automatic cut-off and throttling engines, from Salem, Ohio; a huge high-speed blowing-engine, from Lebanon, Pa.; five vertical engines from New Haven and elsewhere; a hoisting-engine and other mining machinery; a Cornish steam-pump, from Scranton, Pa.; various meters for registering the consumption of water, and a registering apparatus showing the speed of an engine; a boiler which prevents incrustations of lime; the well-known Baxter engine; steamship and yacht engines, etc. The first engine ever used in the United States was a curious relic. Cornell University sent a magneto-electrical machine, a steam-engine, and a measuring-machine, the work of her pupils. The Backus water-motor seems excellently adapted to the sewing-machine. A novel hydraulic ram exhibited by the Dexter Spring Company is a complete automatic pump. Albert Brisbane exhibited a pneumatic tube, in which the articles to be dispatched are packed in a ball which rolls swiftly through the tube while the air is exhausted in front; it is his ambition to see the invention applied to large tubes for the transportation of freight. The State of Nevada set up a quartz-mill in a special building, containing all the appliances for mining, and showing the entire operation of crushing, amalgamating, etc.

Great Britain occupied about one-third of the space covered by the foreign exhibits in Machinery Hall, and about one-ninth as much room as the United States. The exhibit was highly interesting, comprising: Aveling & Porter's well-known traction-engine; Siebe & Gorman's diving apparatus; steam-hammers, stamps, and saws for iron and steel, with samples of their strongest armor-plating, exhibited by the Masseys, of Manchester; fine cotton-machinery, and a carding-machine; immense steam-cranes, sent by the Applebys, of London; cotton-looms, spool-winding machines from the Coates, and a calico-printing machine which uses several colors at once; a model of a floating dry-dock; the Walter press, which was running on the *New York Times;* a sugar-mill and air-pump for a vacuum-pan, from Glasgow; a model of an Inman steamer; and very interesting exhibits showing the operation of the English system of switching and block-signaling.

The British North American Colonies sent turbine-wheels, horizontal and radial boring machines, steam-engines of all types, seamless lead-trap machines, quartz-crushers from Halifax, boats, sewing-machines, wood-working machines, and many other classes of machinery.

France exhibited a Lyons silk-loom, a soap-machine, and bonbon and chocolate machines in operation, lithographic printing-machines, including one with a movable bed, an apparatus for making sugar from beet-roots, a fine

machine for making gas, an ice-making machine, a special arrangement for mountain-railways, a machine for making stearine-candles, wood-working machinery, and machines for sewing straw hats, embroidering, and other processes.

The German exhibit was defective. From the Krupp Works were sent two of the breech-loading 1,200-pounder siege-guns, and smaller rifled steel cannon, and an exhibit of iron-ore and smelted metal. An admirable brick-making machine from Berlin was seen at work. There were also a railroad exhibit, one of copper and sulphur ores from Prussia, one of gas-meters, one of the needles of Aix, and a collection of steam-gauges, from Hamburg and Magdeburg, besides printing-presses from Leipsic, steam-engines from Bremerhaven, and other machinery of various kinds.

The Belgian section was not large, but was extremely interesting. A huge and intricate well-boring machine was sent from Brussels; wool carding, cleaning, and spinning machines from Verviers; embroidering and sewing machines, and a fat-extracting apparatus, also from Brussels; railway-stock from Louvain and Mariemont; Corliss engines built in Ghent; besides models of a trip-hammer and steam-shears, and filters, rotary pumps, punching and bolt-making machines, etc.

Sweden sent a locomotive of novel device, in which the weight of the engine is distributed over a number of coupled wheels, and the axle-box is so constructed that the axle is kept parallel to the radius of any curve passed over, to prevent wrenching; the engine is a very powerful one for a narrow-gauge railroad. There was a considerable variety of machinery exhibited both in the Swedish and Norwegian sections. The machines for working in wood and metals were as perfect as any in the exhibition.

Russia displayed some capital machinery and ordnance.

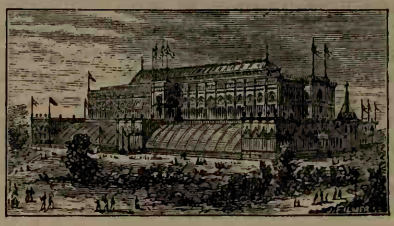
Brazil made a large exhibit. A peculiar stationary engine was constructed for both high and low pressure; there were also several models of marine engines. There was a model of the machine-shop of the arsenal at Bahia, with all its appointments and machinery, and models of three vessels-of-war; the ordnance and equipments of the Brazilian army and navy were also exhibited by models. A variety of steam-power engines and gearing, brass pumps, etc., showed some unusual forms but excellent workmanship. A hand pin-making machine and the stamping apparatus of the Imperial Mint were interesting. In three separate buildings were exhibited boilers and quartz-crushing machines.

In the Hydraulic Annex a great variety of pumps and hydraulic machines discharged steady streams of water. A cascade, for propelling the turbines and other water-power apparatus, flowed from the upper tank which was refilled by two splendid rotary steam-pumps. Other rotary pumps, all kinds of steam and hand pumps, pumps for miners, sugar-refiners, etc., blowing-machines, ventilating apparatus, steam fire-engines, etc., were kept in constant operation. Great Britain and other foreign nations participated in the exhibition.

UNITED STATES BUILDING.

The United States Building was erected by the Government for the purpose of exhibiting the functions and activity of the Government in internal development, and the workings of the different departments. The Departments of the Interior, of War, of the Treasury, the Navy, the Post-Office, of Agriculture, and the Smithsonian Institution, all took part in the display. The building was 504 by 306 feet, and covered 102,840 square feet of ground. The workings of the postal-service were practically illustrated by the Centennial Post-Office, whose appointments and organization were completely representative. All the equipments of the mail service, of the local and general offices, and the stamps and stationery, were shown, together with a special system of lock-boxes, and an envelope cutting, folding, stamping, gumming, and counting machine. The Agricultural Department was very complete and extensive, including the statistics of agriculture and large maps showing the agricultural condition of the country; the chemical constitution of the soils of all parts of the country, with the vegetable, animal, and mineral fertilizers, and an exhibit of the manufacture of agricultural products; and also a complete exhibit of the botanical products and woods of America. There were also exhibits of microscopical plants, and fibres and cells, and models of all the vegetable and horticultural products, stuffed specimens of poultry, samples of tobacco, grain, textile products, etc., and illustrations of the different processes of cultivation. The Department of the Interior showed as its principal exhibit the system of the Patent-Office, and exhibited 60,000 drawings and 5,000 models of patents; a national museum consisted of relics of Washington and other Continental antiquities. Besides these, the Pension-Office and General Land-Office presented their reports and documents. The In-

dian-Office made an interesting exhibit of Indian curiosities, and of the Indian policy of the Government. There were also exhibits of the Education-Office, the Census-Office, and the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories. The Smithsonian Institution exhibited a very extensive and complete collection to illustrate the animal resources of the United States. Besides a comprehensive display of the land and water fauna, there was also a full collection of hunting and fishing implements, including those used by the Indians, and a very interesting chronological exhibit of fire-arms. The modes of utilizing animals for food and other purposes were also exhibited. Supplementary to this exhibit was the collection to illustrate the fishery resources of the United States, comprising casts of all the inhabitants of American waters, angling tackle of every description, fishing-boats, whaling-implements, etc. There were other collections to illustrate the ethnology and the mineral resources of the United States. The Treasury Department exhibited the workings of the revenue system, the processes of engraving and printing paper currency, etc. The Coast Survey had an exhibit. The Lighthouse Board exhibited specimens of the different lights and methods of tending them, including a wonderfully brilliant rotary lantern, stationary parabolic reflectors, floating lamps, etc. The Navy Department made an extensive exhibit, embracing the ordnance used in the service, with the means of handling, inspecting, and repairing the different kinds of torpedoes, the publications of this branch of the service, and an historical display of the uniforms of the navy; besides two marine engines, one of 800-horse power, a compound screw-engine, and a back-acting condensing engine of 500-horse power. The Navigation Branch exhibited specimens of flags and bunting, different kinds of logs, and sounding and signaling apparatus, mathematical instruments, etc. The Naval Observatory made an exhibit of its operations and the instruments employed, and of a collection of relics of the different arctic expeditions. The Hydrographic and Nautical Almanac Offices exhibited charts and documents. The Yard and Dock Branch exhibited plans of all the navy-yards, machinery, buildings, etc. The Equipment and Recruiting, Construction and Repair, Medical and Surgical, and Pay, Provision, and Clothing Branches also exhibited their methods and equipments. The exhibit of the War Department was also extensive, illustrating every branch of the service. The Signal Service exhibited all its appliances in operation, a weather-station fully equipped, with a full corps of observers, and recording, telegraphic, and printing apparatus. The self-acting electric barometer or barograph, Hough's thermograph, the marine barometer, Eccard's evapograph, Gibbon's electrical rain and snow gauge, Eccard's rain-gauge, and Gibbon's anemograph, and the military signal apparatus, formed a collection which reflected great credit upon American ingenuity. The Engineer Corps displayed all the methods and apparatus used in harbor improvements, and the engineering operations connected with the military service, with all the mechanical apparatus employed. There was also a full display of military ordnance, with an historical collection of weapons, and plans of forts and arsenals, models illustrating the manufacture of arms, and all the belongings of the service. Separate buildings connected with the Government display were the ordnance laboratory, showing the manufacture of cartridges and dangerous explosive ammunition; a post hospital with all its furniture and chirurgical instruments and medical supplies; the building containing a siren or fog signal-horn; and a model of a lighthouse with lamps and fog-bell complete.



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

The Horticultural Hall, built of iron and glass, in the Moorish style of the twelfth century, was erected at the cost of the city, and designed to remain permanently. It is 383 feet long by 193 feet wide, with an altitude in its central part of 72 feet. It overlooks the Schuylkill River, and is approached by ornamental terraces and broad stairways. The central lantern is 170 feet long. Side-portions, with curved glazed roofs, were used as forcing-houses. The central portion was filled with splendid specimens of tropical vegetation, with sago, date, and cocoa palms, orange and lemon trees, the fan-palm, the guava, camphor and India-rubber trees, the eucalyptus of antiseptic properties, the mahogany-tree, bananas, and all varieties of the cactus. In the side-portions were an immense collection of tree-ferns, rare flowering plants from England, azalias from Belgium, pitcher-plants of the South Sea Islands, the flamingo-plant, etc. Around the Horticultural Building about 25 acres were laid out in beds and terraces, and planted with all kinds of hardy flowering plants, indigenous and foreign. The Pacific Guano Company, of Boston, exhibited the extraordinary properties of their fertilizer in a luxuriant plantation. One of the finest features of the horticultural display was the collection of rhododendrons from the Knapp Hill Nurseries, in England. All kinds of gardeners' tools, and the different methods of culture and styles of landscape-gardening, were included in the horticultural exhibition.

The Agricultural Building was less solidly built of wood and glass, containing a nave and three transepts, roofed with Gothic arches, the nave being 820 feet long and 75 feet high, and the side-transepts 70 feet high, while the central one had the same height as the nave. The ground covered was rectangular in form, 10 acres in area, having a breadth of 540 and a length of 820 feet. The display of agricultural implements and products was the largest ever made, and it was specially by this department that the Exhibition was distinguished from the other World's Fairs. The Americans, standing far in advance of all the rest of the world in the application of mechanics to agriculture, exhibited proudly the finest products of their skill. Ploughs of the latest approved patterns, drills, seed-planters, horse-rakes, hay loading and baling machines, mowers and har-

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

vesters of a hundred styles, thrashing machinery for horse and steam power, winnowing and wheat-cleaning machinery, portable steam-engines, corn-shellers, various devices for binding sheaves, lawn-clippers, steam road-rollers, mechanical churns, cider-mills, iron-work for farms and stables, a machine for making horse-shoes, a self-loading excavator, windmills, and machinery for butchers and meat-packers, were prominent among the multiform contrivances which the immense disrepancy between the extent of tillable ground and the available labor in this country has prompted the quick brains of our ingenious men to invent. The display of the land-products and food-manufactures of the United States was very large, and, to most people, exceedingly interesting. Several of the States made collective exhibits. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, exhibited splendid specimens of grain; Oregon exhibited grain, commercial woods, and dried fruits, among them the curious dried cider and solidified apple-sauce; New Hampshire sent fine samples of wool, and specimens of her native woods; Massachusetts exhibited the products of her fisheries, and the methods of capture and packing; California exhibited her woods, birds, and agricultural products, and a case of live silk-worms; the Cotton Exchange of New Orleans exhibited bales and samples of cotton; New Jersey and Delaware, Ohio, Nebraska, and Washington Territory, made collective exhibits of agricultural products; Connecticut and Massachusetts made like displays, the latter State exhibiting, also, a collection of beneficial birds; Iowa had a large display of farm-productions, together with a collection of fruits, and specimens of her soils; Nevada exhibited her minerals. The wine-growers of California, Ohio, Missouri, and New York, made a promising show of native wines. The starch, flour, spice, gelatine, baking-powder, mustard, chocolate, macaroni, and farina manufacturers had competitive exhibits of their productions. An exhibit of Southern moss, for upholstering purposes, came from New Orleans. An apparatus for hatching chickens attracted attention. Distillers and perfumers, hop-growers and maltsters, manufacturers of condensed milk and meat extracts, and canners of fruits, fish, meats, fowls, soups, shell-fish, vegetables, etc., were represented by varied displays. The exhibit of tobaccos, in the leaf and manufactured, was very large, all the principal manufacturers taking part.

The British exhibit in Agricultural Hall was imperfect, though containing some interesting classes, eminently the pickles, preserves, sauces, and extracts, including caffeine and theine; apiary furniture, a comprehensive exhibit of wools from all countries, ales, Irish whiskey and oatmeal, patent condensed tea and coffee, with milk; and, among the implements, portable engines and road locomotives, and a curious apparatus for suckling calves, lambs, and pigs.

Canada made an extensive display of agricultural products, her grains, roots, beans, peas, flour, and an exhibit of wool of remarkable length and fineness. There were also considerable displays of prepared foods, stuffed animals, and ingenious agricultural machinery, including a turnip-drill, snow-ploughs, and other novelties.

The most prominent and interesting group in the French section was that of the wines. Other attractive displays were the seeds and photographed flowers and vegetables, Strasburg pies, and other fine preparations of food, chocolate, cheese, etc., tanned leather, silk-cocoons, artificial manures, cements, hydraulic lime, and artificial stone.

The Germans exhibited their wines and liquors, essences and extracts, beers, tobacco, and some fine wool from Silesia. The general agricultural productions of the country were not exhibited in any way.

The Austro-Hungarian display included raisins and dried fruits, beer, and mustards, from Bohemia; excellent wine, wool, flax, and hemp, from Hungary; with fruits, nuts, and grains, from different parts of the empire; candied fruits put up in Vienna, leather from Austria and Bohemia, etc.

Italy exhibited hemp, leather, Piedmontese rice, oil, wine, sardines, fine soap, honey, grains, beans, nuts, and cordials; sausages and cured meats from Bologna, Parmesan and Gorgonzola cheese from Milan, macaroni and dried fruits from Naples and Sicily, and oranges,

lemons, olives, figs, essential oils, and licorice from Sicily, confections from Turin, etc.

Spain made a fine and systematic exhibition of her products, native and colonial. The collection of wines, fine wools, oil, skins, and Cordovan leather, and all the agricultural productions of the peninsula, varied with the products of Spanish America and the Philippine Islands, great logs of mahogany and rosewood, festoons of tobacco and cases of cigars, chocolates, Manila hemp and cordage, and gums and resins, formed a well-arranged and pleasing exhibit.

The Portuguese exhibit was scarcely less extensive and attractive, including her generous wines, olives, oils, silk-cocoons, fruits, spices, and many other products.

Belgium had a small exhibit of chiccory, chocolate, cordials, fine leathers, flax, wool, and millstones.

The Netherlands exhibited seeds, grains, plants, dye-woods, photographs of cattle, Edam cheese, flax, tobacco, liquors, beet-sugar, a flour which does not spoil, chocolate, fishing-implements, etc.

Norway exhibited leather, spirits, tobacco, essences, canned meats and fish, fishing-implements, and various sorts of preserved fish, stuffed birds, etc.

Sweden made a similar exhibit of her fisheries, and interesting displays of leather, woods, and grain, and one of dairy-utensils.

Denmark had a small exhibit, embracing punch, spirits, grain, pickles, fish, etc.

Russia sent fine specimens of grain and hemp, liquors, and food-preparations.

Japan made an interesting and curious exhibit of fishing and agricultural implements, silk-cocoons, skins, tea, tobacco, sauces, and all her native agricultural products and woods.

Brazil had an extensive exhibit, in which the principal classes were cotton, coffee, woods of over one thousand varieties, sugar, tobacco, rubber, beans, vegetable fibres, silk-cocoons, gums and resins, cocoa, rice, and starch.

Venezuela exhibited her coffees, oils, balsams, rum and Angostura bitters, cochineal, and other tropical products.

The Argentine Confederation also made a large and interesting exhibit of woods, grains, tobacco, skins, leather, silk, gums, barks, sugar, coffee, chocolate, honey, etc.

Liberia took part in the agricultural exhibition, sending coffee of good quality, a newly-introduced product in that country, with palm-soap and palm-oil, arrow-root, indigo, ivory, sugar, etc.

A wagon annex to the Agricultural Building contained a collection of farm wagons and carts, milk-carts, ice and bakers' wagons, etc., of American make.

Great Britain erected three buildings for the use and entertainment of the commissioners; and Germany, Portugal, and Brazil, each had a commissioners' pavilion. The British buildings were beautiful examples of the later Tudor architecture. The Swedish Government exhibited a national school-house, with all the educational appliances and furniture complete. France had a Government building containing charts, drawings, and models of public works. Canada displayed her wood and lumber productions in a log and timber house, constructed from the products of her forests. Spain also erected a Government exhibition building, a soldiers' barracks, and a Cuban acclimation garden. Turkey illustrated her sponge-fisheries in a special building. Japan exhibited a model dwelling. Morocco had a Moorish villa for the display and sale of her productions. A frame building erected by Chili contained models of amalgamating machines. England had a boiler-house, and Sweden exhibited also a meteorograph. Three private French exhibitors erected special buildings.

In a Turkish *café*, of true Oriental type, an attractive Moresque pavilion, were dispensed mocha, mastic, Samian wine, and Syrian tobacco. A Tunisian bazaar and Algerine pavilion were less genuine speculative enterprises. Japanese merchants had erected one of the most tasteful structures on the grounds, much remarked as an example of Japanese architecture and joinery, surrounded by a little garden planted with curious specimens of their native vegetation, amid which were scattered quaint bronze figures of cranes and pigs: in this building a vast quantity of Japanese products and manufactures were sold by the brisk native salesmen among the crowds which thronged the shop during the whole time of the Exhibition. A New England farmer's home and kitchen, designed to present in contrast the furniture, domestic appliances, and mode of living in a Yankee dwelling a hundred years ago and those of the present day, was fitted out with many interesting relics in the ancient part of the double structure, and was eagerly and curiously visited.

Twenty-six buildings were erected by the States as State headquarters, two or three of them containing large exhibitions of State products. The Ohio headquarters, constructed of all the varieties of building-stone quarried in the State, was solidly built after a neat design. New Jersey's building exhibited her brick and tiling products. The Mississippi headquarters was in the rustic style of her early settlers' cabins. The Connecticut building was neatly designed in the English style of architecture used in colonial days. Pennsylvania erected a building for her educational exhibit, besides the State headquarters: it was perhaps the most complete educational exhibit made by any State. The other State buildings were those of New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, West Virginia (whose building contained an exhibit of the vegetable and mineral products of the State, her woods, ores, coal, tobacco, marls, mineral manufactures, etc.), Maryland, Delaware, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Arkansas (whose

headquarters likewise contained a collection of State products, including fine specimens of cotton). Kansas and Colorado united in a very full exhibition of their extraordinary agricultural and mineral products, in a large frame structure: there were wheat-stalks from five to six and a half feet high, with heads three to six inches long; corn thirteen and a half feet high; broom-corn over eighteen feet high; rye and oats as luxuriant as the wheat; clover four and five feet high; blue-grass of over three feet growth; and fourteen different varieties of wild-grass, including the blue-stem prairie-grass, over ten feet high: there was also a fine display of the native woods of Kansas, one of the animals of both States, and a large exhibit of the gold-quartz, silver-ore, and other mineral resources of Colorado. California and Nevada also had a joint pavilion, containing an exhibit of their agricultural, forest, and mineral products.

Thirty or more buildings were erected by private American exhibitors, some of them illustrating processes and manufactures of great interest. The Telegraphic Building showed the practice of telegraphy and the appliances employed. The Empire Transportation Company showed the methods used in oil transportation and grain transportation by the fast-freight system. The Bankers' Building exhibited the forms and uses of coin and currency. The American Kindergarten and Froebel Kindergarten illustrated that system of infantile instruction, and exhibited the models and apparatus employed. The Bible Society had a pavilion for the exhibition and sale of Bibles. Another building exhibited the processes of manufacturing glass-ware. Others contained exhibits of stoves, glass, fusee-matches, chemical paints, printing-presses, organs, water-proof roofing, hollow-brick ventilated house-construction, pressed fuel, sheet-metal, Singer's sewing-machines, burial-caskets, perforated metallic window-shutters, and rubber roofing; and others exhibited the processes of baling hay, of making tea and coffee extracts, and of raising water by wind-power. An apiary contained many varieties of bees and hiving apparatus. The newspaper-advertisement bureaus exhibited the current journals of the country and files of old papers. Henry R. Worthington, of Brooklyn, exhibited two duplex pumping-engines, which raised about 2,000,000 gallons of water per day of twenty-four hours to an average height of 200 feet, furnishing the water supply for the Exhibition. The Shoe and Leather Building, erected by the shoe and leather trade, was a large and busy hall, in which all the processes connected with the leather-manufacture in all its branches were carried on in their fullest details, and all the latest and most perfect mechanisms invented for the manufacture of shoes and other leather goods were seen in operation. The Brewers' Industrial Exhibition Building illustrated quite as completely all the processes of malting and brewing. A butter and cheese factory showed the processes and mechanical appliances used in that industry. In the Campbell Printing-Press Building all the printing for the Exhibition was done, and numerous specialties in presses were exhibited. The famous Cook, of London, set up a pavilion in which excursion-tickets to all parts of the world were procurable. The process of driving piles by gunpowder, and the automatic railroad for unloading vessels, invented by Charles W. Hunt, of New York, were exhibited in special buildings. The Starr Iron-Works, of Camden, had a large exhibit, comprising several novelties in gas-machines and steam-engines.

The Exhibition was open to visitors every day, except Sundays, from May 10th to November 10th, six months. The total number of admissions was 9,910,966; of which number 7,250,620 paid the regular fee of 50 cents, and 753,654 the special rate of 25 cents; 1,906,692 admissions were free, representing the number of exhibitors', officers', and employés' tickets and complimentary passes to members of the press and others, used during the Fair. The total admissions for the different months were as follows: May, 502,995; June, 952,177; July, 906,447; August, 1,175,314; September, 2,439,689; October, 2,663,911; November, 1,037,840.

These numbers include the admissions to the stock exhibition, which was contained in a separate inclosure. It consisted of about 20 acres, in which, for some weeks toward the close of the Exhibition, a large collection of farm-stock—sheep, goats, swine, and horned cattle, horses and dogs, for the most part from the United States and Canada—was exhibited.

F

FENYES, Alexius, an Hungarian geographer and statistician, was born July 7, 1807, at Csokalj; died at New Pesth, July 23, 1876. After studying at Debreczin, Grosswardein, and Presburg, he became a lawyer in 1829, and in the following year was sent as a deputy to the Hungarian Diet. He subsequently spent several years in traveling, and in 1836 took up his permanent abode in Pesth. Here he occupied a very prominent and respected position, becoming Director of the Society of Protection and Industry, President of the Radical Club, President of the Society of Agriculture, and editor of the *Ismerto*, a journal of agriculture, and of an industrial journal. His first great work, "The Present Condition of Hungary and its Dependencies in a Geographical and Statistical Point of View" (Pesth,

1836–'39, 6 vols.), was crowned with a prize by the Hungarian Academy. The same distinction he received for his "Statistics of Hungary" (Pesth, 1842–'49, 3 vols.), which simultaneously appeared in a German edition, and for his "General Hand and School Atlas" (1845), all of which works were published in the Magyar language. Subsequently he published, under the title "Description of Hungary" (Pesth, 1847, 2 vols.), an abridgment of his larger statistical works. In 1837 Fenyes became a member of the Hungarian Academy, in 1848 chief of the statistical section in the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, and 1839 President of the Military Court of Pesth. In consequence of his moderate attitude during the Hungarian Revolution, after its suppression he was not persecuted by the Austrian Government. After that time he lived partly in Pesth, and partly in his villa in Gödöllö, devoting his whole time to the compilation of a geographical dictionary.

FERRARI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian philosophical writer, born in 1812 at Milan; died there, on July 2, 1876. He studied in Pavia, and then as the heir of a large fortune devoted himself entirely to his studies. He began his career as an author with an essay on his teacher Romagnosi in the "Biblioteca Italiana," and with an edition of the complete works of Vico, which he accompanied with an explanatory volume. Owing to the reactionary state of Italy, he went to France, and after that published most of his works in French. Among his works of this period are "Vico et l'Italie" (1839), "De l'Erreur" (1840), and "De Religiosis Campanellæ Opinionibus" (1840). In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the University of Strasburg, but was removed after a fortnight, as his opponents had succeeded in representing his teachings as communistic. The lectures that gave rise to these charges he published under the title of "Idées sur la Politique de Platon et d'Aristote" (1842). He also received appointments in other universities of France, but everywhere for a short time only, as his liberal ideas made him obnoxious. One of his most important works appeared at this time, "Essai sur le Principe et les Limites de la Philosophie de l'Histoire" (1843). In 1848 he returned to Milan, but he was soon forced to leave again for France. There he wrote "Machiavel, Juge des Révolutions de notre Temps," and "Les Philosophes salariés" (1849), and his most important work as characterizing his own political views, "Filosofia della Rivoluzione" (1851; second edition, 1873). His political views he laid down in "La Federazione repubblicana" (1859). After the War of 1859 he again returned to Italy, and was elected by his native town a deputy to the Italian Parliament. From this time on he remained in Italy, with the exception of a short period in 1860, when he went to Paris to have his work "Histoire de la Raison d'État" printed. He was reëlected to Parliament every year, where he was known as a brilliant orator. In politics he was a decided federalist, opposing the policy of annexation of Count Cavour. Besides the works mentioned above, he wrote "La Chine et l'Europe, et leur Histoire et leurs Traditions comparées" (1867), "Storia della Rivoluzione d'Italia" (3 vols., 1871–'73), and "Teoría dei Periodi politici" (1874).

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES. The financial affairs of the country continued through the year 1876 without change. There was not only a lack of any improvement, but the effects of the general stagnation began to manifest themselves in quarters least anticipated. Wherever there was a large indebtedness requiring the payment of heavy installments of interest which were to be derived from income earned, embarrassment or insolvency generally ensued.

In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made December, 1875, there were presented a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and an estimate of the same for the remaining three-quarters of the fiscal year.

The receipts of the first quarter above mentioned, ending on September 30, 1875, which is the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were as follows:

Customs	$44,253,626 25
Internal revenue	23,199,723 50
Sales of public lands	308,641 73
Tax on circulation, etc., of national banks	3,626,033 83
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railways	262,202 87
Customs' fines, etc	28,521 75
Consular, patent, and other fees	510,427 19
Proceeds of sales of Government property	104,273 65
Miscellaneous sources	1,722,408 90
Net ordinary receipts	$78,995,869 67
Premiums on sales of coin	2,160,275 47
Total net ordinary receipts	$81,156,145 14
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1875	144,702,416 41
Total available	$225,858,561 55

The expenditures during the same period were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenues	$18,673,072 68
Indians	2,660,474 38
Pensions	8,845,927 64
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	11,391,476 26
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards	7,959,037 99
Interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds	34,517,554 81
Total ordinary expenditures	$84,047,543 76
Redemption of the public debt	6,838,999 66
Balance in Treasury, September 30, 1875	134,972,018 13
Total	$225,858,561 55

For the remaining three-quarters of the same fiscal year, ending June 30, 1876, it was estimated that the receipts would be as follows:

Customs	$112,000,000
Internal revenue	92,000,000
Sales of public lands	1,000,000
Tax on national banks	3,650,000
Reimbursement by Pacific Railways	350,000
Customs' fines, penalties, and forfeitures	100,000
Consular, patent, and other fees	1,300,000
Proceeds of sales of public property	600,000
Miscellaneous sources, including premium on coin	5,200,000
Total net receipts	$216,300,000

It was estimated that the expenditures for the same period would be as follows:

Civil, miscellaneous, including public buildings	$49,500,000
Indians	4,400,000
Pensions	21,000,000
Military establishment	30,000,000
Naval establishment	12,000,000
Interest on the public debt	67,500,000
Total ordinary expenditures	$184,400,000

Thus, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, from the foregoing statement of actual receipts and expenditures for the first quarter and the estimates of the same for the remaining three-quarters, based upon appropriations already made, and also on the assumption that Congress would not increase the expenditure by deficiency or other appropriations, it was expected in the judgment of the Department that the revenues would reach the sum of $297,456,145.14, and that the ordinary expenditures would amount to $268,447,543.76. This exhibit gives a surplus revenue of $29,008,601.38.

But the moneys received and covered into the Treasury by warrants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were as follows:

From customs	$148,071,984 61
From internal revenue	116,700,732 03
From sales of public lands	1,129,466 95
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	7,328,573 29
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway companies	718,179 96
From customs' fines, penalties, etc	183,797 86
From labor, drayage, storage, etc	1,026,346 08
From sales of Indian-trust lands	190,160 29
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and land	2,009,280 92
From proceeds of sales of Government property	1,852,714 94
From marine-hospital tax	345,679 92
From steamboat fees	265,583 65
From profits on coinage, etc	1,741,117 81
From tax on seal-skins	317,584 00
From miscellaneous sources	1,877,291 05
Total ordinary receipts	$288,758,493 86
Premium on sales of coin	8,723,545 80
Total net receipts, exclusive of loans	$297,482,039 16
Proceeds of bonds of 1881, Geneva award	6,613,826 12
Total net receipts	$294,095,865 28
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1875, including deposits of coin and United States notes represented by certificates outstanding	144,702,416 41
Total available cash	$438,798,281 69

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses	$17,232,248 83
For foreign intercourse	1,410,252 50
For Indians	5,966,558 17
For pensions	28,257,395 69
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	38,070,888 64
Brought forward	$90,937,343 83
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards	15,963,309 82
For miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenues	48,315,872 45
For interest on the public debt, including interest on bonds issued to Pacific Railway companies	100,243,271 23
Total net expenditures	$258,459,797 33
Redemption of the public debt	$51,889,464 80
Judgments of Court of Alabama Claims	6,641,287 26
	58,530,752 06
Total net disbursements	$316,990,549 39
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1876	121,807,732 30
Total	$438,798,281 69
This statement shows that the net revenues for the fiscal year were	$287,482,039 16
And that the net expenditures were	258,459,797 33
Leaving a surplus revenue, exclusive of provision for the sinking-fund, of	$29,022,241 83

By the statement of actual receipts and expenditures for this fiscal year it will be seen that the revenues yielded $287,482,039.16, or $9,974,105.98 less than the estimate; and that the net expenses amounted to $258,459,797.33, or $9,987,746.43 less than was anticipated: exhibiting a surplus revenue of $29,022,241.83, or $13,640.45 in excess of the amount contemplated. It will thus be perceived that the estimates, when taken as a whole, were remarkably reliable, varying from the actual results realized by the Treasury only to the extent of $13,640.45.

The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were as follows:

From customs	$37,554,728 53
From internal revenue	28,813,336 37
From sales of public lands	252,005 68
From tax on circulation, etc., of national banks	3,534,707 87
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railways	97,902 59
From customs' fines, etc	17,695 27
From consular, patent, and other fees	425,684 75
From proceeds of sales of Government property	171,875 36
From miscellaneous sources	2,123,069 16
Net ordinary receipts	$72,991,005 53
Premium on sales of coin	119,518 96
	$73,110,524 49
Proceeds of bonds of 1881, Geneva award	2,403,445 53
Total net ordinary receipts	$75,513,970 02
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1876	121,807,732 30
Total available	$197,321,702 32

The expenditures during the same period were as follows:

For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenues	$15,937,203 41
For Indians	1,434,765 93
For pensions	8,382,357 98
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	9,715,661 25
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards	6,174,353 96
For interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds	37,107,550 63
Total ordinary expenditures	$78,751,893 26

Brought forward		$78,751,893 26
Redemption of the public debt	$3,618,648 77	
Judgments of Court of Alabama Claims	2,353,634 21	
		5,972,282 98
Total expenditures		$84,724,176 24
Balance in Treasury September 30, 1876		112,597,526 08
Total		$197,321,702 32

For the remaining three-quarters of the same fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, it was estimated that the receipts would be:

From customs	$89,445,271 47
From internal revenue	91,511,653 64
From sale of public lands	800,000 00
From tax on national banks	3,600,000 00
From reimbursement by Pacific Railways	300,000 00
From customs' fines, penalties, and forfeitures	75,000 00
From consular, patent, and other fees	1,200,000 00
From proceeds of sales of public property	250,000 00
From miscellaneous sources, including premium on coin	4,000,000 00
Total net receipts	$191,181,925 10

For the same period it was estimated that the expenditures would be:

For civil and miscellaneous, including public buildings	$39,000,000 00
For Indians	4,000,000 00
For pensions	20,000,000 00
For military establishment	26,500,000 00
For naval establishment	7,500,000 00
For interest on the public debt	61,876,860 09
Total ordinary expenditures	$158,876,860 09

From the statement of actual receipts and expenditures for the first quarter ending September 30th, and of the estimates of the same for the remaining three-quarters, based upon existing laws, it was expected that the revenues for the fiscal year would yield the sum of $264,292,449.59, and that the expenditures would amount to $237,628,753.35, which would leave a surplus revenue of $26,663,696.24. The amount which should be applied to the sinking-fund was estimated at $33,705,806.67. The surplus revenues would fall below this amount, by not less than $7,042,110.43.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the public debt was reduced $29,249,381.33, as will appear by the following statement:

Principal of the debt July 1, 1875		$2,232,284,581 95
Interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date		38,647,556 19
Total debt		$2,270,932,088 14
Cash in the Treasury		142,243,361 82
Debt, less cash in the Treasury		$2,128,688,726 32
Principal of the debt July 1, 1876		$2,180,395,067 15
Interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date		38,514,004 54
Total debt		$2,218,909,071 69
Cash in the Treasury		119,469,726 70
Debt, less cash in the Treasury		$2,099,439,344 99
Showing a reduction, as above stated, of		$29,249,381 33

By the act of Congress of 1875 the redemption of greenback notes in coin is required in 1879. The views of the Secretary on the adequacy of the provisions of the measure for resumption to accomplish its object are important. He says:

As a further provision deemed essential to the purpose of resumption, it is recommended that, in addition to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury already conferred, to provide for redemption of legal-tender notes on and after the day provided for resumption, by the accumulation of an adequate amount of gold to meet the volume of $300,000,000 of legal-tender notes, which will then be outstanding, by the sale of United States bonds, authority be given him from time to time, as he may deem expedient and the state of the finances admit, to fund these notes into a bond bearing a rate of interest not more than four and one-half per cent., with not less than thirty years to run, with such limitations as to the amount to be so funded in any given period as Congress, in its discretion, may determine.

A sudden accumulation of gold in amounts sufficient to meet so large a demand as that contemplated in January, 1879, is deemed impracticable; while to accumulate in advance of that time would be attended with necessary loss of interest, would be likely to disturb money exchange, and embarrass the funding of our national securities. The present time is regarded as opportune for the gradual withdrawal of these notes. It is believed they would not be greatly missed from the circulating medium, as their place will readily be supplied by the issue of national-bank notes under this act.

The act of January 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," as methods of its accomplishment, requires the redemption of the outstanding fractional currency in silver coin; the increase of the volume of gold coin by cheapening the coinage of gold bullion; the substitution, as the business demands of the country may require, of national-bank notes for the legal-tender notes of the United States in excess of $300,000,000; and the ultimate redemption of the entire legal-tender notes on and after January 1, 1879, as they shall be presented.

In pursuance of these provisions the issue of subsidiary silver coin and the redemption of fractional currency are successfully progressing; $22,000,000 of silver change has been issued, and $13,000,000 of fractional currency redeemed. The capacity of the mints is believed to be equal to the coinage, in the present fiscal year, of the balance of the fractional currency outstanding, and they are now working at their full capacity.

The coinage of gold bullion for the past year has been 1,949,468 pieces, of the value of $38,178,962.50—an increase of $4,624,997.50 over the operations of the previous year; which is an increase compared with the previous year of the amount of gold operated on of $14,327,686.

Legal-tender notes have been reduced by redemption and the issue of national-bank notes to the amount of $14,464,284, leaving the amount of legal tenders $367,535,716. As the demand for national-bank currency is limited, with slight probability of its immediate increase, the contemplated reduction of these notes in excess of $300,000,000 prior to January, 1879, is not likely to be realized. It is believed that the larger portion of them will at that time remain outstanding. It will be observed that, in contemplation of the act, the Secretary is limited in the issue of silver coin by the sum of fractional currency to be redeemed by it and a reduction of the legal tenders to the amount in excess of $300,000,000. Besides this he is required to make adequate preparation and provision for the redemption, in coin, of legal-tender notes outstanding at the prescribed period of resumption. It is apparent that the silver coin may be substituted for the fractional currency and the gold coin increased, while there is little probability of retiring the entire amount of legal tenders in excess of the $300,000,000. It will be observed that it is incumbent on the Secretary to

prepare to provide for the redemption of all legal-tender notes which may be presented on and after that date, and that the means at his command, to this end, are the surplus revenues existing at that time not otherwise appropriated, and the proceeds of the issue, sale, and disposal of certain descriptions of United States bonds at par in coin to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect. This involves the necessity of the accumulation of coin to the amount of the actual demand for redemption of these notes on that day and any day thereafter. There will likely be at that time not less than $300,000,000 outstanding, and probably no inconsiderable amount in excess of that sum.

Here, it will be seen, is an imperative requirement of the Secretary to redeem in coin, on a given day, the legal-tender notes amounting to $300,000,000, and authority to prepare and provide for it. He may sell United States bonds to obtain the needful coin to the extent necessary to carry this act fully into effect. The act contemplates the accumulation of the needful amount of coin against the day of resumption; but, as the necessary amount on a given day is determinate only at the option of the holders of the notes to be redeemed, the amount to be provided for is necessarily uncertain, and, as it will depend upon events or a condition of things over which he has little or no control, impossible for him to determine. He is authorized, if in his judgment deemed necessary to carry the act into effect, to accumulate an amount of gold equal to the entire amount of the legal tenders outstanding on that day; but this, if it were not morally impossible, would be so inexpedient, as a financial measure, that it is not to be presumed to have been contemplated by Congress, and so not incumbent on the Secretary. Still he is expected and required to meet the demand of redemption by the accumulation of coin adequate in amount, at his discretion, with no certain data for his guidance in the exercise of it. What is essential for him to know in order to the performance of the duty is, what amount of notes will certainly be presented for redemption on the 1st of January, 1879. As this is clearly not attainable he is left to deal with what is probable, determinable, upon the condition of such general causes as will be likely to attend that event. It would not be difficult, in the present state of monetary affairs, to make a probable estimate of the amount required if the redemption were to take place in January next; and it is probable that accumulation of an amount of coin equal to a moiety of the sum total of these notes would be an ample preparation; but, while it is to be hoped that the credit of our bonds may not be less in 1879, it may not be known that in other respects the situation will favor such result. It is, however, deemed probable in any supposable condition of monetary affairs, that, if no inconsiderable reduction of the volume of these notes should be made in anticipation of the redemption of 1879, the preparation required by accumulation of coin for the damands of January, 1879, and immediately thereafter, must be at least an equal proportion of the sum total of the notes outstanding. As to the surplus revenues as a measure of redemption, such is the present and probable future of these revenues and the demands upon them, that it is not deemed at all probable that any considerable sum not otherwise appropriated could be devoted to this end. In this connection, however, it is proper to observe that now, for the first time in many years, owing to the large reduction of currency payments, the sales of gold, to obtain the equivalent currency therefor, are no longer necessary, and thus a considerable accumulation of gold may be anticipated from the surplus from the customs revenue.

By the act of January 14, 1875, the limitation upon the issue of national-bank notes was repealed, and the volume of currency left to be determined by the business demands of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury was required to retire, of legal-tender notes, eighty per cent. of the sum of national-bank notes then issued in excess of $300,000,000. The amount of additional currency issued since the passage of this act is $18,080,355, and legal-tender notes to the amount of $14,464,282 have been retired.

By the act of June 20, 1874, national banks might withdraw their circulation in whole or in part by depositing lawful money with the Treasurer, and withdraw a proportional amount of the bonds; and it was made the duty of the Secretary to retire legal-tender notes to the extent of eighty per cent. of the bank-notes thereafter issued. Under this act, $52,853,560 of legal-tender notes have been deposited in the Treasury, and $37,122,069 of bank-notes, accordingly, have been redeemed and destroyed.

The amount of legal-tender notes outstanding November 1, 1876, was $367,535,716. The amount of said notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring circulation was $20,910,946. The amount of national-bank notes in circulation on that day was $29,143,464 less, and of legal tenders $14,464,284 less, than on January 14, 1875—a total decrease in circulation, under the operation of the act, of $43,607,748.

From these facts, as well as from the large accumulations of money at the money centres and the lack of demand for it, it is apparent that the volume of currency is largely in excess of the real demands of legitimate business, and that a portion of the legal tenders might be gradually withdrawn without embarrassment to the business of the country.

In the interest of permanent redemption, and as a means of maintaining the same, it is deemed important also, if not quite indispensable, that provision should be made requiring the national banks to gradually provide coin in such ratio as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and to hold the same as a part of their legal money reserve, so that said reserve, on the first day of January, 1879, shall be equal in amount to the entire reserve required by law. To the same end, as the fractional currency is withdrawn, it is deemed expedient that not only the vacuum caused thereby in the matter of change should be made good, but that, as additional change, the volume of silver should be increased to the amount of at least $80,000,000, and silver made a legal tender to the amount of $10 in all cases, except the obligations of the Government of the United States and the customs dues.

On the 24th of August, 1876, a contract was made for the negotiation of $40,000,000 of the four and a half per cent. bonds authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, and giving to the contracting parties the right to subscribe for the whole or any part of the remaining $260,000. The agreement provides that the Secretary is to allow the parties named one-half of one per cent. commission upon the amount they may take, they to assume and defray all expenses which may be incurred in preparing, printing, transporting, and issuing said four and one-half per cent. bonds, and for transmitting to the Treasury Department at Washington, coin, United States five-twenty bonds, matured United States coin coupons received in payment for the four and one-half per cent. bonds issued, or which may be issued, to the contractors; and the Secretary agreed to issue notices for the redemption of an equal amount of six per cent. five-twenty bonds of the United States, upon the dates of subscription by the contracting parties for four and one-half per cent. bonds, as provided by the act of July 14, 1870. Issues to the extent of $35,674,550 of four and one-half per cent. bonds have been made.

STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1876.

TITLE.	Length of Loan.	When redeemable.	Rates of Interest.	Price at which sold..	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
Old debt	.....	On demand	5 and 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	$57,665 00
Treasury notes prior to 1845	1 and 2 years..	1 and 2 y'rs from date	1 mill to 6 per cent.	Par.	.....	.....	82,575 85
Treasury notes of 1846	1 year	1 year from date	6 per cent.	Par.	$10,000,000 00	.....	6,000 00
Mexican indemnity	5 years	April and July, 1849.	5 per cent.	Par.	350,000 00	$303,578 92	1,104 91
Treasury notes of 1847	1 and 2 years.	After 60 days' notice.	6 per cent.	Par.	23,000,000 00	.....	950 00
Loan of 1847	20 years..	January 1, 1868	6 per cent.	Par.	23,000,000 00	28,207,000 00	1,250 00
Bounty-land scrip	Indefinite.	July 1, 1849	6 per cent.	Par.	Indefinite	.....	3,400 00
Texan indemnity st'ck	14 years	January 1, 1865	5 per cent.	Par.	10,000,000 00	5,000,000 00	21,000 00
Treasury notes of 1857	1 year	60 days' notice	5 & 5½ p. c.	Par.	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	1,900 00
Loan of 1858	15 years	January 1, 1874	5 per cent.	Par.	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	268,000 00
Loan of 1860	10 years	January 1, 1871	5 per cent.	Par.	21,000,000 00	7,022,000 00	10,000 00
Loan of February, 1861 (1881's)	10 or 20 years..	January 1, 1881	6 per cent.	Par.	25,000,000 00	18,415,000 00	18,415,000 00
Treasury notes of 1861	2 years. 60 days..	2 years after date.. 60 days after date..	6 per cent.	Par.	22,468,100 00 12,896,350 00	35,364,450 00	3,100 00
Oregon war debt	20 years	July 1, 1881	6 per cent.	Par.	2,890,000 00	1,090,850 00	945,000 00
Loan of July & August, 1861 (1881's)	20 years	July 1, 1881	6 per cent.	Par.	250,000,000 00	50,000,000 00 139,321,200 00	189,321,350 00
Old demand-notes	.....	On demand	None	Par.	60,000,000 00	60,000,000 00	66,917 50
Seven-thirties of 1861	3 years	August 19 and October 1, 1864..	7 3-10 p. c.	Par.	140,094,750 00	140,094,750 00	17,050 00
Five-twenties of 1862	5 or 20 years..	May 1, 1867	6 per cent.	Par.	515,000,000 00	514,771,600 00	1,011,550 00
Legal-tender notes	.....	On demand	None	Par.	450,000,000 00	915,420,081 00	369,772 28
Temporary loan	Not less than 30 days....	After 10 days' notice.	4, 5, & 6 p. c.	Par.	150,000,000 00	.....	3,050 00
Certificates of indebtedness	1 year	1 year after date	6 per cent.	Par.	No limit	561,753,241 65	5,000 00
Fractional currency	.....	On presentation .. .	None	Par.	50,000,000 00	223,625,603 45	34,446,595 39
Loan of 1863	17 years ..	July 1, 1881	6 per cent.	Aver. prem. of 4.13	75,000,000 00	75,000,000 00	75,000,000 00
One-year notes of 1863	1 year	1 year after date	5 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000 00	44,520,000 00	61,055 00
Two-year notes of 1863	2 years	2 years after date	5 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000 00	166,480,000 00	43,650 00
Coin-certificates	.....	On demand	None	Par.	Indefinite	562,776,400 00	28,681,400 00
Comp'd-interest notes	3 years	June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	6 per cent. compound.	Par.	400,000,000 00	266,595,440 00	328,760 00
Ten-forties of 1864	10 or 40 years..	March 1, 1874	5 per cent.	Par to 7 p. c. prem.	200,000,000 00	196,117,300 00	194,566,300 00
Five-twenties of March, 1864	5 or 20 years..	November 1, 1869	6 per cent	Par.	.....	3,882,500 00	6,000 00
Five-twenties of June, 1864	5 or 20 years..	November 1, 1869	6 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000 00	125,561,300 00	1,854,100 00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865	3 years	August 15, 1867. June 15, 1868 July 15, 1868.	7 3-10 p. c.	Par.	800,000,000 00	829,992,500 00	183,800 00
Navy pension-fund	Indefinite.	.....	3 per cent.	Par.	Indefinite	14,000,000 00	14,000,000 00
Five-twenties of 1865	5 or 20 years..	November 1, 1870	6 per cent.	Par.	203,327,250 00	203,327,250 00	150,745,100 00
Consols of 1865	5 or 20 years..	July 1, 1870	6 per cent.	Par.	332,998,950 00	332,998,950 00	202,663,100 00
Consols of 1867	5 or 20 years..	July 1, 1872	6 per cent.	Par.	379,602,350 00	379,616,050 00	310,622,750 00
Consols of 1868	5 or 20 years..	July 1, 1873	6 per cent.	Par.	42,539,350 00	42,539,350 00	37,473,800 00
Three per cent. certificates	Indefinite.	On demand	3 per cent.	Par.	75,000,000 00	85,150,000 00	5,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness, 1870	5 years	September 1, 1875	4 per cent.	Par.	678,362 41	678,362 41	678,000 00
Funded loan of 1881	10 years	May 1, 1881	5 per cent.	Par.	500,000,000 00	412,306,450 00	516,859,500 00
Certificates of deposit.	Indefinite.	On demand	None	Par.	No limit	137,675,000 00	32,840,000 00
							$2,180,395,067 15

The report of the Controller of the Currency for 1876 contains full statistics of the reserves, taxation, dividends, earnings, and losses of the national banks, with a summary of their resources and liabilities for each year since the system began. It states that the total number of national banks organized since the establishment of the national banking system is 2,343. Of these 49 have failed, and 207 have gone into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,087 in existence on November 4, 1876. During the year, 36 banks were organized, with an authorized capital of $3,189,800; 9 banks have failed, with an aggregate capital of $985,000; and 33, with a total capital of $3,030,000, have voluntarily closed business by vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of their capital stock.

The following table exhibits, by months, the issue and retirement of national-bank circulation, and the deposit and retirement of legal-tender notes, for the year 1876, under the acts of June 20, 1874, and January 14, 1875:

MONTHS.	NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.		LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.	
	Issued.	Retired.	Deposited.	Retired.
January	702,370	1,986,723	2,629,900	554,080
February	329,385	1,949,873	3,856,237	329,748
March	322,380	1,853,549	5,304,029	188,144
April	225,815	1,622,117	3,001,600	227,372
May	476,560	2,087,421	2,085,692	404,208
June	485,670	4,744,747	2,612,645	351,384
July	144,889	2,831,816	1,232,831	153,056
August	360,100	4,032,953	1,137,630	284,624
September	1,045,510	2,330,168	1,776,085	839,864
October	1,198,780	2,201,606	1,251,609	959,024
November	780,895	1,900,862	432,600	624,716
December	1,069,895	1,410,285	870,975	855,916
National-bank notes surrendered	....	3,088,809	.....	.....
Totals	7,142,249	32,035,929	26,191,831	5,772,136

It will be seen that the net decrease of national-bank circulation during the year was $24,893,680, and of legal-tender notes $5,772,-136. The net decrease of national-bank circulation from January 14, 1875, to January 1, 1876, was $7,469,554, and the net decrease of legal-tender notes $10,172,780. If to these sums be added the amount of legal-tender notes on deposit with the Treasurer on January 1, 1877, which was $18,903,374, the aggregate decrease of circulation since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, will be $67,-211,524.

The following table exhibits the circulation and deposits, together with the specie, United States notes, and other kinds of reserve held by the national banks at three different periods in each of the years 1873, 1875, and 1876:

DATES.	Number of Banks.	LIABILITIES.			Reserve required.	RESERVE HELD.		CLASSIFICATION OF RESERVE.		
		Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Total.		Amount.	Ratio to Liabilities.	Specie.	Other Lawful Money.	Due from Agents.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Per cent.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
April 25, 1873	1,962	338.1	650.3	988.4	194.9	225.4	22.8	16.9	119.7	88.8
June 13, 1873	1,968	338.8	691.9	1,030.7	204.9	254.1	24.7	28.0	129.0	97.1
September 12, 1873	1,976	339.1	673.3	1,012.4	199.5	229.1	22.6	19.9	113.1	96.1
May 1, 1875	2,046	323.3	720.6	1,043.9	207.3	230.5	22.1	10.6	139.3	80.6
June 30, 1875	2,076	318.1	755.4	1,073.5	214.3	259.8	24.2	19.0	151 1	89.7
October 1, 1875	2,087	318.4	731.9	1,050.3	208.9	235.1	22.3	8.1	141.4	85.6
May 12, 1876	2,089	300.2	693.1	993.3	196.3	230.6	23.2	21.7	122.1	86.8
June 30, 1876	2,091	294.4	713.5	1,007.9	200.2	246.7	24.5	25.3	133.5	87.9
October 2, 1876	2,089	291.8	705.5	997.3	198.4	236.8	23.7	21.4	128.0	87.4

The following table gives, by geographical divisions, the capital, surplus, dividends, and net earnings, and the ratios of dividends to capital, to capital and surplus, and of earnings to capital and surplus, semi-annually, for the year ending September 1, 1876; from which it will be seen that the average annual dividends upon capital during the last year were less than 9½ per cent., while the ratio of dividends to capital and surplus in the same period was 7½ per cent., and the earnings to capital and surplus less than 7 per cent.:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Number of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Dividends.	Net Earnings.	RATIOS.		
						Dividends to Capital.	Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
						Per ct.	*Per cent.*	*Per cen*
September, 1875, to March, 1876:								
New England States	531	166,396,620	43,739,079	7,371,060	7,548,855	4.4	3.5	3.6
Middle States	625	193,834,271	56,319,205	10,174,655	5,770,198	5.2	4.1	2.3
Southern States	174	33,390,100	5,348,175	1,509,125	2,211,357	4.5	3.9	5.7
Western States	746	110,588,500	29,061,135	5,756,741	7,567,511	5.2	4.1	5.4
Totals	2,076	504,209,491	134,467,594	24,811,581	23,097,921	4.9	3.9	3.6
March, 1876, to September, 1876:								
New England States	539	167,902,820	43,319,060	6,770,149	6,098,661	4.0	3.2	2.9
Middle States	626	190,928,351	54,527,758	8,815,572	6,751,345	4.6	3.6	3.2
Southern States	179	33,392,600	5,486,630	1,432,194	1,498,873	4.3	3.7	3.9
Western States	737	108,258,500	28,917,630	5,542,914	6,191,353	5.1	4.0	4.5
Totals	2,081	500,482,271	132,251,078	22,563,829	20,540,232	4.5	3.6	3.3
General averages	1,838	465,239,781	111,595,656	23,526,481	28,257,979	5.1	4.1	4.9

The average rate of interest in New York City for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, on call loans, was 3.3 per cent., and on commercial paper, 5.3 per cent.

The amount of losses charged by 806 national banks to profit and loss or surplus accounts during the six months ending March 1, 1876, was $6,501,169; and during the six months ending September 1, 1876, $13,217,856; making a total of $19,719,025; of which amount $6,873,759 was charged off by the New York City banks, and $1,598,722 by the Boston banks.

The following table gives, by geographical divisions, the amount of national and State taxes paid by the national banks, and their ratios to capital, for the year 1875:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Capital.*	AMOUNT OF TAXES.			RATIOS TO CAPITAL.		
		United States.	State.	Total.	U. S.	State.	Total.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
New England States	$164,316,333	$1,937,016	$3,016,537	$4,953,553	1.2	1.8	3.0
Middle States	193,585,507	3,300,498	4,062,459	7,362,957	1.7	2.1	3.8
Southern States	34,485,483	445,048	476,236	921,284	1.3	1.4	2.7
Western States and Territories	111,300,588	1,634,969	2,502,890	4,137,859	1.5	2.4	3.9
United States	$503,687,911	$7,317,531	$10,058,122	$17,375,653	1.5	2.0	3.5

The national banks paid the following percentage of taxation: In New York city—United States 2 per cent., State 3.1 per cent., total 5.1 per cent.; Boston, 1.4, 1.9, total 3.3; Philadelphia, 2, 0.8, total 2.08; Baltimore, 1.3, 2, total 3.3; Chicago, 2.3, 2.5, total 4.8; St. Louis, 1.2, 2.8, total 4. The national banks of the State of New York paid the highest percentage of taxation, the total being 4.7 per cent. In Ohio and Indiana the rate was 3.8; Illinois, 4.2; Wisconsin, 3.8; Kansas, 4.6; Nebraska and South Carolina, each 4.5. The amount of United States taxes paid by the national banks during the year ending July 1, 1876, was—on circulation, $3,091,796; on deposits, $3,505,129; on capital, $632,296: making an aggregate for the year of $7,229,221.

The following table exhibits the resources and liabilities of the national banks on October 2, 1876, and of the State banks, savings-banks, and trust companies, of the country, far as they could be obtained from official sources; also the resources and liabilities of the national banks and of the State banks separately, in New York City, and in the State exclusive of the city, on December 22, 1876:

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	NEW YORK CITY.		NEW YORK STATE.		UNITED STATES.			
	National Banks, Dec. 22, 1876. 47 Banks.	State Banks, Dec. 22, 1875. 29 Banks.	National Banks, Dec. 22, 1876. 232 Banks.	State Banks, Dec. 22, 1876. 55 Banks.	National Banks, Oct. 2, 1876. 2,089 Banks.	State Banks, 1875–'76. 633 Banks.	Savings-Banks, 1875–'76. 686 Banks.	Trust Companies, 1875–'76. 38 Banks.
RESOURCES.								
Loans	$177,385,425	$40,253,608	$74,770,325	$25,104,005	$931,304,714	$178,983,496	$537,525,720	$76,608,647
U. S. bonds, to secure circulation	19,802,500	.....	30,859,800	.....	337,170,400	.....	.....	.....
Other U. S. bonds	15,564,400	.....	4,758,100	.....	47,840,150	869,144	108,162,624	16,491,646
Other stocks, bonds, etc	7,313,360	3,999,755	3,316,840	3,116,391	34,445,157	19,364,450	227,061,206	18,847,238
Due fr'm banks and bankers	17,159,636	3,427,714	12,673,653	2,151,528	146,913,324	23,096,812	23,011,142	5,672,637
Real estate	8,848,762	1,616,144	3,274,512	660,787	43,121,942	8,561,224	15,540,384	4,733,647
Specie	23,037,602	2,469,624	492,863	72,390	21,360,767	1,926,100	.....	234,321
U. S. notes and national-bank notes	16,366,733	5,840,440	4,899,385	910,681	101,578,366	27,623,988	18,456,405	2,709,828
U. S. certific't's of deposit	14,630,000	.....	1,010,000	.....	29,170,000	.....	.....	.....
Clearing-house exchanges	52,034,803	.....	101,363	.....	87,870,817	.....	.....	.....
Due from U. S. Treasurer	985,271	.....	1,435,353	.....	16,743,695	.....	.....	.....
Other res'rces.	6,549,207	8,394,162	3,307,530	988,463	29,746,036	17,830,638	21,596,063	2,348,215
Totals	$359,677,699	$66,006,447	$140,809,724	$33,004,245	$1,827,265,368	$278,255,852	$951,353,544	$127,646,179
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock	$65,960,000	$14,985,200	$36,747,191	$9,066,400	$499,802,232	$80,425,634	.....	$21,535,490
Surplus fund	18,122,207	1,604,156	9,531,080	1,228,806	132,202,282	7,027,817	$51,321,033	8,288,825
Undivided profits	9,942,659	4,330,561	6,114,440	2,274,493	46,445,216	10,457,346	5,497,503	534,375
Circulation	15,455,253	32,090	27,406,352	29,048	292,166,039	388,397	.....	.....
Due to depositors	163,794,045	37,843,681	53,348,169	16,865,482	662,388,793	157,928,658	891,459,890	87,817,992
Due to banks and bankers	86,332,207	5,334,417	5,919,192	1,881,611	179,786,081	13,307,398	.....	151,766
Other liabiliti's	131,328	1,676,342	1,743,300	1,658,405	14,474,725	8,720,602	3,075,118	9,317,731
Totals	$359,677,699	$66,006,447	$140,809,724	$33,004,245	$1,827,265,368	$278,255,852	$951,353,544	$127,646,179

* The capital of the banks which reported State taxes in 1875 was $493,738,408.

The exchanges at the clearing-house of New York for the year ending October 1, 1876, were $21,597,274,247; the average daily exchanges were $70,349,428; and the average daily balances paid in money were $4,218,878, or only 6 per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

The United States laws require returns of capital, circulation, and deposits, to be made by State banks, savings-banks, and private bankers, to the Treasury Department, for the purposes of taxation. From these returns, and from the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, the following statement has been compiled, giving, by States, the amount of circulation of the national banks on January 1, 1877; the number, amount of capital, and deposits of the national banks on May 12, 1876; and the number, average capital, and deposits of the State and savings-banks, trust companies, and private bankers, for the six months ending May 31, 1876: from which it will be seen that the total number of banks and private bankers making returns was 6,609, with a total banking capital of $720,012,806, and total deposits, $2,054,980,107:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NATIONAL BANKS.				SAVINGS-BANKS, STATE BANKS, AND PRIVATE BANKERS.		
	Circulation, January 1, 1877.	No. of Banks, May 12, 1876.	Capital, May 12, 1876.	Deposits, May 12, 1876.	No. of Banks, May, 1876.	Capital, May, 1876.	Deposits, May, 1876.
Maine	$8,494,577	71	$10,610,000	$6,585,340	69	$219,267	$31,281,265
New Hampshire	5,097,070	45	5,615,000	2,899,734	72	256,311	31,023,451
Vermont	7,273,579	46	8,793,700	4,039,318	21	275,833	7,955,724
Massachusetts	59,312,415	236	96,461,425	96,111,871	243	4,011,491	287,771,730
Rhode Island	12,892,135	62	20,579,800	9,264,222	58	3,954,642	53,316,780
Connecticut	17,402,895	81	26,004,620	16,615,463	109	8,206,358	81,764,813
New York	48,506,332	282	103,847,191	239,718,275	850	60,151,289	439,779,871
New Jersey	11,284,762	67	14,107,670	18,715,048	71	2,518,969	36,218,558
Pennsylvania	41,840,979	233	56,909,340	93,455,981	470	20,816,448	100,758,683
Delaware	1,345,100	11	1,523,185	1,769,568	9	680,563	1,533,681
Maryland	8,347,870	31	13,773,685	16,996,622	58	4,753,495	25,084,251
District of Columbia	1,109,518	5	1,552,000	1,898,668	13	554,291	3,745,944
Virginia	2,720,836	19	3,359,000	5,444,795	81	3,625,307	6,965,072
West Virginia	1,756,162	15	1,746,000	1,366,801	24	1,400,696	3,908,727
North Carolina	1,707,720	15	2,476,000	2,642,214	19	716,330	1,067,788
South Carolina	1,531,255	12	3,185,000	2,469,832	19	1,037,107	990,958
Georgia	1,924,425	12	2,424,540	1,706,982	69	4,692,014	3,676,176
Florida	45,000	1	50,000	153,452	4	44,000	284,748
Alabama	1,462,033	10	1,693,000	1,144,263	21	1,136,983	1,977,297
Mississippi	1,721	..	.....	.....	30	1,123,181	1,475,077
Louisiana	1,990,672	7	3,400,000	6,990,021	26	3,808,310	7,244,407
Texas	562,020	10	1,025,000	1,825,064	101	3,302,388	4,713,759
Arkansas	191,803	2	205,000	254,217	14	236,839	315,687
Kentucky	8,456,919	51	10,406,500	7,182,891	87	13,381,798	12,097,329
Tennessee	2,602,372	26	3,380,300	5,508,135	28	1,580,457	2,807,959
Ohio	22,904,108	170	29,635,850	33,182,843	300	9,171,094	37,584,821
Indiana	12,970,506	100	17,943,000	14,491,906	143	5,912,190	11,072,778
Illinois	11,837,637	144	18,446,000	40,673,813	368	10,572,836	32,908,801
Michigan	6,171,228	79	10,297,200	11,452,078	155	3,662,297	11,078,690
Wisconsin	2,503,009	41	3,450,000	7,133,084	96	2,044,958	10,079,111
Iowa	4,509,188	79	6,362,000	10,137,387	262	4,650,139	8,825,677
Minnesota	2,796,792	33	4,430,000	5,615,180	65	1,155,173	2,161,661
Missouri	3,228,048	33	8,035,000	12,489,808	222	11,817,889	25,874,005
Kansas	1,175,684	19	1,420,000	2,313,245	108	1,658,303	2,680,551
Nebraska	827,950	9	950,000	2,852,024	33	377,139	1,003,110
Oregon	225,000	1	250,000	1,000,251	7	597,085	1,241,469
California (gold)	2,097,390	9	4,700,000	2,560,563	121	28,555,819	105,659,057
Colorado	598,503	10	810,000	2,676,124	25	488,188	897,939
Utah	122,193	1	200,000	201,698	6	149,179	599,557
New Mexico	269,860	2	300,000	246,369	3	.....	41,797
Wyoming	53,340	2	125,000	247,452	2	18,208	22,876
Idaho	87,401	1	100,000	103,080	4	107,030	22,995
Dakota	45,000	1	50,000	90,423	7	25,106	114,704
Montana	216,514	5	250,000	919,640	6	90,718	67,251
Washington	.....	..	.....	.....	4	207,847	284,505
Nevada	4,624	..	.....	.....	17	295,290	1,953,237
Totals	$320,454,145	2,089	$500,982,006	$693,145,755	4,520	$219,030,800	$1,361,834,352

The table on page 290 exhibits the growth of savings-banks in the States named, as shown by their deposits, from 1830 to 1875.

Some remarks are made by the Secretary, and arguments advanced, to show that the coin payment, to which the faith of the nation was pledged in 1869, was that of gold and not silver. This point has become one of national importance, under the decline in the value of silver during the last few years, and a difference of opinion exists. The Secretary asserts that "any other view, whatever technical construction the language may be susceptible of, would be regarded as of doubtful good faith, and its probable effect prejudicial to the public credit."

The amount of silver coin issued to October 30, 1876, was $22,096,712.16, of which there was issued for fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $12,953,259.43.

YEARS.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	California.
1830	.....	$250,000	.....	$2,500,000	$200,000	$350,000	$2,623,304	.....	.....
1840	.....	750,000	.....	5,819,554	500,000	1,500,000	5,431,966	.....	.....
1850	.....	1,641,543	$199,376	13,660,024	1,495,545	5,466,444	20,832,972	.....	.....
1851	.....	1,776,768	282,217	15,554,089	1,907,233	6,698,158	24,006,599	.....	.....
1852	.....	2,009,617	407,188	18,401,308	2,474,109	8,135,016	27,541,923	.....	.....
1853	.....	2,597,909	704,990	23,370,102	3,308,769	8,883,397	32,824,177	.....	.....
1854	.....	3,222,261	901,789	25,936,858	4,104,091	10,006,131	33,453,781	.....	.....
1855	$867,131	3,341,256	897,407	27,296,217	4,884,312	10,844,933	26,012,713	.....	.....
1856	919,571	3,537,363	897,432	30,373,447	5,797,857	12,162,136	41,099,502	.....	.....
1857	968,325	3,748,285	875,909	33,015,757	6,079,053	12,562,594	41,422,672	.....	.....
1858	968,194	3,588,658	819,650	33,914,972	6,349,621	14,052,181	48,194,847	.....	.....
1859	923,397	4,138,822	940,846	39,424,419	7,765,771	16,565,284	58,178,160	.....	.....
1860	1,539,257	4,860,024	1,111,582	45,054,236	9,163,760	19,377,670	67,440,397	.....	.....
1861	1,708,961	5,590,652	1,231,940	44,785,439	9,282,879	19,983,959	64,083,119	.....	.....
1862	1,876,165	5,653,585	1,348,883	50,403,674	9,560,441	23,146,936	76,538,183	.....	.....
1863	2,641,476	6,560,308	1,678,261	56,883,828	11,128,713	26,954,802	93,786,384	$5,500,000	.....
1864	3,672,975	7,661,738	1,952,500	62,557,604	12,815,097	29,142,288	111,737,763	6,570,839	.....
1865	3,336,828	7,831,335	1,708,531	59,936,482	13,533,062	27,319,013	115,472,566	6,450,357	$7,005,062
1866	3,946,433	7,857,601	1,589,354	67,732,264	17,751,713	31,224,464	131,769,074	7,620,186	10,358,888
1867	5,598,600	10,463,418	1,815,662	80,431,583	21,413,647	36,283,460	151,127,562	9,431,807	17,365,597
1868	8,032,246	13,541,534	2,046,321	94,838,336	24,408,635	41,803,681	169,808,678	11,545,526	23,818,533
1869	10,839,955	16,379,857	2,601,940	112,119,016	27,067,072	47,904,834	194,360,217	15,428,910	28,893,645
1870	16,597,888	18,759,461	2,745,779	135,745,097	30,708,501	55,297,705	230,749,408	20,001,951	36,555,909
1871	22,787,802	21,472,120	3,172,525	163,704,077	36,289,703	62,717,814	267,905,826	25,231,311	44,235,610
1872	26,154,333	24,700,774	3,836,224	184,797,313	42,583,538	68,523,397	285,286,621	28,754,482	51,431,326
1873	29,556,523	29,671,114	4,478,842	202,195,343	46,617,183	70,769,407	285,520,085	30,060,534	57,833,373
1874	31,051,963	28,329,376	5,011,831	217,452,120	48,771,501	73,783,802	303,935,649	32,044,840	69,026,603
1875	30,757,651	30,214,585	6,004,694	234,974,691	51,311,331	76,875,049	319,260,202	32,727,342	70,062,568

The coinage at the different mints during the fiscal year was as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	Pieces.	Value.
MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.		
Gold coinage	422,265	$8,260,937 50
Silver coinage (trade-dollars)	280,050	280,050 00
Silver coinage (subsidiary coin)	29,022,950	6,320,452 50
Minor coinage	14,915,000	260,350 00
Total	44,640,265	$15,121,790 50
MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.		
Gold coinage	1,375,600	$27,036,500 00
Silver coinage (trade-dollars)	4,523,000	4,523,000 00
Silver coinage (subsidiary coin)	22,504,000	4,440,000 00
Total	28,402,600	$35,989,500 00
MINT AT CARSON.		
Gold coinage	151,603	$2,881,525 00
Silver coinage (trade-dollars)	1,329,000	1,329,000 00
Silver coinage (subsidiary coin)	12,578,000	2,244,000 00
Total	14,058,603	$6,454,525 00
Total coinage	87,101,468	$57,565,815 00

It is stated by the Director of the Mint that, from the most authentic sources of information which could be procured, it has been ascertained that the domestic production of gold and silver, for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was about $85,250,000; of which amount $46,750,000 was gold, and $38,500,000 silver.

The estimates of the same Director of the Mint made for the previous fiscal year fixed the stock of gold and silver coin in the United States at about $142,000,000, of which some $12,000,000 was probably silver. Taking this estimate as a basis, we have: amount of gold coin June 30, 1875, $130,000,000; adding to this the product of the mines for 1876, $46,750,000, and importations, $7,992,000, furnishes $184,742,000; deducting the exports, $31,177,000, and about $2,000,000 consumed in the arts and manufactures, leaves a net balance of about $151,565,000 gold in the country at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1876. The estimated amount of silver coin, June 30, 1875, was about $12,000,000; importations during 1876, $7,942,000; product of the mines, $38,500,000; giving a gross amount of $58,442,000, from which deduct exportations, $25,329,000, and amount employed in manufactures, $3,000,000, leaving $30,113,000 as the stock of silver coin and bullion: June 30, 1876, a total amount of both gold and silver coin and bullion of $181,678,000. This is an increase during the year of about $39,000,000 in the national coin.

The following facts, stated by the Director of the Mint on the change in the relative value of gold and silver, are important:

The average relative value of gold and silver from the establishment of the money system of the United States in 1792 down to the year 1870 was about as 1 to 15¼, from which ratio there were no important variations, except that in 1859 silver appreciated nearly five per cent., as compared with its relative value to gold in 1843. In 1760 the relative value of gold and silver was as 1 to 14.29; in 1781, 1 to 13.33; and in 1809, 1 to 16.25; or a change of 21$\frac{7}{16}$ per cent. Taking 1781 as the year of the highest relative value of silver since 1760, and the average of the first seven months of 1876 as the lowest within a period of ninety-five years, shows a change of 34 per cent. in the relative value of the two metals. In 1849 the ratio was as 1 to 15.78, and in 1859, 1 to 15.19, representing a change of 3$\frac{7}{16}$ per cent. This covered the period of an extraordinary addition to the world's supply of gold from the mines of California and Australia. That the change in relative value was not greater than this appears to be conclusive that either there existed a vacuum for the absorption of gold, or that it is naturally more unvarying in value than silver. Evidences of an approaching important alteration became apparent in 1872, or immediately after a change from a silver to a gold standard by the German Empire had been definitely determined upon. This change progressed very gradually during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, became marked in 1875, and during the first seven months of 1873 was so

great as to be without a parallel in modern times. At one time in July of this year, the commercial relation of the two metals was as 1 to 20.17.* Since the last-named date there has been a gradual recovery, the price at present (October 20, 1876) being 103$\frac{5}{16}$ cents per standard ounce, corresponding to a ratio of 1 to 17.96. The large purchases of silver by the United States no doubt had a very decided effect in arresting the decline, and also in promoting the recovery in price which has since taken place. If the substitution of silver coin for the fractional currency had not been undertaken in this country, the price of silver would no doubt have fallen lower than it did in July last, and its appreciation since then been less than it has been.

The change in the relative value of the precious metals is not, however, due altogether to the depreciation of silver, there evidently having been during the same period, 1871 to 1876, an appreciation of gold; but it is slight compared with the depreciation of silver. In making this statement in reference to gold, I am aware that nearly all the prominent authorities in Europe, including the highly intelligent British commission which recently examined and reported on this subject, treat the change in the relative valuation of gold and silver as being solely a depreciation of silver. The new gold coinage of Germany, which commenced in 1872, now amounts to more than $337,000,000 in our money terms. While this coinage has been in progress, Austria and the Netherlands, countries of the silver standard, have each coined gold for the purpose of regulating and conducting foreign exchanges, and France has largely increased her stock of that metal. I cannot but think that the demand for gold by these countries and the Scandinavian states, in which there has been recently a change to the gold standard, exceeded the supply available for coinage from the mines of the world, and to a sufficient extent to produce a slight advance in its value.

The dividing line between the depreciation of silver and the appreciation of gold cannot be accurately determined; but it is very clear that the change in the relative value of the two metals has been principally caused by depreciation of silver. The causes which effected this unexampled change may be summarized in the order of their importance in producing the decline, as follows: First, the change from the silver to the gold standard by the German Empire and the Scandinavian states; second, the use of a forced paper currency in Russia, Austria, and some other countries; third, diminished demand for export to the Indies and China; fourth, the limitation placed on the coinage of silver by countries of the double standard; fifth and last, increased production of that metal.

The alteration in the relative value of the two metals shows conclusively that their exchange or purchasing power is due in a greater degree to their use as money than has heretofore been generally conceded, and this point must not be lost sight of in considering their probable future relative value.

The principal sources of revenue to the Government are the receipts from customs and the collections of internal taxes.

The receipts from customs for the year ending June 30, 1875, were $157,167,722.35, and at the corresponding date of 1876 they were $148,071,984.61, a decline of $9,095,737.74. The receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, 1876–'77, were $37,554,728.53, while for the corresponding period of last year they were $44,233,626.25, showing a decrease of $6,678,897.72.

For the months of October and November, 1876, the receipts were $20,247,043.97, and for the same months of 1875 were $23,936,950.23.

The following tabular statement shows the comparative receipts from the various sources of internal revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1875 and 1876 respectively:

SOURCES.	1875.	1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits	$52,081,991 12	$56,426,365 13	$4,344,374 01	.....
Tobacco	37,303,461 88	39,795,339 91	2,491,878 03	.....
Fermented liquors	9,144,004 41	9,571,280 66	427,276 25	.....
Banks and bankers	4,097,248 12	4,006,698 03	.....	$90,550 09
Penalties, etc	281,107 61	409,284 48	128,176 87	.....
Adhesive stamps	6,557,229 65	6,518,487 51	.....	38,742 14
Back taxes under repealed laws	1,080,111 44	509,631 09	.....	570,480 35
Total	$110,545,154 23	$117,237,086 81	$7,391,705 16	$699,772 58

The amount of collections, as above reported, includes commissions on sales of stamps, paid in kind, and certain sums reported as collected, but not deposited, during the fiscal years in question, thus causing an apparent discrepancy between the above amounts of collections and the amounts of such collections shown by warrants covering the deposits into the Treasury.

The coin values of the exports and imports of the United States for the last fiscal year, as appears from official returns made to and compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, are as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise	$525,582,247
Exports of foreign merchandise	14,802,424
Total	$540,384,671
Imports of goods	460,741,190
Excess of exports over imports	$79,643,481

For the fiscal year 1875 there was an excess of imports over exports amounting to $19,562,725, showing a difference of $99,206,206.

Exports of specie and bullion	$56,506,302
Imports of specie and bullion	15,936,681
Excess of exports over imports	$40,569,621
Total excess of exports of merchandise, and the precious metals over imports	$120,213,102

The value of the exports to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, during the last fiscal year, as the detailed statements furnished by the Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion of Canada show, amounted to $10,507,563 in excess of that returned by the customs officers of the United States. With this addition, the value of the total exports of the year under consideration would amount to $550,892,234.

* This temporary and exceptional ratio of 1 to 20.17 in July, 1876, compared with that of 1 to 18.33, the average during 1781, showed a change in relative value of 51$\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. in a period of ninety-six years, during which there were various fluctuations.

The total exportation of specie and bullion was less than that for the preceding year by $35,625,840, while the exports of domestic goods have increased in value $26,298,147.

Importations of merchandise decreased to the amount of $72,264.246 as compared with those of the preceding fiscal year, and of $106,665,152 as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874.

There was an increase in the value of the importations of a few articles, chiefly raw products and necessaries admitted free, as follows: Barks, medicinal, and cork-wood, $611,-540; coffee, $6,197,509; dye-woods in sticks, $611,377; jute, raw, $371,490; silk, raw, $920,202.

There was a decrease in the value of the importations of chemicals, drugs, and dyes, of $2,081,317; gums, $444,061; hides and skins, $5,501,195; India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude, $611,831; paper-materials, $916,-699; tea, $3,149,537; tin, in bars, blocks, and pigs, $510,923; wood, unmanufactured, $488,-904; malt-liquors, $580,653; cotton-manufactures, $5,012,803; fancy goods, $1,046,852; flax, and manufactures of, $2,157,196; fruits, $624,180; glass and glass-ware, $998,167; hair, $507,844; hemp, raw, $862,763; iron, and manufactures of, $5,365.877; gunny-cloth, $1,-048,497; lead, $836,672; leather of all kinds, $1,944,357; opium, $231,887; precious stones, $919,379; flax-seed, $2,367,516; silk-manufactures, $634,956; soda, and salts of, $1,181,-082; sugar and molasses, $18,735,958; tin, and manufactures of, $2,950,848; tobacco, and manufactures of, $688,447; watches, etc., $826,-116; wines, spirits, and cordials, $1,174,986; wood, and manufactures of, $1,015,006; wool, unmanufactured, $2,823,642; wool, manufactures of, $11,400,896.

There was an increase in the exports of the following articles, the values being stated in currency:

Indian-corn, $8,808,343; wheat, $8,775,036; wheat-flour, $721,039; copper, in pigs, bars, and sheets, $2,055,859; cotton, raw, $2,020,-637; cotton-manufactures, $3,651,096; leather, and manufactures of, $2,744,919; oil-cake, $636,285; mineral oil, crude, $814,250; refined, $1,725,277; sperm, $519,232; shot and shell, $507,452; bacon and hams, $11,051,843; refined sugar, $2,967,205; tallow, $1,042,175; timber, sawed and hewed, $1,105,510.

The exports of domestic gold and silver in excess of the imports were $34,102,010, as against $62,956,412 for the previous year.

There was a decrease in the value of the exportations of the following articles:

Agricultural implements, $368,923; brass, and manufactures of, $743,655; clocks, and parts of, $255,323; copper-ore, $645,107; fruits, $818,216; manufactures of hemp, $1,-823,804; pig-iron, $307,699; steam-engines, locomotive, $435,080; machinery, $1,264,467; muskets, pistols, rifles, and sporting-guns, $1,835,270; manufactures of lead, $326,583; rosin and turpentine, $585,796; beef, $1,011,-652; butter, $397,500; cheese, $1,389,520; lard, $471,037; spirits of turpentine, $252,476; leaf-tobacco, $2,504,166; shooks, staves, and headings, $1,283,223.

There was little change in the proportion of the foreign carrying-trade transacted in foreign vessels, about seventy-two per cent. of imports and exports, during the last fiscal year, having been carried in foreign vessels as against seventy-four per cent. for the preceding year, and seventy-two per cent. for the fiscal year 1874.

The Register of the Treasury reports the total tonnage of vessels of the United States to be 4,279,458 tons, a decrease of 574,274 tons from that of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875. This decrease is principally caused by the dropping of canal-boat tonnage exempt under the act of Congress approved April 18, 1874.

The actual decrease is believed to be about 583,611 tons, this amount being the excess of the losses over the gains during the last fiscal year; but this decrease is reduced to 574,274 tons by corrections of the balances outstanding.

The legislation of Congress, relative to the currency, embraced two measures of importance. The first was the passage of the following act, approved April 17, 1876:

Be it enacted, etc., That there be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $163,000, to provide for engraving and printing, and other expenses, of making and issuing United States notes, and the further sum of $18,000, to provide for engraving and printing national-bank notes, to be disbursed under the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States of the denomination of 10, 20, 25, and 50 cents of standard value, in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury awaiting redemption, or wherever it may be presented for redemption; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under regulations of the Treasury Department, provide for such redemption and issue by substitution at the regular sub-treasuries and public depositories of the United States, until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed, and the fractional currency redeemed under the act shall be held to be part of the sinking-fund provided for by the existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking-fund.

The other measure was the passage of a joint resolution which provided:

That a commission is hereby authorized and constituted, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, and experts not exceeding three in number, to be selected by and associated with them, with authority to determine the time and place of meeting, and take evidence, and whose duty it shall be—1. To inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the causes thereof, and the effect thereof upon trade, commerce, finance, and the productive interests of the country, and upon the standard value in this and foreign countries; 2. Into the policy of the restoration of the double standard in this country, and, if restored, what the relation between gold and silver coin

should be; 3. Into the policy of continuing legal-tender notes concurrently with the metallic standards, and the effects thereof upon the labor, industries, and wealth of the country; and, 4. Into the best means for providing for facilitating the resumption of specie payments. And said commission is authorized to employ a stenographer, and shall report on or before the 15th day of January, 1877, with the evidence taken by them, and such recommendations for legislation as they may deem proper.

The congressional members of the commission were Senators Boutwell, Bogy, and Jones, with Representatives Ball, Bland, and Gibson.

The range of prices in New York for Government securities for the year 1876, and the amount of each class of bonds outstanding January 1, 1877, were as follows:

BONDS.	1876.		AMOUNT, JANUARY 1.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.
6s, 1881.....registered... .	112¼ December 12.	123⅝ February 23.	$193,672,850	.....
6s, 1881..coupon.....	115½ December 11.	124½ June 16.	.....	$90,008,500
6s, 5-20s, 1865.....coupon.....	108⅛ December 8.	118¾ March 13.	23,656,250	86,803,550
6s, 5-20s, 1865, new.....coupon.....	111⅜ October 7.	121 June 29.	62,576,650	140,086,450
6s, 5-20s, 1867.....coupon.....	114½ December 11.	123¼ June 15.	94,907,350	215,715,400
6s, 5-20s, 1868.....coupon.....	116½ October 16.	124¼ June 22.	15,345,500	22,128,300
5s, 10-40s.....registered.....	112 December 12.	119¼ January 29.	141,976,100	.....
5s, 10-40s.....coupon.....	111⅛ December 11.	121¾ February 28.	.....	52,590,200
5s, funded, 1881.....coupon.....	110¾ December 9.	119 February 21.	222,669,250	294,824,960
4½s, 1891.....registered.....	108 December 7.	111⅛ October 28.	25,981,450	.....
4½s, 1891.....coupon.....	.....	.....	.....	7,618,550
6s, currency.....registered.....	120⅞ December 4.	128 February 23.	64,623,512	.....

The range of United States bonds in London during 1876 was as follows:

SECURITIES.	Lowest.	Highest.
United States 6s, 5-20s, 1865, old.....	102¾ October 18.	106¾ July 24.
United States 6s, 5-20s, 1867.....	107¼ January 3.	111 June 9.
United States 5s, 10-40s.....	105⅛ April 20.	109⅛ August 15.
New 5s.....	104⅛ January 13.	108⅛ September 28.

The range of prices during 1876 of the most active stocks sold at the New York Stock Exchange is shown in the following table:

STOCKS.	Lowest.	Highest.
Atlantic & Pacific preferred.....	1 September 5.	7 January 31.
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph.....	14⅛ May 25.	22 February 24.
Central of New Jersey.....	20⅞ September 15.	109⅞ February 9.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	18⅛ November 16.	46⅜ February 16.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred.....	49⅞ November 16.	84⅜ March 13.
Chicago & Northwestern.....	31⅞ September 27.	45¼ February 16.
Chicago & Northwestern preferred.....	55½ December 16.	67½ February 15.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	98¼ October 2.	111⅜ February 16.
Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central.....	2½ December 11.	6¼ January 28.
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	61¼ October 2.	125 January 13.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	64½ October 2.	120⅜ January 3.
Erie.....	7¾ December 11.	23¾ March 13.
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	10½ August 7.	22⅜ January 31.
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred.....	18¾ August 23.	33⅛ January 31.
Harlem.....	130½ January 3.	145 February 14.
Illinois Central.....	60⅞ December 28.	108¾ March 13.
Lake Shore.....	48¾ September 5.	68⅜ January 17.
Michigan Central.....	34⅛ September 5.	65⅛ March 15.
New York Central & Hudson River.....	96 September 26.	117½ February 15.
Ohio & Mississippi.....	5 November 20.	24⅞ February 1.
Pacific Mail.....	16¼ April 10.	39⅞ January 17.
Pacific of Missouri.....	1⅛ September 9.	16 March 31.
Panama.....	122 November 21.	140 May 24.
Quicksilver.....	10½ November 16.	20¼ February 25.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	10 November 16.	26⅜ March 9.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern preferred.....	22¾ January 7.	33 February 26.
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	¾ June 12.	8 November 2.
Union Pacific.....	57¾ May 25.	74½ January 17.
Western Union Telegraph.....	63⅞ May 1.	80½ January 31.
Adams Express.....	100 December 18.	114 August 15.
American Express.....	55 December 13.	67 February 14.
United States Express.....	49½ December 13.	76¾ July 10.
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	79 September 27.	91 February 14.

The highest price of gold was 115 on March 14th, and thence it gradually fell off, and on December 30th sold down to 106$\frac{13}{16}$, which was the lowest point since 1862, excepting the temporary decline in the panic of 1873.

From the circular of Messrs. Dunn, Barlow & Co. it appears that the aggregate liabilities of the insolvent firms are reported for last year at $191,000,000, against $201,000,000 for 1875, $155,000,000 for 1874, $228,000,000 for 1873, $121,000,000 in 1872, $207,000,000 in 1861, and $291,000,000 in 1857. During the four years just expired, the liabilities involved in the mercantile failures of this country have amounted to $777,000,000, which is rather more than the average annual increase in the material wealth.

The statistics of 1876 as compared with those for 1875 are as follows:

STATES AND CITIES.	1876.		1875.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	51	$771,827	42	$1,118,100
Arizona	1	8,000	.....	.....
Arkansas	35	268,257	31	391,300
California	169	1,674,973	237	5,281,111
City of San Francis'o	79	2,202,698	.....	.....
Colorado	45	501,582	70	918,351
Connecticut	197	4,186,548	191	2,851,926
Dakota	10	83,400	.....	.....
Delaware	19	209,600	21	259,500
Dist. of Columbia	18	87,977	18	164,924
Florida	14	121,000	16	262,800
Georgia	147	3,110,145	156	6,128,464
Idaho	3	30,500	1	3,000
Illinois	434	6,019,710	409	8,218,470
City of Chicago	199	9,164,200	.....	.....
Indiana	362	4,587,401	332	4,804,052
Iowa	491	3,909,080	183	1,610,305
Kansas	48	435,900	88	829,400
Kentucky	241	6,653,247	148	3,669,758
Louisiana	80	1,438,143	58	2,937,684
Maine	138	1,916,450	130	1,537,500
Maryland	145	2,104,637	108	10,067,690
Massachusetts	462	12,994,829	772	27,494,943
City of Boston	258	10,510,000	.....	.....
Michigan	576	9,736,852	283	4,123,718
Minnesota	132	1,565,684	140	1,803,406
Mississippi	81	738,258	45	913,565
Missouri	84	1,272,737	189	3,748,793
City of St. Louis	83	2,618,557	.....	.....
Montana	3	75,000	6	92,000
Nebraska	37	93,600	32	197,400
Nevada	25	206,167	45	1,011,700
New Hampshire	48	559,255	73	1,076,400
New Jersey	159	2,273,141	134	2,830,485
New York	998	19,311,933	706	11,920,822
City of New York	887	33,244,018	951	49,263,667
North Carolina	126	994,918	56	923,429
Ohio	371	5,414,893	389	7,993,252
City of Cincinnati	96	3,191,349	.....	.....
Oregon	34	422,416	18	219,448
Pennsylvania	545	10,731,880	553	18,247,872
City of Philadelphia	138	4,281,495	.....	.....
Rhode Island	138	6,079,056	106	6,281,695
South Carolina	89	1,560,114	131	2,731,048
Tennessee	158	2,229,553	136	1,121,839
Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	167	1,900,515	250	2,495,849
Utah	1	6,000	8	249,500
Vermont	73	1,419,930	63	772,700
Virginia and W. Va.	172	3,351,289	138	3,296,307
Washington Terr'y.	6	203,864	1	2,804
Wisconsin	209	4,307,314	245	2,130,346
Wyoming	10	140,900	.....	.....
Total	9,092	$191,117,786	7,740	$201,060,353
Dominion of Canada.	1,728	25,517,991	1,968	28,843,967

At the close of the year the prices of some leading stocks and bonds compared as follows with 1875:

STOCKS AND BONDS.	Dec. 30, 1876.	Dec. 31, 1875.
United States 6s of 1881	117¼	124⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	116⅜	123
United States 10-40s, coupon	113⅜	118½
United States funded 5s, 1881, coupon	111⅞	117
United States currency 6s	121¾	122½
New York Central mortgage 7s	120¼	126
New Jersey Central 1st mortgage 7s	110	115
Morris & Essex 1st mortgage 7s	118	115
Central Pacific 1st mortgage 6s, gold	109	108¼
Union Pacific 1st mortgage 6s, gold	106⅜	106
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st mortgage 7s	120	115½
New York Central & Hudson stock	101	105
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western stock	72⅛	120½
Central of New Jersey stock	37	106¼
Illinois Central stock	60¼	97
Chicago & Rock Island stock	102	105
Western Union Telegraph stock	71	74⅜

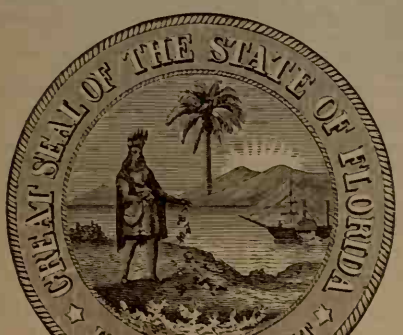
FLORIDA. According to the latest official reports, the bonded debt of Florida is $1,381,600, including $132,000 bonds of 1857, held by the Indian Trust Fund, to offset which the State has claims against the Federal Government for expenditures incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities. Without these, the debt at the beginning of the year was $1,249,600. Adding accrued interest and deducting bonds in the sinking-fund and cash applicable for the reduction of indebtedness, the net debt stood at $1,195,320.48. There were also warrants and certificates outstanding to the amount of $134,437.20, making the total indebtedness $1,329,757.68. The receipts of the Treasury for the year 1875 were $384,735.24, and the expenses $290,561.43. Controller Cowgill, in making an investigation of the warrants issued from time to time, found that there were $17,479.91 unaccounted for, and suggested that proceedings be instituted to recover the losses sustained by the State during the administration of Treasurer S. B. Conover. The cost of the government in 1876 was $190,000. The regular tax-levy of the State is seven mills to the dollar, yielding about $180,000, and there is a license-tax which yields about $40,000 yearly.

The question of the proprietorship of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad was passed upon both by the Supreme Court of the State and the Supreme Court of the United States early in the year. By a decision of the Federal Court in December 1875 it was settled that the lien of the State on account of unpaid purchase-money, due from the sale by the trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund in 1869, was superior to all other claims, and D. P. Holland, a subsequent purchaser under execution, and other defendants, holders of guaranteed bonds of one of the old roads by the consolidation of which the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile was formed, were enjoined from interfering with or disturbing the State of Florida or its agents in the possession and control of the property. The State court decided in January that the bonds issued by the State to aid in the construction of that portion of the road from Quiney to Mobile were unconstitutional, and that the State was not bound for them, but that its lien as a trustee in behalf of the holders of the bonds still held good. The decision of the lower court was affirmed, and the defendant (Holland) was perpetually enjoined from interfering with the possession of the road by the State. On the 1st of May an order was made by Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, directing that Robert Walker, the receiver appointed by that court to take possession of the property, deliver it over to Dennis Eagan, Commissioner of Lands and Immigration of Florida.

The Executive Committee of the Republican party of the State, consisting of eleven members chosen by the State Central Committee appointed by the Convention of 1872, issued a

call on the 17th of March for a State Convention to be held on the 31st of May. Some question was raised as to the authority of this committee, the opposition coming from supporters of Simon B. Conover for Governor, and several contesting delegations to the convention were chosen. The State Central Committee held a meeting on the 7th of April, and recognized the validity of the call of the Executive Committee. It also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this committee do now adjourn, to meet in Madison at 9 A. M. on the 31st day of May next, then and there by a majority vote of the members of the State Central Committee, originally elected in 1872, actually present, to decide equitably who shall be entitled to participate in the temporary organization of the State Convention; but in said State Convention no proxies shall be allowed, nor shall any person be permitted to act as a delegate or alternate unless he is a registered voter of the county which he claims to represent, but the delegates or alternates present may cast the whole vote of their county.



STATE SEAL OF FLORIDA.

The convention met at Madison on the 31st of May, and consumed four days in accomplishing its work. The first day and a half were occupied by the Central Committee in determining the right of delegates to take part in the temporary organization. It decided against the contesting delegations from seven counties, and its action was ultimately ratified by the convention, thus excluding most of the supporters of Conover. The organization was not completely effected until the morning of the fourth day. On that day Marcellus L. Stearns was renominated for Governor; David Montgomery was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; W. H. Holden, C. H. Pearce, T. W. Long, and F. C. Humphries, were nominated for presidential electors; eight delegates were chosen to the National Republican Convention, and a State Executive Committee of the party was appointed, consisting of seventeen members. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Florida, in State Convention assembled, reaffirm our confidence in, and inalienable attachment to, the principles of the national Republican party, believing them to be in accordance with the just and enlightened sentiments of mankind, and largely answerable for material, intellectual, and moral progress throughout the world.

Resolved, That the wide-spread demand for economy, integrity, and paternal devotion to the interest, protection, and progress of all the people on the part of the national and State Administrations, meets our hearty indorsement as being in full accord with the principles and genius of republicanism, and fundamental to progress under peaceful conditions; and we respond to the sentiment with emphatic unanimity, desiring nothing more than the enforcement of just laws, the preservation of rights, and efficient protection in their enjoyment secured by the omnipresence of the law's majesty.

Resolved, That we indorse and approve the administration of our State government as being wise, just, economical, and progressive. It has given unprecedented encouragement to immigration by its judicious devotion to all material interest; has brought the credit of the State to a ground of confidence equal to that of any other State in the Union; and has, by its loyalty to principle and to the best interests of all the people, contributed largely to the utter obliteration of causes of dissension, distrust, and prejudice, between different races, and the healing of those unwise divisions which are fatal to genuine progress.

Resolved, That in the maintenance of our free-school system, untrammeled by sectarian influences, we secure that method which will make the near and remote future of our country blessed and sublime, and we pledge to it our constant and undeviating support.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly favor a speedy return to specie payments, and hail with satisfaction the unanimity of the national Republican party on this important subject.

Resolved, That in sending delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati we trammel them with no instructions, confiding in their loyalty to their country and the great party whose standard-bearer they will help to choose.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Quincy on the 7th and 8th of June. George F. Drew was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Governor, N. A. Hull for Lieutenant-Governor, and Robert Bullock, Wilkinson Call, Robert B. Hilton, and James E. Yonge, were named for presidential electors. Sixteen delegates to the National Democratic Convention were chosen, and a State Executive Committee of five members was appointed. The following was the platform adopted:

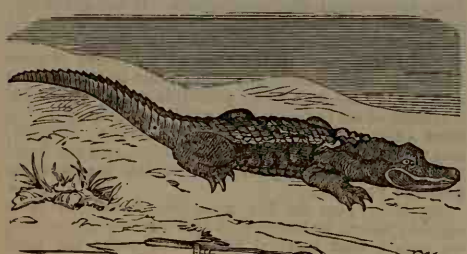
The Conservative Democratic party of the State of Florida, in convention assembled, arraign the radical party, which has had uninterrupted control of the General Government for the last ten years, for having brought the Government as well as the individual citizen to the verge of bankruptcy, destroyed our commerce, fettered the industries of the people, squandered the public money and the public lands, multiplied public offices for party ends, demoralized and debauched the Government service to an unprecedented extent, culminating in the present Administration, the most disgraceful known to American history.

We arraign the State government for its corruption, oppression, and extravagance; for its reckless disregard of the rights of the people; for administering the government as if created for the benefit of the rulers and not of the people.

For these and other considerations we pledge ourselves to work unceasingly and earnestly for the

overthrow of this party in power; and we cordially invite the coöperation of honest men of all shades of political opinion to unite with us equally in sustaining and enforcing the following principles:

1. Fidelity to the Constitution and all its amendments.
2. Retrenchment and economy in Federal and State administration.
3. Lessening the burdens of labor by a reduction of taxes and offices.
4. Free schools exempt from all sectarian control.
5. Opposition to centralization as well as Federal interference with local government.
6. Exposure and punishment of corruption in officials.
7. Equal rights and equal justice to all, irrespective of race or sectional residence, and a hearty and cordial welcome to immigrants from all sections.



ALLIGATOR.

S. B. Conover persisted for some time in running as an opposition Republican candidate for Governor, but finally withdrew on the 5th of September.

On the 23d of October the Republican Campaign Committee issued an address, in which the following statements were made:

The coming election is the crisis of free government in Florida!

Our Democratic opponents realize already that their defeat is inevitable unless they can stifle the voice of the people by fraud and violence, and deter the masses of our party from casting their ballots on the day of election.

Information, *absolutely reliable*, has been received at these headquarters, that evil-designing men in the southern counties of Georgia are preparing to invade our State in armed bands on the 7th day of November next, for the purpose of intimidating Republicans from casting their ballots, and to stir up riots and bloodshed. Georgia, now Democratic by eighty thousand majority, proposes to assist the Democrats of Florida in wresting from our people the rights guaranteed us by the Constitution and laws of our common country. Your committee deem it advisable that the plans of the invaders be made known to every Republican in the State of Florida, and that immediate action be taken in every county bordering on the State of Georgia to defeat this nefarious scheme. Let it be made known that, while we cherish no ill-will or bitterness toward any person, while we desire to live in peace and quietness, while we are ready to bear and forbear, and make any sacrifice consistent with honor and manliness, to protect the good name of our State, we will not tolerate interference by the desperadoes or bullies of another State. Let it be known that if they come here on the day of election with the purpose of interference in our matters, they do it at their peril, and that the consequences of their evil deeds and intentions must rest upon their own heads—it may be before they have penetrated far enough into the State to put their schemes into effect.

Let all Republicans remember that upon their own vigorous and determined action during the next twenty days depends, in a great measure, the preservation of Republican government in Florida.

The Republican party want peace and harmony, and that not one dishonest vote be cast at the coming election. Every man who is legally entitled to vote must be permitted to do so, as his conscience dictates.

On the 31st of October Governor Stearns issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., *October* 31, 1876.

In view of the excited condition of the public mind, and the, in some degree well-founded, apprehensions of coming trouble, growing out of the bitter political canvass now in progess in this State, and in order to secure a fair, full, and legal expression of the popular will through the ballot-box, to preserve the reputation that Florida has already achieved as a peaceable and law-abiding State, and to prevent the possibility of any occurrence that would bring disgrace upon her people and tend to mar her bright and promising future—a future in which every citizen has an equal and vital interest—I, Marcellus L. Stearns, Governor of Florida, hereby issue this proclamation to all the people of the State.

I earnestly call upon all citizens to temper zeal with discretion; to deprecate fraud, violence, or disorder, and to exert their individual and collective influence to allay excitement, and to secure peace and order; and I advise that no citizen shall carry arms, either openly or concealed, to political meetings, or to the polls on election-day, but that all should trust to the law and its officers alone, assuring them that the whole power of the government will be exercised to protect the people in the full enjoyment of every right which the law gives to them. I call upon the judicial officers of every circuit, and upon the sheriffs of every county, to make such preparations as may be necessary, to the full extent of their authority, to prevent or to punish fraud or violence, if any should be attempted or committed; and I command every inspector of election, and every other officer or person charged with the conduct of the election, or the preservation of peace and order, to discharge their duties firmly and in strict conformity to the law.

I recommend that the municipal authorities of all towns and cities throughout the State require the closing of all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, and prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within their respective jurisdictions from midnight of Saturday, the 4th day of November, until midnight of Tuesday, the 7th day of November, and that the sheriffs of each county shall see that no intoxicating liquor is sold at any place within his county, outside of any incorporated town or city, within the same period.

Should bands of armed men, citizens of this or of any other State, appear at any voting precinct for the purpose of unlawfully influencing the election at such precinct, or of interfering in any manner, with the free exercise of the elective franchise by citizens of this State, the sheriff and his deputies will proceed at once to disperse, or to arrest, such persons, and, if necessary, to call the power of the county to their assistance; and in case of the escape of any person guilty of any such unlawful act, or of aiding, abetting, or countenancing the same, they shall ascertain and report the name and residence of such person, whether a citizen of this or any other State, to the proper prosecuting officer, in order that such person may be indicted, pursued, and brought to justice.

While the State is able and prepared to enforce

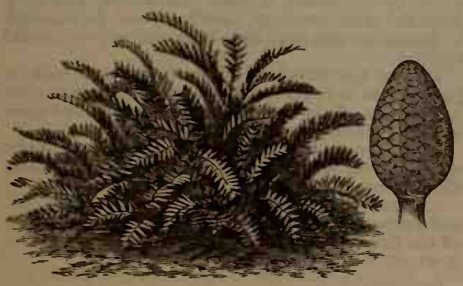
the laws, and to punish all who may violate the same, whether such violation is the result of a predetermined policy or of temporary excitement or passion, nevertheless the people themselves must feel and accept their responsibility as men and as citizens, and must aid in protecting their own interests and the fair fame of the State, by an honest determination to see justice and good order prevail, and by a hearty coöperation with the officers of the State in preserving the public peace, and in securing a fair, free, and honest election.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State [L. S.] to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1876.

M. L. STEARNS, Governor of Florida.

By the Governor: Attest,

SAMUEL B. MCLIN, Secretary of State.



FLORIDA ARROWROOT (COONTIE) AND FRUIT.

The election of the 7th of November passed off without any disorder or disturbance of the peace. The election law, enacted August 6, 1868, provides for a complete registration of voters by the county commissioners, and for the conduct of the election by three inspectors at each polling-place, appointed by the commissioners. The inspectors are authorized to "maintain good order at the polls and to enforce obedience to their lawful commands during the election and during the canvass and estimates of the votes, and if any person shall refuse to obey any lawful orders of the inspectors, or by disorderly conduct in their presence or hearing shall interrupt or disturb their proceedings, they may command any sheriff, or constable, or other person, to take such disorderly person into custody and confine him during the election and canvass." After the close of the polls the inspectors are required to proceed at once to canvass the votes publicly, and must complete the work without adjournment. Certificates of the result, signed by the inspectors and clerk, must be securely sealed and delivered without delay, one copy to the clerk of the Circuit Court and one copy to the county judge. On the sixth day after the election, or sooner if the returns shall have been received, the county judge, clerk of the Circuit Court, and a justice of the peace of the county, are required publicly to canvass the votes for their respective counties. The result is to be made out in duplicate certificates, one to be recorded in a book by the clerk, one to be sent by mail to the Secretary of State, and a third to the Governor. Twenty days are allowed for the canvassers in Monroe, Orange, Dade, Brevard, and Manatee Counties. The act declares that "the person who shall receive the highest number of votes cast for any office shall be elected to such office." The provisions regarding the State canvass in the original act are as follows:

SECTION 28. On the first Tuesday next after the fourth Monday in November next after any general election, or sooner, if the returns shall have been received from the several counties, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Controller, or any two of them, shall meet at the office of the Secretary of State, pursuant to notice to be given by the Secretary of State (or, in his absence or inability to attend, by the Governor), and proceed to canvass the returns of such election, and determine who shall have been elected, by the highest number of votes, to any office, as shown by said returns. They shall make and sign a certificate containing, in words and figures written at full length, the whole number of votes given at such election for each office, the number of votes given for each person for each office, and designating who shall have been elected to each office, which certificate shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State in a book to be kept for that purpose, and the Secretary of State shall cause a certified copy of such certificate to be published in one or more newspapers printed at the seat of government.

SEC. 29. The Secretary of State shall make and transmit to each person chosen to any State office, immediately after the canvass, a certificate showing the number of votes cast for each person for such office at such election, which certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of his election to such office.

SEC. 30. When any person shall be elected to the office of elector of President and Vice-President, or Representative in Congress, the Governor shall make out, sign, and cause to be sealed with the seal of the State, and transmit to such person, a certificate of his election.

An amendment to this act, approved February 27, 1872, contains the following provisions:

SECTION 4. On the thirty-fifth day after the holding of any general or special election for any State officer, member of the Legislature, or Representative in Congress, or sooner if the returns shall have been received from the several counties wherein elections shall have been held, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and the Controller of Public Accounts, or any two of them, together with any other member of the cabinet who may be designated by them, shall meet at the office of the Secretary of State pursuant to notice to be given by the Secretary of State, and form a Board of State Canvassers, and proceed to canvass the returns of said election, and determine and declare who shall have been elected to any such office, or as such member, as shown by such returns. If any such returns shall be shown or shall appear to be so irregular, false, or fraudulent, that the board shall be unable to determine the true vote for any such officer or member, they shall so certify, and shall not include such return in their determination and declaration, and the Secretary of State shall preserve and file in his office all such returns, together with such other documents and papers as may have been received by him or by said Board of Canvassers. The said board shall make and sign a certificate, containing in words written at full length the whole number of votes given for each office, the number of votes given for each person for each office, and for member of the Legislature, and therein declare the result, which certificate shall be recorded in the office of the

Secretary of State in a book to be kept for that purpose, and the Secretary of State shall cause a certified copy of such certificate to be published once in one or more newspapers printed at the seat of government.

The Board of State Canvassers consisted of Samuel B. McLin, Secretary of State; Clayton A. Cowgill, Controller; and William Archer Cocke, Attorney-General. Mr. McLin is a native of Tennessee, forty-three years of age, a lawyer, and the editor of the Tallahassee *Sentinel*, and has lived in Florida since 1855. He was formerly a Whig. For a time during the war he was in the Confederate service, and after its close acted with the Democrats. In 1872 he supported the Republican candidates, and the next year was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Hart. Dr. Cowgill was born in Dover, Del., in 1826, and was trained to the practice of medicine. During the war he was a surgeon in the army, and settled in Florida in 1867. He soon took an active part in politics as a Republican, and was appointed Controller in 1873. Judge Cocke is a native of Virginia, and was practising law in Richmond when the war broke out. He went to Florida in 1863, and practised his profession at Monticello. He was appointed Judge of the Second Circuit in 1868, and Attorney-General in 1873. He is the author of a "Constitutional History of the United States" and other works. Although a member of the Republican administration of the State, he is a Democrat, and supported the nominees of that party during the campaign of this year.

It being understood that Governor Stearns claimed the right under an old law to canvass the votes for presidential electors, the chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee addressed the following request to the Board of Canvassers on the 17th of November:

To the Honorable Samuel B. McLin, Secretary of State, C. A. Cowgill, Controller of Public Accounts, William Archer Cocke, Attorney-General.

GENTLEMEN: We request you, as the Board of State Canvassers, to proceed to canvass the returns of the several counties wherein an election took place for electors of President and Vice-President, on November 7, 1876, so far as the same may have been received. We desire to be informed of the time and place, so that the fraud may be shown which exists in some of them. As this proof may require some time for its accurate determination, it is, in our judgment, of the first importance that you assign an early day, that the Executive, in accordance with section 136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, may be enabled on December 6th to deliver to each elector chosen the certificate which enables him to act as an elector of this State on Wednesday, December 7, 1876, as required by section 135 of the Revised Statute.

Yours, very truly,

S. PASCO,

Chairman of State Executive Committee of Conservative-Democratic party of Florida.

W. D. BLOXHAM.

On the 20th of November, R. B. Hilton, Robert Bullock, James E. Yonge, and Wilkinson Call, the Democratic candidates for electors, petitioned Judge P. W. White, of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit, in and for the county of Leon, for an injunction restraining Governor Stearns, and a mandamus requiring the canvassers to proceed with their duty. In their bill of complaint the petitioners made the following allegations:

1. The first allegation is, that an election was held in the State of Florida on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, for presidential electors, and that your orators did receive votes for said office and are themselves qualified to hold the office, and interested in having true and lawful returns made of said election.

2. That in the act of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1872 [title given], the returns for presidential electors are required to be canvassed only and alone by the Board of State Canvassers, and they have the exclusive duty, functions, and jurisdiction to determine who shall have been elected presidential electors.

3. That the Governor (Stearns) is vested with no jurisdiction to canvass said returns, but only to give a certificate of election to said electors on or before the first Wednesday of December.

4. That no certificate can be made out except upon a prior determination of the Board of State Canvassers.

5. That Governor Stearns pretends that he can, and proposes to, issue said certificate, independently of the Board of State Canvassers, which pretension is wholly without warrant of law.

6. That the Secretary of State has not issued any notice to those forming the Board of Canvassers, that the duty of canvassing may be commenced, notwithstanding that the returns of "most of the counties" have been received, and your orators charge that said inaction will postpone said canvass to a time when it shall be impossible to have a deliberate investigation of said returns, and a true declaration.

7. That said action by the Executive will, if consummated, be wholly illegal, and will injuriously impair the right of your orators as candidates for the office of presidential electors.

The bill closes with the usual prayer for answer, and for the writ of injunction upon Governor Stearns enjoining him from making out, signing, sealing, and delivering any certificates to presidential electors except in pursuance of the action of the Board of State Canvassers under the act of February 27, 1872.

An alternative writ of mandamus was issued on the 21st of November. This recited the claim of the petitioners that certain returns already received were forged and fraudulent, and differed from the returns made at the county canvass, and that the Secretary of State refused to convene the Board of Canvassers after being requested so to do, and proceeded as follows:

And the said petitioners further showed that on Wednesday, December 7, A. D. 1876, in accordance with section 135 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the electors of this State are required to meet and give their votes; and said petitioners believe, as each return of each county must be canvassed by said Board of Canvassers before they can make and sign a certificate of the whole number of votes given, that said duty cannot be performed fully and completely in time to enable the electors chosen to have their certificates of election in accordance with law, unless said Board of State Canvassers shall be con-

vened, and shall proceed with the canvass of said returns so far as received.

And said petitioners further showed that they had no specific remedy at law to redress the grievance of which they complained.

Said petitioners therefore prayed that the said Samuel B. McLin, as Secretary of State, be commanded to notify the Attorney-General and the Controller of Public Accounts to meet him at his office and form with them a Board of State Canvassers, and that the said C. A. Cowgill, as Controller of Public Accounts, and William Archer Cocke, as Attorney-General, be commanded, upon said notice by them received, to meet with the said Samuel B. McLin, as Secretary of State, to form said board, and that they, the said Samuel B. McLin, C. A. Cowgill, and William Archer Cocke, as members of said board, be commanded to proceed forthwith to canvass the several returns of the several counties already received, and such as shall from day to day be received, until said canvass shall be completely ended, as required by the act passed February 27, A. D. 1872, entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for the registration of electors and the holding of elections," approved August 5, 1868, or the cause why not to show unto us.

Now, therefore, we, being willing that full and speedy justice should be done in the premises, do command you, Samuel B. McLin, Secretary of State, to notify the said C. A. Cowgill, Controller of Public Accounts, and William Archer Cocke, Attorney-General, to meet you, the said Samuel B. McLin, at your office forthwith, and form a Board of State Canvassers, and do command you, the said C. A. Cowgill, Controller of Public Accounts, and you, the said William Archer Cocke, Attorney-General, upon receipt of said notice, to meet forthwith with the said Samuel B. McLin, as Secretary of State, to form said board; and do command you, the said Samuel B. McLin, C. A. Cowgill, and William Archer Cocke, as members of said board, to proceed forthwith to canvass the several returns of the several counties already received, and such as shall from day to day be received, until said canvass shall be completely ended, as required by the act passed February 27, A. D. 1872, entitled "An act to amend the act to provide for the registration of electors and the holding of elections," approved August 5, 1868, or that you appear before our said court at Tallahassee, on Thursday, the 23d instant, at eleven o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why you refuse to do so.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Tallahassee, in said county, this the twenty-first [SEAL.] day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

C. H. EDWARDS,
Clerk Circuit Court, Leon County.
EDW. M. WEST, Deputy Clerk.

With reference to the allegation that the Governor claimed the right to canvass the votes for electors, he made answer on the 23d of November, in which he said, while protesting and averring that the court had no jurisdiction:

And this defendant further says that he has never, at any time, proposed to issue such certificate to such electors independently and without the declaration and determination of the said Board of State Canvassers, as charged in said paragraph five, and that he has never stated to any person whomsoever that he intended, or designed, or had determined to issue such certificates independently and without the declaration and determination of the said Board of State Canvassers, and that, in truth and in fact, he has not determined nor decided to issue such certificates independently and without the declaration and determination of the Board of State Canvassers aforesaid.

The Board of Canvassers met at the office of the Secretary of State on the 27th of November. A protest was received from Charles H. Pearce, for himself and the other Republican candidates for electors, against Attorney-General Cocke serving on the board, on the ground that he had in a published telegram prejudged the case, and exhibited a strong bias toward the Democratic side. No action was taken upon this, and the board was organized with Mr. McLin as chairman. A resolution was adopted inviting Governor M. L. Stearns, Mr. George F. Drew, and General Brannan, commander of the United States forces in Florida, to be present at the sessions of the board; also a resolution providing for the issue of tickets of admission to the number of six (subsequently increased to ten) to the chairman of the Executive Committee of each political party, to be distributed by them among their friends respectively.

The following rules were then adopted to govern the proceedings of the board:

The Canvassing Board will commence its duties on the 28th day of November instant, at ten o'clock, and will meet daily thereafter, at the same hour, unless a different hour be fixed (except on Sundays and holidays), and will remain so long in session each day as the necessities of the case may require.

In order to facilitate the canvass within the brief period which remains for that purpose, the following rules of procedure are adopted, and are hereby promulgated:

1. The office of the Secretary of State, where, by law, the board is directed to meet, being small, a limited number of persons only, not exceeding twenty-two in number, equally representing each political party, will be admitted to witness the proceedings, except when the board may think it necessary or desirable to close the doors for deliberation.

2. The Secretary of State shall open the returns from each county, whereupon the board will proceed to examine the same, and determine from the face thereof, subject to final review, whether the legal formalities and requirements with respect thereto have been complied with; and, upon an affirmative determination of such preliminary matters, the chairman shall announce the vote of the county.

3. On the announcement of the vote of any county, any person may give notice that the said return, and the election or vote of said county, or any precinct thereof, will be contested, and the clerk shall forthwith note the objection generally.

4. The contestants, subsequent to the announcement as aforesaid, of the result as it appears on the face of the returns, must file with the board brief statements, in writing, giving specifically the objections proposed to be made, with particulars of time, place, and circumstances, together with a statement of the relief demanded.

5. In view of the fact that the board has no power to compel the attendance or examination of witnesses, it will receive in evidence proper affidavits, and also such official certificates as are made evidence by law, and may be otherwise admissible. If either party desires to produce *viva voce* testimony, they must submit to the board a brief statement, in writing, of the names and residences of the witnesses, and the facts expected to be proved by them; and the board, in their discretion, will allow them to attend, and will themselves examine them—the extent to which this is done necessarily depending on the time at the disposal of the board.

6. The affidavits and documentary proofs on each side shall be filed with the board in the office of the

Secretary of State, and shall be accessible to the other side, under such regulations as the Secretary of State shall think proper for the safe keeping thereof.

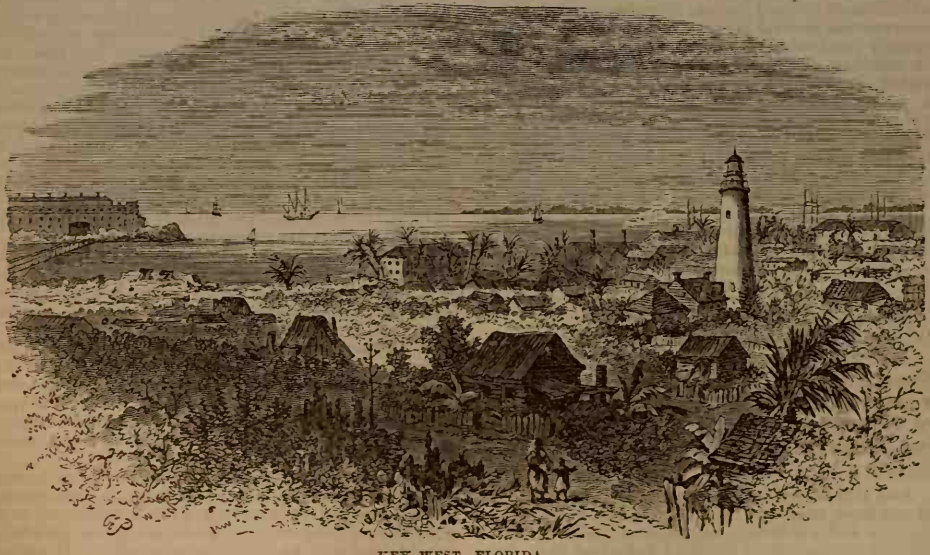
7. All motions and arguments shall be in writing, and signed. No oral arguments will be allowed.

8. The concurrence of a majority of the board being necessary to determine its action, such concurrence, with respect to any proposition or matter, may be formally ascertained by vote, upon motion duly made and seconded, or informally by the assent of at least two members.

9. The board reserves to itself the right to make and announce such modifications of, or additions to, these rules, as the case may require. Parties, in preparing and presenting their proofs and arguments, should bear in mind that the canvass must be completed, and the result reached, in time for the electors to discharge their duties under the law.

On the second day the returns from all the counties but Dade—which had not been received—were opened, and the votes for electors counted. The returns showed on their face 24,325 votes for the Republican electors, and 24,282 for the Democratic electors. On the third day a call of the counties in alphabetical order was begun. Objections were made to the returns from various precincts in different counties for fraud, intimidation, or irregularity, and several days were occupied in taking testimony. The final action of the board was taken on the 5th of December.

The following twenty-four counties were canvassed according to the face of the returns: Brevard, Bradford, Calhoun, Dade, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Hillsborough, Holmes, Lafayette, Liberty, Madison, Marion, Putnam, Polk, Santa Rosa, Sumter, St. John's, Suwanee, Taylor, Volusia, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington. Baker County was then taken up and canvassed according to the precinct returns by a unanimous vote of the board. In Clay County twenty-nine votes were added to and four taken from the Democratic electoral and State vote, and eight added to and two deducted from the Republican vote. In Hernando County five Democratic votes were deducted; Nassau and Levy were canvassed according to the face of the returns; in Orange, seven Democratic votes were deducted; in Jefferson, sixty Republican votes were deducted; in Leon, two Republican votes were deducted; Manatee was thrown out entire, on account of the absence of all legal preparations for holding the election; the Duval County return did not have the signature of the judge, but was canvassed by comparison with the precinct returns; in Hamilton county eighty-three Democratic and fifty-eight Republican votes, which had been added to the face of the electoral vote, were thrown off again; and Jasper precinct, giving three hundred and twenty-one votes for Drew and one hundred and eighty-three for Stearns, and three hundred and twenty-three for the Democratic and one hundred and eighty-five for the Republican electoral ticket, was thrown out for violation of the election law by



KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

the inspectors, in not completing the canvass without adjournment, in allowing unauthorized persons to handle the ballots and assist in the count, in adjourning overnight and going to another place, and in signing returns next day which they had not themselves made or verified, and the contents of which they did not know; in Monroe County, precinct No. 3, Key West, giving four hundred and one votes to the Democratic electoral and State tickets, and fifty-nine to the Republican, was thrown out of the canvass on account of violation of the election laws by the inspectors, in adjourning before the completion of the canvass, and com-

pleting it the next day in a different place, and without public notice; in Alachua County thirteen Democratic and four Republican votes were deducted, but Archer precinct No. 2 was retained; in Jackson County, Campbelton precinct, giving seventy-seven Republican and two hundred and ninety-one Democratic votes, was thrown out on account of the violation of the election laws by the inspectors, in removing the ballot-box from the election-room at the adjournment for dinner into an adjoining store and leaving it there unsealed and concealed from the public during said adjournment, in not counting the ballots at the close of the polls and comparing them with the number of names on the poll-list, and because only seventy-six Republican ballots were counted out of the ballot-box, whereas one hundred and thirty-three persons swore that they voted the full Republican ticket at that poll; and Friendship Church precinct, in the same county, giving forty-four Republican and one hundred and forty-five Democratic votes, was thrown out on account of violation of the election laws by the inspectors, in placing the ballot-box in such a position as to be out of sight of the voter and of the public, in placing a supervisor at the window to receive the ballots instead of an inspector, in not making and completing the canvass at the polling-place without adjournment, and in view of the public, but in a bedroom two miles away, and in not counting the ballots and comparing them with the number of names on the poll-list.

The action of the board was taken unanimously, except in the cases of Jefferson, Manatee, Duval, Alachua, and Jackson Counties. In the first of these, the Attorney-General desired to throw out several precincts because the county canvassers acted as inspectors, and the voting place was changed; in the second he opposed the rejection of the returns; in the third he favored rejection; in the fourth he favored throwing out Archer precinct No. 2; and in the fifth he favored retaining the Campbelton and Friendship Church precinct returns. The vote as declared by the Board of Canvassers gave 23,849 for the Republican to 22,923 for the Democratic electors, making the majority of the former 926. On the State ticket it stood 23,666 for Stearns, and 23,208 for Drew, giving the former a majority of 458. It elected Montgomery Lieutenant-Governor by 303 majority; Purman, Republican, for Congress in the first district, by 294; and Bisbee, Republican, in the second, by 142. Attorney-General Cocke made the following protest:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TALLAHASSEE, *December* 6, 1876.

Hon. C. A. COWGILL, Controller of the State of Florida, and S. B. MCLIN, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, and, as such, members of the State Canvassing Board of the State of Florida.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I am compelled from a strict sense of justice, not only involving the clear exercise of principles of law, but the maintenance of the rights of the citizen to vindicate the elective franchise, to protest most solemnly and decisively against the return on the part of a majority of the State Canvassing Board of the State of Florida, in its decision that the electors for the State of Florida for President and Vice-President on the Republican ticket have been elected.

These are my reasons for making this my protest against the action of the Canvassing Board:

1. That the Board of State Canvassers erred most signally, in point of law, in receiving a statement of the votes of Duval County, when there was in no conceivable sense any legal return of the votes of said county on which the Board of State Canvassers could act. For this reason, that the statute of 1872 requires the Probate Judge and the clerk of the county to call in a justice of the peace to assist them in counting the county canvass, and that in violation of law the clerk of Duval Circuit Court called in a justice of the peace (Mr. Edwards), whose selection was not sanctioned but rejected by the Judge of the County Court, thereby showing to the board that there was no selection according to law by which a county canvass could be made, but that the canvass and return was such as to preclude all notice of it, in every legal sense, before the Board of State Canvassers.

2. That in the county of Jefferson it appeared from the records on file in the office of the Secretary of State that certain county officers officiated as officers of election at the following-named polls: (1.) M. J. Taylor, clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson, acted as inspector of elections at Monticello Station No. 1; thereby placing himself in the position of supervising under the statute his official acts as inspector. (2.) Mr. Wm. Beazely acted as justice of the peace at a precinct election held at Lickskillet, there being no such precinct established according to law, and that at such precinct, as was unknown to law, acted as a clerk, thereby confounding his duties as clerk with his action as justice of the peace, and being the justice before whom the action of the clerk was cognizable, and required at law to be reviewed. That the return of the Canvassing Board from such precinct, even if it existed at law, was, in itself, absolutely illegal. (3.) That J. Bell, Judge of the County Court of Jefferson, acted as clerk at the precinct in Jefferson County known as the "Waukeenah precinct." The said J. Bell was disqualified from action as said clerk of election, for the reason that as Judge of the Probate Court of Jefferson it was made his duty by the act of 1868 (chapter 1,625, section 24) to canvass the votes given for the several officers and persons, as shown by the returns on file in his office, and by his said action as clerk of election making himself judge of his conduct as clerk, when subjected to his supervision as judge of the same, in his capacity as county judge entirely and absolutely illegal.

3. In rejecting the vote of Manatee on the alleged reason that there was no clerk of the county to receive the registration of the voters. The reason of there being no clerk of such county to perform such legal duty was that the Governor of the State, with whom resided the power of appointing such officer, failed in the discharge of his duty in relation thereto by not appointing a man to such office—the present Governor being a candidate for reëlection. My reason for insisting on the vote of Manatee being that official dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive, with whom, as stated, was the power of appointing the proper officer to superintend the registration of voters, should not be a legal bar to the exclusion of the voters in the just and legal exercise of the elective franchise. The fact of there being no clerk could not apply to voters previously registered who had a right to vote, secured by the constitution of the State and the laws.

4. In relation to the votes at Campbelton and Friendship Church in the county of Jackson, a majority of the Board of State Canvassers disregarded

the law of the State and the evidence offered in rejecting the votes polled at said precincts.

5. In rejecting the votes polled at precinct No. three (3) in the county of Monroe, I claim the right, before the final action of the Board of State Canvassers, to reconsider my vote thereon for the purpose of sustaining the return from said precinct, for the reason that it complies substantially with the requirements of the law on the canvassing and returns in the State of Florida.

I protest also against the disfranchisement of the people of Hamilton County by throwing out the entire vote of Jasper precinct, without any charge or proof of fraud or illegal voting, on the alleged ground of irregularity in this, that two Republican inspectors, appointed in the interest of the Republican party, filed an affidavit before the board that they absented themselves from the polls several times during the day. I insist that this exclusion of one hundred and fifty votes, whereby the Democratic majority was reduced for the above alleged reason, is a wrong against the people, and a violation of both the letter and the spirit of the laws, both of the United States and of the State of Florida.

I include in this protest my objections urged to the vote at Archer precinct No. 2 in the county of Alachua, which I moved to reject on account of its falsity, that the return was evidently fraudulent from the clear proofs exhibited in relation thereto, and that the power to reject it on the part of the State Canvassing Board was evident from the meaning of the statute under which the board was appointed.

I also protest, for substantially the same reasons, against signing the certificate of election in the State vote as regards the gubernatorial and congressional elections — considering the statement of the other members of the Canvassing Board false and fraudulent.

Respectfully submitted:

WM. ARCHER COCKE,
Attorney-General State of Florida, and *ex-officio* member of the State Canvassing Board of the State of Florida.

This was promptly published, but the other members and the clerk of the Canvassing Board declared over their signatures that it was not presented before them, or filed with the proceedings.

While the Board of Canvassers was in session, an injunction had been granted by Judge White, of the Circuit Court, on application of Geo. F. Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, restraining them from canvassing the vote of State officers in any other manner than from the face of the regular returns filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Although the order of the court was served upon the board, it finished the work as it had begun, against the protest of the Attorney-General. Judge White then summoned the members of the board to show cause why they should not be adjudged guilty of contempt. Meantime the Supreme Court of the State, on petition and motion of Mr. Drew, granted an alternative writ of mandamus, directing the board to show cause why they did not canvass the vote from the face of the returns. The court ordered the issues to be made up by the 16th of December. The proceedings before Judge White were then dismissed. The answer of the respondents in the case before the Supreme Court was filed on the 16th, and a demurrer entered on behalf of the relator Drew. The arguments of counsel were completed on the 20th, and the decision of the court rendered by Judge Westcott on the 22d, awarding a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Board of Canvassers to recount the votes according to the face of the returns, on or before the 27th, and submit the result before the court on the 28th. Judge Westcott, in delivering the opinion of the court, held that the Board of Canvassers had no judicial power to determine the legality of a particular vote or election. He said:

All of the acts which this board can do under the statute must be based upon the returns; and while in some cases the officers composing the board may, like all ministerial officers of similar character, exclude what purports to be a return for irregularity, still everything they are authorized to do is limited to what is sanctioned by authentic and true returns before them. Their final act and determination must be such as appears from, and is shown by, the returns from the several counties to be correct. They have no general power to issue subpœnas, to summon parties, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to grant a trial by jury, or do any act but determine and declare who has been elected as shown by the returns. They are authorized to enter no judgment, and their power is limited by the express words of the statute, which gives them being, to the signing of a certificate containing the whole number of votes GIVEN for each person for each office, and therein declaring the result as *shown by the returns*. This certificate thus signed is not a judicial judgment, and the determination and declaration which they make is not a judicial declaration—that is, a determination of a right after notice, according to the general law of the land as to the rights of parties, but it is a declaration of a conclusion limited and restricted by the letter of the statute. Such limited declaration and determination by a Board of State Canvassers has been declared by a large majority of the courts to be a ministerial function, power, and duty, as distinct from a judicial power and jurisdiction. Indeed, with the exception of the courts in Louisiana, and perhaps another State, no judicial sanction can be found for the view that these officers are judicial in their character, or that they have any discretion, either executive, legislative, or judicial, which is not bound and fixed by the returns before them.

We must, therefore, decide that the general nature of the power given by the statute is ministerial, and that to the extent that any strictly and purely judicial power is granted, such power cannot exist.

This brings us to the consideration of the only remaining general question as to the powers of the board under the statute. While the general power of the board is thus limited to and by the returns, still as to these returns the statute provides that "if any such returns shall be shown or shall appear to be so irregular, false, or fraudulent that the board shall be unable to determine the true vote for any officer or member, they shall so certify, and shall not include such return in their determination and declaration, and the Secretary of State shall preserve and file in his office all such returns, together with such other documents and papers as may have been received by him or by said Board of Canvassers." The words *true vote* here indicate the vote *actually cast*, as distinct from the *legal vote*. This follows—1. From the clear general duty of the canvassers, which is to ascertain and certify the "*votes given*" for each person for each office; and, 2. Because to determine whether a vote cast is a legal vote is beyond the power of this board. As to the words "irregular, false, or fraudulent," in this connection, their definition is not required by the questions

raised by the pleadings in this case. These respondents have not alleged that they have before them any return "so irregular, false, or fraudulent," that they are unable to determine the actual vote cast in any county, as shown by the returns; and nothing can be clearer than that the counting of returns sufficiently regular to ascertain the whole number of votes given, and signing a certificate, are merely ministerial acts. Under these pleadings the genuineness and regularity of the particular returns in question here are admitted. We will say, however, that the clear effect of this clause in the statute is that a return of the character named shall not be included in the determination and declaration of the board; and that it has power to determine the *bona-fide* character of the returns *de hors* their face. It is not within the power of this board to refuse to count some of the votes embraced in a return and to count others embraced therein. They must count the whole of the return, or must reject it *in toto*. We will also say that the powers here conferred are ministerial powers. It is true that in some respects these powers are something more than simple counting or computing, but they are powers which necessarily appertain to the discharge of every ministerial duty of this character. Their existence is no obstacle to the control of such officers by mandamus from a court having jurisdiction of the subject-matter.

Under this act (of 1868) it became the duty of the State Board to determine ministerially the result, but necessarily, by the exercise of discretion snd judgment, they must first determine that the papers before them were genuine, and that they were executed in form and matter substantially according to the requirements of the statute, and that they were, in fact and in law, the returns of the election. This, as was said by this court in a former case, was the exercise of a *quasi* judicial power. To the extent here indicated, a judgment in the nature of a judicial function is necessarily exercised, for, if it be otherwise, the whole law is inoperative in respect to the power of the board to do any act whatever. The constitutional provision that the officers of one department of the government are strictly forbidden to do any act, to exercise any function pertaining to any other department, unless expressly provided for in the constitution, must be taken in connection with the provision (section 6, Article XIV.) authorizing and requiring the Legislature to provide for ascertaining the result from "the returns of elections." This is clearly an express authority for providing that "returns of elections" must be received, considered, and passed upon by such officers or persons as might be designated by the Legislature. And the necessary conclusion is, that such officers may be authorized by the Legislature to inquire into the truth or falsity of the returns sent to them, and if, upon such inquiry, they be satisfied that the return does not show the vote actually cast at the election, but that it states a falsehood as to that fact, they may lay it aside and refuse to count the return as is provided in the act of 1872.

The action of the Board of Canvassers in relation to Jackson, Hamilton, Monroe, Manatee, Hernando, Orange, Leon, and Clay Counties, was considered by the court, and the law applied in each case. With reference to Jackson County it was said:

The answer sets up that five hundred and fifty-seven (557) votes were deducted from the votes cast in the county of Jackson, as appeared from the face of the return, upon the ground of irregularity and gross fraud in the conduct of the election.

Upon the face of this answer, and in view of the express allegations of the alternative writ as to the genuineness, intelligibility, and *bona-fide* character of the return of the votes cast in this county, and in view of the express admission by the pleadings that such return was a genuine return of votes cast, the only question raised here is whether, under this statute, the canvassers can reject a return of votes cast or any of the votes cast for irregularity or fraud in the conduct of the election.

Whether irregularities or fraud in an election will authorize the rejection of a vote cast, counted, and returned in a genuine, *bona-fide* return, is a question of law not within the power of this board to determine. If the return was regular, genuine, and *bona fide*, as it was admitted to be by the pleadings, it was the duty of the board to count it.

The same principles applied in the case of Hamilton County. A part of the allegation with reference to Monroe County was of fraud in the conduct of inspectors. This, the court declared, was not ground on which the canvassers could reject a return which was genuine and *bona fide*.

What is fraud in such an inspector, it said, is a question of law, so also is the question whether such fraud by inspectors can vitiate an election a question of law. Both are judicial questions beyond the power of the board to determine.

With regard to the Manatee County case the court said:

A return of *votes cast* in a county at a general election, of which notice is given throughout the State by the proper executive authority, no notice of election by local officers (county) having been given, is not a return either irregular, false, or fraudulent, within the meaning of the statute regulating and defining the powers and duties of the State canvassers.

Like the question of the legality of a vote, this is a question of law to be determined by a court—a judicial question beyond the power and jurisdiction of a ministerial officer under the law, constitutional and statutory. A return of votes cast in a county at such *general election*, duly signed by acknowledged county officers, and regular in form, of which election no notice by county officers as to polling-places is given (the time of election being according to the general notice), is a return which the State canvassers must count, as it is neither irregular, false, nor fraudulent, within the meaning of the statute. Whether such vote is effective to vest the office is a question judicial in its character, which this court upon mandamus should no more determine than should the State canvassers. Such canvassers must count such returns, and so this court should order. Whether all these votes so returned are legal votes is another question, which neither the State canvassers can determine in their action, nor should this court determine it when it is sought to direct them to perform ministerial duties.

In regard to the addition of votes in Clay County which had been rejected by the county canvassers, and the deduction of others on the ground that they were cast by non-residents, the court said:

It follows from the view we have taken of the law applicable to the powers and duties of the State canvassers, that any statement of votes by precinct inspectors, which were not included in the canvass made by the County Canvassing Board, cannot be counted by the State Board, the powers of the latter being confined by law to counting only such votes as are duly returned by the County Board. Such votes cannot be legally included in the estimates of the State Canvassing Board.

The demurrer was sustained, and the peremptory writ awarded.

The Board of Canvassers met, in pursuance of

the order of the court, on the 27th of December, and adopted a resolution to canvass the returns from each county according to the face of said returns, unless said returns show their falsity on their face; and that the same principle be adopted as to the returns for members of Congress and the Legislature as was adopted in relation to the returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. All the county returns were canvassed in alphabetical order without question or division, except those of Baker, Clay, and Duval Counties. From Baker County there were three papers purporting to be returns, two being duplicates and signed by the county clerk and justice of the peace, and the third being signed by the county judge, sheriff, and a justice of the peace. The return signed by the county judge was accepted by a majority vote, the Attorney-General favoring the other. The difference was, that two precincts were omitted in the judge's return, but the Secretary of State and Controller claimed that they must take the one which came the nearest to being correct in form. The return of Clay County was thrown out altogether by the vote of the Secretary of State and Controller, and against that of the Attorney-General, on the ground that it was false on its face, one precinct not having been counted by the county canvassers. The Attorney-General favored excluding the return of Duval County because it was not signed by the county judge, but the majority decided to canvass it. The vote stood after this canvass: For Governor, Drew, 24,179; Stearns, 23,984—Drew's majority, 195; for Lieutenant-Governor, Hull, 24,243, and Montgomery, 23,895; for Congressman in the first district, Davidson, Democrat, had 540 majority, and in the second district, Bisbee, Republican, had 319 majority. The vote for electors was 24,205 for the Republican ticket, and 23,999 for the Democratic, making the majority of the former 206. The report of this canvass was submitted to the Supreme Court with a protest signed by Samuel B. McLin and C. A. Cowgill. The material portion of the protest was in the following terms:

They respectfully, but as of right, enter their protest against doing and being required to do any and all the things of them ordered by the said writ of the said Supreme Court, and in connection therewith they deny that the court could rightfully take jurisdiction of the said proceeding, and assume to issue said writ against them, because they say the election, the returns of which they are directed now to recanvass, was a mixed election, being partly for the officers of the State of Florida, and partly for Representatives in Congress, of which election they say they were officers within the meaning of section 5,515 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and being such officers they say they were bound to observe every duty by the law of Florida imposed upon them in regard to such election, subject to the pains and penalties by the said section prescribed for neglect or refusal to perform such duties. And as they were not at liberty, under the said election law of Florida, to separate the returns for Representatives in Congress from the returns for State officers for purposes of canvass and count, neither can the court make order requiring them to canvass said returns separately and by different rules.

They further say in protest that, as such Board of Canvassers, they did heretofore, to wit, on the day of the 6th instant, assemble, and, as in their judgment they thought required by the law of Florida, section 4 of the act approved February 27, 1872, canvass the returns of the election held November 7, 1876, being the same returns they are now by the court ordered and required to recanvass; that in such former canvass some of the said returns were contested for alleged irregularity, falsity, and fraud, in which cases proof was heard by the board, to ascertain, if possible, the true vote cast for the several candidates in the counties or precincts of counties so contested, with result that, in some instances, the aggregate of votes, as it appeared on the face of some of the returns, was changed by the board to correspond with the aggregate of the true vote, as the same appeared by the evidence, while in other cases the returns were entirely rejected.

Then follows a statement of the results of the first and second canvasses.

On the 1st of January, 1877, the Supreme Court quashed the return of the Canvassing Board as no answer to its writ, and issued a new order requiring it to reassemble at once and count the votes for Governor as they appeared on the face of the returns, taking no account of the votes for other candidates. This was done on the same day, and Mr. Drew was declared elected Governor, and Mr. Hull Lieutenant-Governor; and on the day following, January 2d, Drew was inaugurated without opposition. The Legislature also met and was organized with a Democratic majority in both branches. In his inaugural address Mr. Drew said:

As the contest is over, let us hope that the animosities engendered thereby have died away, and that, as your chosen Executive, I may be able to rise to the true and broad statesmanship of occupying the position of the Governor of the State of Florida, and not the head of a political party. Our immense territorial dimensions demand a population commensurate with their capacity. Let us demonstrate by wise measures that our feelings and interests combine to generously invite an immigration that will promote this most desirable result.

Reflecting upon the past only as a guide for the future, let us endeavor to bring about an era of good feeling between all classes, and build up the prosperity of Florida by the combined efforts of her entire population. A large portion of that population, recently enfranchised, have been taught to feel solicitous of the continuance of their newly-acquired rights, if the party of which I have been the honored candidate came into possession of our State government. Their fears are groundless, and our colored fellow-citizens may finally rest assured that their rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution, will be fully sustained. It is both our wish and our interest to protect them in all their rights, and to bring about the kindest feelings between the races. As the Executive of this State, I shall exhaust every legal and constitutional remedy for the protection of the rights, the life, and the liberty of every citizen—feeling that such a course is my highest duty, and most conducive to the prosperity of the State.

A Northern man by birth and a Union man from principle, I recognize that the Democracy of Florida, in placing me in this position, demonstrate their desire for a true and fraternal union of all sections of our common country. That such a union may be firmly established, and ever remain peaceful, prosperous, and happy, is the hope of every patriot. At a

period in our country's history when the theory of republican government is undergoing a severe test, it is the duty of every law-abiding citizen to use his earnest efforts for the promotion of harmony and the security of those institutions. I hope and believe that the political contest now waging in the Federal arena will be peacefully settled, and that the chosen constitutional agents of the people will be quietly inaugurated with the full sanction of the honest masses of all parties.

The proceedings before the Supreme Court, of which an account has been given, pertained directly to the result of the election for State officers. The persons first declared by the Board of Canvassers to have been chosen for presidential electors received certificates from Governor Stearns, and met at Tallahassee on the 6th of December to cast their votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. While they were in session, notice was served upon them of the filing of information in the nature of a *quo warranto* by the Democratic candidates for electors. The information was filed in the Circuit Court, and was as follows:

To the Hon. P. W. White, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit of Florida.

Robert Bullock, of Marion County; Robert B. Hilton, of Leon County; Wilkinson Call, of Duval County, and James E. Yonge, of Escambia County, who sue in their own behalf, as well as in behalf of the people of the State of Florida, come now before your Honor, the Honorable William Archer Cocke, the Attorney-General of the State of Florida, having refused to institute proper proceedings in the name of the State of Florida, for the purposes herein set forth, and give your Honor to understand, and inform your Honor, and charge and assert as follows:

1. That on the seventh day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (1876), at an election legally and duly held in and for the State of Florida, pursuant to notice given and published by the Secretary of State, as provided by law, for four electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, they, the said Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton, Wilkinson Call, and James E. Yonge, received the highest number of legal votes cast at said election, for the offices of such electors of President and Vice-President, and were there and then duly and legally elected such electors of President and Vice-President.

2. That the said Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton, Wilkinson Call, and James E. Yonge, each, are, and were, at the time of such election, and have ever since been, legally qualified and duly registered electors of said State, under the constitution and laws of said State of Florida, and citizens thereof, and of the United States, and in all respects fully qualified to hold such offices of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and are rightfully entitled to such offices; that neither of them, at the time of such election, was, or has since been, or is now, a Senator or Representative in Congress, nor then held, nor has since held, nor now holds, any office of trust or profit under the United States.

3. That on the sixth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six, Charles H. Pearce, of Leon County; Frederick C. Humphries, of Escambia County; William H. Holden, of Orange County; and Thomas W. Long, of Marion County, usurped the offices of electors of President and Vice-President aforesaid, and have ever since unlawfully exercised the duties and functions of the same, and withhold the same from the said Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton, James E. Yonge, and Wilkinson Call:

Wherefore, the said Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton, James E. Yonge, and Wilkinson Call, pray the advice of your Honor in the premises, and due process of law against the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, in their behalf to be made to answer by what warrant or authority they claim to use, exercise, enjoy, or perform the franchise, functions, and powers of such offices aforesaid; and further pray judgment that the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, W. H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, are not entitled to such offices, but should be ousted therefrom; and that they, the said Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton, Wilkinson Call, and James E. Yonge, are entitled to said offices of electors of President and Vice-President, and to the powers, functions, and emoluments thereto belonging.

In response, Judge White issued the following order:

In Circuit Court, Second Judicial Circuit of Florida.
The State of Florida, *ex relatione*, Wilkinson Call, Robert B. Hilton, James E. Yonge, and Robert Bullock, *vs.* Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long.

An information in the nature of a *quo warranto* having been filed in above cause, it is ordered that a writ of summons addressed to the defendants be issued in this cause by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Leon County, Florida, returnable on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1876, upon which day the defendants above named are required to enter their appearance. It is further ordered that the defendants be allowed until the 28th day of December, A. D. 1876, to file their plea, demurrer, answer, or other pleading to the information filed in this cause, and that the issues herein be made up by the 1st day of January, A. D. 1877. It is further ordered that all pleadings and papers in this cause be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Leon County aforesaid, and that a copy of this order be served with the writ of summons aforesaid.

Done and ordered at Chambers this December 6th, A. D. 1876, at Tallahassee, Fla.

P. W. WHITE,
Judge Circuit Court, Second Judicial Circuit, Florida.

The case was prosecuted to judgment in January, 1877, and the court decided that the Republican electors did not receive the highest number of votes cast; and it was therefore "considered and adjudged that the said respondents" (Hayes electors) "were not, nor was any one of them, elected, chosen, or appointed, or entitled to be declared elected, chosen, or appointed as such electors or elector, or to receive certificates of election or appointment as such electors or elector; and that the said respondents were not on the said 6th day of December, 1876, or at any other time, entitled to assume or exercise any of the powers and functions of such electors or elector, but that they were upon the said day and date mere usurpers, and that, all and singular, their acts and doings were and are illegal, null, and void." The court then went on to adjudge the Tilden electors duly elected and entitled "to be declared elected, chosen, and appointed, to have and receive certificates, and on the said day and date, and at all times since, to exercise and perform, all and singular, the powers and duties of such electors, and to have and enjoy the pay and emoluments thereof."

Meantime the Democratic candidates for

electors caused notice to be served on the Canvassing Board that they should apply on the 9th of January to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel them to make a recanvass of the votes for electors and members of Congress, but with the change of administration the officials constituting the board went out of office. The Legislature passed an act, approved January 17th, directing the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Controller, or any two of them, together with any other "member of the cabinet" who might be designated by them, to canvass the returns of the election for electors of President and Vice-President. Thus the new Canvassing Board, which was composed of Democrats, received authority of law to canvass the result of the election in November. Mr. Raney, the Attorney-General, having been counsel for the Democratic candidates, declined to act, and the Commissioner of Lands and Immigration was designated in his place. The canvass made by this board, on the 19th of January, showed 24,434 votes for the Tilden electors and 24,340 for the Hayes electors, giving the former a majority of 94. Another act was then passed by the Legislature "to declare and establish the appointment by the State of Florida of electors for President and Vice-President." This was approved January 26th, and, after reciting the result of the election, declared the Democratic candidates by name to be the electors, and authorized the Governor to make and certify in due form under the great seal of the State three lists of their names, and to transmit the same, with an authenticated copy of the act, to the President of the Senate of the United States, and authenticating and validating the said lists and certificates, "as if they had been made and delivered on or before the 6th day of December, 1876, and had been transmitted immediately thereafter," and declaring "illegal and void" the certificates containing the names of Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long. Thus three sets of certificates of the electoral votes of the State were sent to Washington: first, that of the Republican electors, bearing the signature of Governor Stearns; second, that of the Democratic electors as first made out, and signed by Attorney-General Cocke, in December; and third, that of the Democratic electors made in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, and signed by Governor Drew.

During the greater part of the month of December and the first week of January, 1877, a committee from each branch of the Federal Congress was in the State making investigations into the election and its results. Their proceedings were for the most part private, and will be noticed elsewhere.

FORSTER, JOHN, a British writer, born in Newcastle, in 1812; died February 1, 1876. He was an extensive contributor to the *Examiner* for more than eighteen years, during ten of which he was its editor. He also contributed largely to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, of which he was for several years editor, and to other leading periodicals. On the retirement of Mr. Dickens from the editorship of the *Daily News*, Mr. Forster succeeded him, but resigned after holding it nearly a year. In 1855 he was appointed secretary to the Lunacy Commission, and in 1861 a Commissioner in Lunacy. He wrote "Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England" (1831–'34); "Life of Oliver Goldsmith" (1848); "Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First" (1860); "Debates on the Grand Remonstrance" (1860); "Sir John Eliot, a Biography, 1590–1632" (1864); "Walter Savage Landor, a Biography, 1775–1864" (2 vols., 1868); and "The Life of Charles Dickens" (3 vols., 1871–'74).

FRANCE, a republic of Europe. President, Marshal Marie Edmond Patrice Maurice de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, elected May 24, 1873. Chief of the cabinet, Colonel Robert; Secretary of the President, Viscount d'Harcourt; Vice-President of Council of Ministers, at the close of the year 1876, Jules Simon.

The legislative body consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 75 life-members, elected by the late National Assembly (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875 for a complete list and the biographies of the life-senators), and 225 elected for three, six, and nine years respectively, by a direct vote of the people. The President of the Senate in 1876 was the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 532 members. The President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876 was François Paul Jules Grévy.

The area of France, according to the official report on the census of 1872 ("Statistique de la France"), was 204,092 square miles. The population, according to the census of 1872, was 36,102,921.

The table on page 307 exhibits the area and population of each department, and the movement of population during the year 1873.

The relation of sexes, in the total population, is as follows:

CLASSES.	Males to 100 Females.
Department of the Seine	102.4
Population of the towns	104.3
Rural population	105.6
Total	105.0

The movement of population from 1866 to 1873 was as follows:

YEARS.	Births.	Deaths.	Surplus of Births (B.), or Deaths (D.).	Percentage of Increase (I.), or Decrease (D.), of Population.
1866...	1,006,258	884,573	B. 121,685	I. 0.33
1867...	1,007,515	886,887	B. 120,628	I. 0.31
1868...	984,140	922,038	B. 62,102	I. 0.16
1869...	948,526	864,320	B. 84,206	I. 0.21
1870...	944,115	1,046,909	D. 103,394	D. 0.28
1871...	826,121	1,271,010	D. 444,815	D. 1.22
1872...	966,000	793,064	B. 172,936	I. 0.48
1873...	946,364	844,588	B. 101,776	I. 0.28

DEPARTMENTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1866.	Population in 1872.	Births, 1873.	Deaths, 1873.	Marriages, 1873.
Ain	2,339	371,643	363,290	8,572	8,563	3,088
Aisne	2,839	565,025	552,439	13,408	12,521	5,015
Allier	2,822	376,164	390,817	10,999	7,348	4,098
Alpes (Basses)	2,685	143,000	139,332	3,386	3,663	1,183
Alpes (Hautes)	2,158	122,117	118,898	3,422	3,506	900
Alpes (Maritimes)	1,482	198,818	199,037	5,734	5,769	1,778
Ardèche	2,134	387,174	380,277	11,254	11,169	3,429
Ardennes	2,020	326,864	320,217	7,735	6,456	2,940
Ariége	1,890	250,436	246,298	6,445	5,284	1,993
Aube	2,317	261,951	255,687	5,159	5,419	2,091
Aude	2,438	288,626	285,927	7,916	7,615	1,804
Aveyron	3,376	400,070	402,474	12,403	10,861	3,571
Belfort (territoire de)	233	56,971	56,781	1,709	1,140	554
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	547,903	554,911	15,608	15,333	4,478
Calvados	2,132	474,909	454,012	9,137	11,208	3,599
Cantal	2,217	237,994	231,867	6,015	5,680	1,937
Charente	2,294	378,218	367,520	8,470	9,162	3,577
Charente-Inférieure	2,636	479,529	465,653	10,217	10,666	4,467
Cher	2,779	336,613	335,392	9,170	6,686	3,283
Corrèze	2,265	310,843	302,746	9,271	9,113	2,983
Corse	3,377	259,861	258,507	7,867	6,115	1,647
Côte-d'Or	3,383	382,762	374,510	7,797	8,951	3,116
Côtes-du-Nord	2,652	641,210	622,295	18,647	15,457	5,059
Creuse	2,150	274,057	274,663	6,762	5,517	2,663
Dordogne	3,545	502,673	480,141	12,874	11,113	5,066
Doubs	2,019	298,072	291,251	8,019	7,076	2,490
Drôme	2,518	324,231	320,417	8,581	8,452	3,094
Eure	2,300	394,467	377,874	7,401	8,389	2,990
Eure-et-Loir	2,268	290,753	282,622	6,596	6,664	2,234
Finistère	2,595	662,485	642,963	22,675	18,151	5,974
Gard	2,253	429,747	420,131	12,242	11,614	3,826
Garonne (Haute)	2,429	493,777	479,362	10,474	8,927	3,994
Gers	2,425	296,692	284,717	5,561	5,810	2,814
Gironde	3,761	701,855	705,149	15,567	14,893	6,844
Hérault	2,393	427,245	429,878	11,521	11,927	4,006
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	592,609	589,532	16,396	14,116	5,308
Indre	2,624	277,860	277,693	7,259	5,636	2,471
Indre-et-Loire	2,360	325,193	317,027	6,419	6,434	2,674
Isère	3,201	581,386	575,784	14,299	14,779	4,985
Jura	1,928	298,477	287,634	7,061	7,204	2,566
Landes	3,597	306,693	300,528	8,881	6,620	2,777
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	275,757	268,801	6,732	5,451	2 370
Loire	1,838	537,108	550,611	16,929	13,265	5 257
Loire (Haute)	1,916	312,661	308,732	8,996	7,783	2,645
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	598,598	602,206	14,398	10,180	4,225
Loiret	2,614	357,110	353,021	9,346	7,581	3,171
Lot	2,012	288,919	281,404	6,498	5,751	2,432
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	327,692	319,289	6,049	7,326	2,628
Lozère	1,996	137,263	135,190	4,311	3,561	1,146
Maine-et-Loire	2,750	532,325	518,471	11,016	11,323	4,510
Manche	2,289	573,899	544,776	11,776	11,418	4,599
Marne	3,159	390,809	386,157	9,789	9,837	4,469
Marne (Haute)	2,402	259,096	251,196	5,442	4,945	2,168
Mayenne	1,996	367,855	350,687	8,717	7,818	3,202
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	366,617	365,137	9,532	7,445	3,576
Meuse	2,405	301,653	284,725	6,317	5,573	2,405
Morbihan	2,625	501,084	490,352	14,668	11,618	4,404
Nièvre	2,632	342,773	339,917	8,786	6,832	3,029
Nord	2,198	1,392,041	1,447,764	49,118	32,441	12,912
Oise	2,250	401,274	396,804	9,164	8,964	3,302
Orne	2,354	414,618	398,250	7,444	8,815	3,140
Pas-de-Calais	2,550	749,777	761,158	23,163	16,326	6,432
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	571,690	566,463	13,226	12,885	5,135
Pyrénées (Basses)	2,945	435,486	426,700	11,463	9,182	3,211
Pyrénées (Hautes)	1,750	240,252	235,156	5,422	5,272	1,795
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	189,490	191,856	6,227	5,128	1,845
Rhône	1,077	678,648	670,247	17,123	17,135	6,639
Saône (Haute)	2,062	317,706	303,088	7,723	7,196	2,662
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	600,006	598,344	16,298	13,664	5,589
Sarthe	2,397	463,619	446,603	9,480	9,715	3,807
Savoie	2,224	271,663	467,958	7,489	6,662	2,009
Savoie (Haute)	1,667	273,763	276,027	7,713	6,403	2,272
Seine	108	2,150,916	2,230,060	66,639	52,114	22,750
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	792,768	790,022	12,752	14,575	4,720
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	354,400	341,490	23,146	22,969	6,674
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	533,727	580,180	18,001	7,559	3,069
Sèvres (Deux)	2,317	333,155	331,243	8,250	7,510	3,133
Somme	2,379	572,640	557,015	13,283	12,245	4,701
Tarn	2,317	355,513	352,718	9,430	8,301	3,241
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	228,969	221,610	4,642	4,887	1,843
Var	2,349	308,550	293,757	6,415	7,496	2,398
Vaucluse	1,670	266,091	263,451	7,275	6,608	2,141
Vendée	2,588	404,473	401,446	10,893	9,161	3,694
Vienne	2,691	324,527	320,598	7,980	7,256	2,928
Vienne (Haute)	2,130	326,037	322,447	10,191	8,982	3,423
Vosges	2,269	397,981	392,988	10,739	9,330	3,646
Yonne	2,868	372,589	363,608	7,506	8,243	2,874
Total	204,092	36,469,836	36,102,921	946,364	844,588	321,238

In the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875, attention was called to the very favorable relation existing between the number of births and marriages and that of deaths. This proportion was mainly due to the natural reaction after the destructive war with Germany, and could hardly be expected to continue. The figures for the two years 1872 and 1873 are as follows:

MARRIAGES, ETC.	1872.	1873.
Marriages	352,754	321,238
Births	966,000	946,364
Deaths	793,064	844,588

A comparison of the two years shows that the marriages have diminished 31,516, or 8.93 per cent., the births 19,636, or 2.03 per cent., while the deaths have increased 51.524, or 6.58 per cent. These figures are divided among the three great classes of the population as follows:

CLASSES.	1872.	1873.	Increase (I.) or Decrease (D.).
MARRIAGES.			
Department of the Seine.	25,131	22,750	D. 2,381
Population of the towns.	86,428	79,695	D. 6,733
Rural population	241,195	218,793	D. 22,402
BIRTHS.			
Department of the Seine.	68,374	66,639	D. 1,735
Population of the towns.	255,552	252,690	D. 2,862
Rural population	642,074	627,035	D. 15,039
DEATHS.			
Department of the Seine.	49,205	52,114	I. 2,909
Population of the towns.	223,658	239,748	I. 16,090
Rural population	520,201	552,726	I 31,475

The number of still-born children from 1869 to 1873 were—in 1869, 45,280; in 1870, 45,169; in 1871, 40,315; in 1872, 43,967; in 1873, 44,487.

The number of marriages, which had risen in 1872 to such an unusual height, fell again during the year 1873. The following table shows the proportion of marriages to the total population from 1825 to 1873:

1825–1828	1 to 128 inhabitants.
1829–1833	1 to 126 "
1834–1838	1 to 123 "
1839–1844	1 to 125 "
1845–1868	varying from 142 (1847) to 118 (1858).
1869	1 to 121 inhabitants.
1870	1 to 166 "
1871	1 to 139 "
1872	1 to 102 "
1873	1 to 113 "

The number of illegitimate children has since 1825 been invariably from seven to eight per cent. of all the children born. From 1861 to 1866 it amounted, on an average, to 7.56 per cent.; in 1873 to 7.46 per cent. In the department of the Seine they constituted in 1872 24.61, and in 1873 25.21 per cent.; in the towns, by which name the French statisticians designate all the *communes* with more than 2,000 inhabitants, in 1872, 10.42, and in 1873, 10.69; in the rural communities, in 1872, 4.08, and in 1873, 4.27 per cent.

The following table exhibits the number of voters who in 1875 were entitled to take part in the general and municipal elections:

DEPARTMENTS.	General Election.	Municipal Election.
Ain	102,897	101,232
Aisne	151,404	148,397
Allier	107,752	105,081
Alpes (Basses)	42,082	41,417
Alpes (Hautes)	31,514	31,249
Alpes (Maritimes)	55,140	54,697
Ardèche	109,629	108,664
Ardennes	89,012	88,937
Ariége	72,680	71,832
Aube	80,863	79,088
Aude	87,645	85,459
Aveyron	113,780	111,026
Belfort (territoire de)	16,564	16,166
Bouches-du-Rhône	127,917	126,883
Calvados	123,282	117,898
Cantal	58,717	57,998
Charente	110,093	107,418
Charente-Inférieure	143,558	137,530
Cher	91,587	89,102
Corrèze	82,808	82,052
Corse	69,403	69,292
Côte-d'Or	114,374	110,117
Côtes-du-Nord	161,225	158,825
Creuse	75,331	74,643
Dordogne	140,753	138,241
Doubs	79,672	77,714
Drôme	96,963	94,992
Eure	112,989	110,193
Eure-et-Loir	82,205	79,989
Finistère	157,266	151,039
Gard	129,053	126,772
Garonne (Haute)	141,236	132,167
Gers	90,466	86,383
Gironde	205,513	194,983
Hérault	134,143	129,651
Ille-et-Vilaine	150,032	143,138
Indre	78,488	77,126
Indre-et-Loire	93,923	92,389
Isère	160,919	157,807
Jura	83,626	82,347
Landes	82,396	80,696
Loir-et-Cher	76,257	74,769
Loire	146,812	133,396
Loire (Haute)	81,191	80,806
Loire-Inférieure	155,364	150,877
Loiret	98,304	97,078
Lot	85,833	85,023
Lot-et-Garonne	102,094	99,123
Lozère	37,444	37,091
Maine-et-Loire	149,686	145,959
Manche	142,389	137,983
Marne	110,495	108,256
Marne (Haute)	75,969	74,674
Mayenne	95,502	93,607
Meurthe-et-Moselle	111,448	109,148
Meuse	86,521	85,857
Morbihan	120,051	118,422
Nièvre	95,923	93,609
Nord	326,806	316,738
Oise	113,961	110,541
Orne	113,805	111,550
Pas-de-Calais	204,319	199,917
Puy-de-Dôme	168,576	167,583
Pyrénées (Basses)	105,005	103,858
Pyrénées (Hautes)	66,860	65,633
Pyrénées-Orientales	52,991	52,667
Rhône	172,078	161,166
Saône (Haute)	88,771	87,372
Saône-et-Loire	166,416	162,306
Sarthe	127,428	123,321
Savoie	67,831	67,377
Savoie (Haute)	73,772	73,100
Seine	459,337	426,636
Seine-Inférieure	188,346	181,361
Seine-et-Marne	98,015	96,350
Seine-et-Oise	145,171	139,425
Sèvres (Deux)	98,935	97,043
Somme	162,733	159,214
Tarn	109,476	108,043
Tarn-et-Garonne	72,844	71,920
Var	83,784	83,162
Vaucluse	83,811	80,966
Vendée	113,508	111,399
Vienne	94,391	91,934
Vienne (Haute)	84,239	82,913
Vosges	108,244	106,515
Yonne	110,303	108,820
Total	9,872,739	9,605,139

Among the married people the percentage of illiterates to the number married was as follows:

CLASSES OF POPULATION.	1869.			1878.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes together.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes together.
Department of the Seine	3.97	11.58	7.77	2.89	7.75	5.32
Population of the towns	20.23	33.83	27.03	17.15	29.44	23.20
Rural population	28.11	40.20	34.16	25.00	36.90	30.95
France	24.49	36.62	30.55	21.48	32.98	27.23

In 1874 the population of Paris was 1,851,792, but had fallen to 1,799,250 on January 1, 1876.

The budget for 1876, voted by the National Assembly, comprised the following sources of revenue and branches of expenditures:

REVENUE.	Francs.
Direct taxes	407,408,700
Stamps and enregistrement	619,489,315
Produce of forests	38,064,680
Duties	236,933,250
Indirect taxes	998,615,455
Produce of posts	110,176,000
Miscellaneous receipts	97,437,447
Extraordinary receipts	66,903,735
Total	2,575,028,582

EXPENDITURES.	Francs.
Ministry of Justice	33,771,640
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	11,255,500
Ministry of the Interior	85,406,084
Ministry of Finances	1,468,449,869
Ministry of Public Instruction	98,640,540
Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce	19,136,500
Ministry of Public Works	161,105,138
Ministry of War	500,038,115
Ministry of the Navy	165,893,496
Administration of colonies	
General civil government of Algiers	26,808,631
Total	2,570,505,513

The public debt, according to the budget of 1876, was as follows (in francs):

DEBT.	Interest.	Capital.
Consolidated debt	747,998,866	19,900,206,900
Capital that may be called in	277,599,838	3,503,000,000
Dette viagère	124,776,346	
Total	1,150,375,050	23,403,206,900

On January 1, 1873, the new army law of August 16, 1872, went into operation. Its first article enacts universal liability to military service. Every Frenchman capable of bearing arms must serve for twenty years, namely, four years in the standing army, five years in the reserve of the standing army, five years in the territorial army (Landwehr), and six years in the reserve of the territorial army (Landsturm).

The recruiting in 1874 showed that the number of the young men registered in the military lists as becoming twenty years old in 1873 ("class of 1873") was 296,504. In addition to these there were 21,022 properly belonging to the class of 1872. Of these numbers there were:

MEN.	Class of 1873.	Class of 1872.
1. Declared fit for service	152,425	6,797
2. Exempted on account of family relations (eldest son of a widow, etc.)	42,933	945
3. Exempted partly, or conditionally, on account of their calling (priests, teachers, etc.)	26,705	58
4. Reserved for sanitary and other services	27,427	2,326
5. Put back for one year	21,355	8,769
6. Rejected on account of bodily infirmities	25,659	2,132
Totals	296,504	21,022

Of the men declared fit for service, 6,056 were assigned to the navy for a service of five years. The remaining 146,369 men of the class of 1873, and the 6,797 of the class of 1872, were divided into two sections:

	Class of 1873.	Class of 1872.	Total.
1. For five years' service in the standing army (class of 1872 only four years)	89,030	3,942	92,972
2. Embracing all those who may be furloughed after a service from six to twelve months	57,339	2,855	60,194

As a small number of young men are always exempted after having been declared fit for service, the number really entering the army may be estimated at about 165,000. The number of young men who, in accordance with the law of 1872, were allowed to enlist as volunteers for one year, either as graduates of educational institutions of a higher grade, or on account of having passed the examination prescribed by law, was 13,314.

By a law of July 24, 1873, on the reorganization of the army, France is divided into eighteen districts, each of which is occupied by an army corps. One army corps, moreover, is organized in Algeria. Each of the eighteen army corps consists of two divisions of infantry, one brigade of cavalry, one brigade of artillery, one battalion of engineers, one squadron of the train, a general staff, and the subordinate staffs. The composition of the army, in time of peace, will be as follows:

Infantry (156 regiments, 505 battalions, 2,445 companies)	281,601
Cavalry	68,617
Artillery	66,331
Engineers	10,960
Train	9,392
Staff	26,407
Gendarmes	27,014
Total	490,322

To this number may be added the second division of the yearly contingent, amounting to about 60,000 men, who serve from six to twelve months, and swell the number of the army to 501,007 men. In time of war, the army will be composed as follows:

Field army (divided into 19 army corps and 9 divisions of cavalry)	880,000
Battalions, squadrons, batteries, etc., of the *armée active* remaining in France and Algeria	50,000
Garrison troops, according to the estimates of the army commission (in companies of 500 men each)	220,000
The territorial army	560,000
Garrison troops of the territorial army	20,000
Corps forestier and douaniers	20,000
Total	1,750,000

The army commission estimated the territorial army at only two battalions of together 474,840 men, exclusive of the staffs. In the total as above are included four regiments of marines. The degree of instruction received by the "class of 1873" was as follows:

INSTRUCTION.	Men.	Percentage.
Not able to read or write	51,620	17.41
Able to read only	6,022	2.03
Able to read and write	36,794	12.41
Able to read, write, and cipher	190,578	64.28
Number having received diplomas as bachelors of arts or sciences	1,964	0.66
Unknown	9,526	3.21

The navy was composed as follows, according to the budget of 1875:

VESSELS.	Iron-clads.	Others.	Total.	Sailors.
Fully-equipped vessels	7	85	92	28,431
Vessels for the post-service, and trial vessels	19	43	62	
Total	26	128	154	28,431
Reserve	31	47	78	....

The following table exhibits the movements of French commerce from 1859 to 1874:

YEARS.	GENERAL COMMERCE.		SPECIAL COMMERCE.		GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1874	4,422,500,000	4,702,100,000	3,507,700,000	3,701,100,000	952,000,000	159,000,000
1873	4,576,400,000	4,822,300,000	3,554,800,000	3,787,300,000	565,000,000	492,000,000
1872	4,501,600,000	4,756,600,000	3,570,300,000	3,761,600,000	383,000,000	334,000,000
Annual average 1869–1873	4,107,000,000	4,061,300,000	3,342,500,000	3,259,700,000	462,000,000	371,000,000
Annual average 1864–1868	3,813,800,000	3,988,800,000	2,858,700,000	2,961,800,000	799,000,000	451,000,000
Annual average 1859–1863	2,846,600,000	3,088,200,000	2,121,100,000	2,271,000,000	607,000,000	513,000,000

The foreign countries chiefly interested in the trade of France in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, were the following:

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Great Britain	662,600,000	595,900,000	591,700,000	931,900,000	920,500,000	987,100,000
Belgium	440,400,000	474,600,000	409,300,000	478,900,000	470,200,000	523,500,000
Italy	375,200,000	345,900,000	388,900,000	228,800,000	229,800,000	204,200,000
Germany	358,000,000	311,100,000	313,500,000	409,600,000	463,300,000	413,600,000
Switzerland	97,400,000	91,800,000	96,200,000	294,500,000	337,200,000	299,700,000
Spain	123,500,000	141,000,000	129,900,000	112,800,000	110,100,000	139,200,000
Russia	120,400,000	136,800,000	133,200,000	41,500,000	40,600,000	36,100,000
Sweden	22,500,000	39,700,000	38,100,000	9,900,000	10,900,000	11,300,000
Norway	23,300,000	33,500,000	33,800,000	11,400,000	10,700,000	12,100,000
Denmark	1,100,000	300,000	600,000	4,700,000	4,100,000	4,800,000
Netherlands	32,300,000	40,000,000	30,100,000	35,300,000	33,200,000	34,500,000
Portugal	12,000,000	15,100,000	12,400,000	15,300,000	21,500,000	21,100,000
Austro-Hungary	46,200,000	54,500,000	66,200,000	8,000,000	17,300,000	15,300,000
Turkey	159,400,000	173,900,000	170,800,000	81,500,000	83,900,000	82,000,000
Greece	7,100,000	4,500,000	5,200,000	14,400,000	15,300,000	15,600,000
Malta, Gibraltar	3,400,000	900,000	4,100,000	3,600,000	4,600,000	5,300,000
Tunis, Tripoli	28,600,000	24,000,000	24,800,000	9,200,000	12,900,000	14,500,000
Egypt	48,700,000	46,300,000	52,900,000	40,100,000	44,500,000	39,300,000
United States	204,800,000	199,500,000	241,500,000	332,500,000	291,300,000	296,400,000
British America	4,500,000	1,200,000	3,200,000	12,300,000	10,600,000	11,200,000
Cuba, Porto Rico	27,100,000	23,600,000	23,100,000	26,100,000	23,400,000	15,000,000
Hayti	22,900,000	35,700,000	32,200,000	11,300,000	12,400,000	12,900,000
Mexico	6,100,000	4,900,000	6,700,000	17,500,000	17,900,000	16,400,000
Colombia	8,600,000	12,200,000	9,800,000	30,500,000	30,100,000	20,400,000
Venezuela	6,200,000	11,300,000	9,900,000	5,500,000	7,000,000	4,600,000
Brazil	40,400,000	54,900,000	46,100,000	78,400,000	72,100,000	67,500,000
Uruguay	49,000,000	41,800,000	37,100,000	46,400,000	36,600,000	23,800,000
Argentine Republic	103,800,000	105,100,000	97,500,000	101,300,000	95,800,000	56,500,000
Chili	16,200,000	14,000,000	23,600,000	44,100,000	46,000,000	37,900,000
Peru	23,200,000	51,300,000	54,300,000	44,400,000	40,500,000	25,400,000
Other countries in America	2,500,000	1,300,000	2,200,000	18,900,000	19,000,000	18,300,000
British India	101,100,000	77,000,000	104,600,000	4,600,000	6,200,000	5,400,000
China	50,700,000	52,200,000	75,500,000	1,900,000	3,100,000	1,600,000
Japan	35,000,000	20,300,000	19,900,000	11,100,000	8,500,000	8,100,000
Cochin-China and Siam	4,000,000	3,500,000	5,400,000	6,700,000	5,500,000	4,600,000
Dutch Indies	.....	6,100,000	7,300,000	.....	1,500,000	2,200,000
Africa	46,400,000	42,800,000	39,200,000	21,000,000	20,700,000	17,500,000
Other countries	6,800,000	4,000,000	1,900,000	8,900,000	9,400,000	7,300,000
Total	3,321,400,000	3,292,500,000	3,291,700,000	3,554,800,000	3,588,200,000	3,512,200,000

The commerce of France with its colonies during the same period was as follows:

COLONIES.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Algeria	138,100,000	148,600,000	112,900,000	140,600,000	140,800,000	135,600,000
Senegambia	10,800,000	10,800,000	11,600,000	6,400,000	4,700,000	4,600,000
Réunion	20,600,000	19,100,000	23,300,000	10,500,000	10,700,000	10,900,000
St.-Pierre and Miquelon	28,500,000	28,800,000	25,500,000	7,100,000	7,500,000	7,000,000
Martinique	20,600,000	19,800,000	21,500,000	19,700,000	15,100,000	13,100,000
Guadeloupe	19,500,000	21,000,000	15,300,000	17,200,000	14,100,000	12,200,000
French Guiana	400,000	200,000	500,000	4,200,000	5,400,000	4,400,000
Possessions in India	8,300,000	11,200,000	3,100,000	800,000	600,000	700,000
St.-Marie, Mayotte	2,100,000	2,800,000	2,300,000	300,000	700,000	400,000
Total	248,900,000	262,300,000	21,600,000	206,800,000	199,100,000	188,900,000

The total commerce of France with foreign countries, and with its colonies, accordingly was as follows:

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1872	3,570,300,000	3,761,600,000
1873	3,554,800,000	3,787,300,000
1874	3,507,700,000	3,701,100,000

In 1875 the imports amounted to 3,672,300,000 francs, and the exports to 4,022,162,000 francs. —The coal and iron production in 1875 was as follows: Coal, 169,490,315 metrical hundred-weights; cast-iron, 14,157,283; iron bars, 7,554,-422; railroad-tracks, 1,189,589; sheet-iron, 1,149,312; steel, 2,516,374; and cast-steel, 61,-431 metrical hundred-weights.

The movement of shipping in 1873 was as follows (of coasting-vessels only statistics of 1872 have been published):

CLASSES OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	TOTAL.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.		IN BALLAST.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1. Sea-going vessels:								
French	11,073	2,470,000	10,001	2,390,000	12,153	2,690,000	8,567	2,190,000
Foreign	24,206	5,300,000	21,970	4,980,000	24,268	5,280,000	14,190	2,970,000
Or—								
Steamers	11,686	4,320,000	11,020	4,070,000	12,048	4,420,000	9,573	3,490,000
Sailing-vessels	23,593	3,450,000	10,951	3,300,000	24,373	3,550,000	13,184	1,660,000
Total, 1873	35,279	7,770,000	31,971	7,370,000	36,421	7,970,000	22,757	5,150,000
Total, 1872	33,552	7,140,000	29,893	6,720,000	35,064	7,450,000	23,211	5,170,000
2. Coasting-vessels (1872)	77,120	3,710,000	61,074	2,880,000	77,120	3,710,000	61,074	2,880,000

The commercial navy on December 31, 1874, was as follows:

CLASSES OF VESSELS.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sailing-vessels	15,002	842,726	98,022
Steamers	522	194,546	
Or—			
For port service	362	7,902	1,678
Fishing-vessels	9,556	139,201	54,140
Coasting-vessels	2,837	124,698	10,994
Long voyage	2,461	746,512	31,210
Vessels out of use, or probably lost	308	18,959	.....
Total, 1874	15,524	1,037,272	98,022
Total, 1873	15,559	1,068,031	98,989

The postal statistics for 1873 and 1874 were:

ITEMS.	1873.	1874.
Common letters	334,694,165	343,808,790
Registered letters	6,374,213	6,404,157
Newspapers, printed matter, postal-cards	331,785,728	368,781,945
Receipts (francs)	110,416,355	113,659,369
Expenditures (francs)	72,997,117	71,126,529
Surplus	37,419,238	42,532,840

All the railroads of France are private roads, which are assumed by the Government at the expiration of their charters. According to the *Statistique Centrale des Chemins de Fer*, the number of kilometres in operation on January 1, 1874, 1875, and 1876, was as follows:

YEARS.	Kilometres.
1874	20,005
1875	20,771
1876	21,761

The statistics of telegraphs for 1875 were as follows:

Government stations	2,817
Length of lines (kilometres)	51,700
Length of wires "	143,234
Dispatches in 1873	6,550,623
Receipts (francs)	15,758,995
Expenditures (francs)	14,682,560

The donations to public institutions, while varying between 12,000,000 and 19,000,000 francs from 1861 to 1871, rose in 1872 to 23,-000,000 francs, and in 1873 to 31,313,381 francs. In 1873 they were donated for the following purposes:

	Francs.
To religious orders	11,557,728
To hospitals and charitable institutions	13,769,164
To asylums and houses of refuge	137,556
To institutions of public instruction	433,604
To academies and learned bodies	87,060
To communities	4,609,779
To departments	768,550
Total	31,313,381

The French colonies and dependencies had, according to the latest official reports, the following area and population:

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.	Area, sq. m.	Population.
Algeria (1875)	258,217	2,448,691
I. COLONIES.		
Asia.		
1. India: Pondichéry, Chandernager, Karikal, Mahé, Yanaon (1872)	191.35	266,308
2. French Cochin-China (1873)	21,716.49	1,526,867
Total possessions in Asia	21,907.84	1,793,175
Oceanica.		
1. New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands (1872)	7,614.51	64,600
2. Marquesas Islands (1871)	478.36	4,200
3. Clipperton Island	2.12	.. ...
Total, Oceanica	8,094.99	68,800
Africa (exclusive of Algeria).		
1. Senegambia (1872)	?	215,244
2. Gabun	.....	3,000
3. Réunion (1874)	969.70	183,529
4. Mayotte and Nossi Bé (1871)	195.17	21,424
5. St.-Marie (1873)	67.18	6,564
Total, Africa	1,232.05	429,761
America.		
St.-Pierre, Miquelon, etc. (1872)	81.22	4,984
Martinique (1873)	381.42	153,334
Guadeloupe and dependencies (1872)	712.44	163,657
French Guiana (1872)	46,879.77	24,171
Total, America	48,054.85	346,156
Total colonies (except Algeria)	79,287.73	2,636,782
II. DEPENDENCIES.		
Asia.—Cambodia (1874)	32,379.29	890,000
Oceanica.		
1. Tahiti, Moorea, Tetuaroa, Maitea (1864)	461.78	13,847
2. Tubai, Varitu, and Rapa	55.80	675
3. Tuamota Islands (79)	2,572.54	8,000
4. Gambier Islands (6)	11.48	1,500
Total, Oceanica	3,101.60	24,000
Total dependencies	35,481.59	914,000
Colonies and dependencies	114,769.32	3,550,782

The new year opened with a conflict in the ministry. The electoral rescripts of MM. Léon Say, Dufaure, and Wallon, to their officials, were of a very liberal character. Owing to a difference of opinion in the cabinet on this subject, MM. Say and Dufaure handed in their resignations, but a compromise was eventually brought about. The elections for the 225 senators to be chosen by the departments were held on January 30th, after the senatorial electors had been chosen on the 16th. Previous to the election, on January 13th, President MacMahon issued the following proclamation:

FRENCHMEN: For the first time in five years you are called upon to participate in a general election. Five years ago you desired order and peace, and at the price of the most cruel sacrifices, and after the greatest of trials, you obtained them.

You still desire order and peace. The senators and deputies you are about to elect must coöperate with the President of the Republic to maintain them. We must apply, with common accord and sincerity, the constitutional laws, the revision whereof I alone, until 1880, have the right to propose.

After so much agitation, discord, and misfortune, repose is necessary for the country, and I think her institutions ought not to be revised before they are honestly tried. But to try them as the salvation of France requires, it is indispensable that the conservative and truly liberal policy, which I always intended to pursue, should prevail.

To uphold it I appeal for union among those who place the defense of social order, respect for law, and patriotic devotion, above their recollections, aspirations, or party engagements. I invite them to rally around my government. It is necessary that the sacred rights which survive all governmental changes, and the legitimate interests which every administration is bound to protect, should enjoy a full security under a strong and respected government.

It is necessary not only to disarm those who might disturb the security now, but to discourage those who threaten its future by the propagation of anti-social and revolutionary doctrines.

France knows that I neither sought nor desired the power I am invested with, but she may rely upon my exercising it without weakness.

In order to fulfill to the end the mission intrusted to me, I hope God will aid me, and that the support of the nation will not fail me.

M. MACMAHON,
President of the French Republic.

Countersigned,
BUFFET, Vice-President of the Council.

As the results of the elections for the electors were unknown, considerable interest was manifested when the latter met to vote for senators. The results of the election were as follows: 92 Republicans, 15 Constitutionals, 45 Bonapartists, 36 Legitimists, 26 Orleanists, and 11 Clericals. Adding these to the life-senators elected in 1875, the Senate stood as follows in the beginning of the year: 148 Republicans; 24 Constitutionals, of whom 12 were considered doubtful; 26 Orleanists; 24 Legitimists, friendly to the Government; 21 extreme Legitimists; 45 Bonapartists; and 11 Clericals—299 in all, one life-senator having died shortly after his election. The two most important features of the senatorial contest were the firm establishment of the republic, and the overthrow of the Bonapartists. Immediately after the senatorial elections the contest for the Chamber of Deputies began. In Ajaccio Prince Napoléon Jérôme accepted a nomination for deputy against Rouher, the ex-minister of the empire. The Prince Imperial addressed a letter to the Bonapartists of Ajaccio, directing them, as his father's heir, to vote for Rouher against Prince Napoléon, thus completing the split in the family. The elections took place on February 20th, resulting in a choice in 406 districts, only making 106 second ballots necessary. The second elections took place on March 5th. The total result of the two elections was as follows: Republicans of all shades 270, Radicals 60, Bonapartists 92, Liberal Conservatives 58, Legitimists 36—total 516. The Republicans carried rather more than half their candidates, the Conservatives four-elevenths, and the Bonapartists three-fifths. The aggregate votes given comprised 685,852 to Republicans, or 6,179 to each candidate; 302,523 to Bonapartists, or 6,577 to each candidate; 351,145 to Conservatives, or 5,680 to each candidate.

Adding together the first and second ballots, the Republicans had 4,687,117 votes, the Conservatives 2,147,094, and the Bonapartists 1,699,411. This gave the Republicans a majority of 1,024,467 over the other two parties put together. The aggregate total of the two ballots was 8,533,612, nearly the same as at the *plébiscite* of 1870, when 7,000,000 voted "Oui" and 1,500,000 "Non" only. By a singular coincidence, the empire had nearly the same numbers as its adversaries then had, and *vice versa*.

The election was generally considered a decided check to Bonapartism. In Ajaccio two ballots were necessary, resulting in the election of M. Rouher over Prince Napoléon Jérôme.

The most significant fact in connection with the election was the defeat of M. Buffet in four different districts. This was considered as a popular vote of censure of his policy, and led to his resignation on February 21st. On March 9th a new ministry was formed, under the presidency of M. Dufaure. Four members of the old cabinet retained their portfolios—MM. Dufaure, Decazes, Léon Say, and De Cissey. Five new men entered the cabinet, of whom four belong to the Left Centre. M. Ricard, who took the Interior, was the reporter on the electoral law voted by the last Assembly. He was defeated at the elections. M. Waddington, Minister of Education, is the son of an Englishman, but was born in France. He formed part of the last Casimir Périer cabinet, which fell with M. Thiers. M. Christophèle, Minister of Public Works, was formerly President of the Left Centre. M. Teisserenc de Bort took the portfolio of Commerce, which he held under M. Thiers. He presided over the Sugar Committee, and several of the able reports drawn up by him on that subject have been published. Lastly, Admiral Fourichon took the Marine Department. He belongs to the Right Centre, and performed the same functions under the Tours and Bordeaux Government. The preliminary meeting of both Chambers was held on March 7th. In both Assemblies the President of the Provincial Bureau was appointed by seniority, the youngest members being secretaries. The sitting lasted only a few minutes. On the following day the formal opening of the session took place. The Chamber of Deputies assembled at 1 P. M. M. Raspail, as senior deputy, provisionally occupied the presidential chair, and the six youngest members acted as secretaries. After the formation of the bureau the sitting was suspended, and the president, accompanied by the secretaries and a great number of deputies, left the hall to attend the ceremony of the transmissions of powers. This ceremony took place in the Hercules Saloon. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier occupied the post of honor, and was surrounded by the bureau of the old Assembly and the ministers, MM. Dufaure, Léon Say, Wallon, and Caillaux. Many old and new deputies were present. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier delivered a speech, which the Republicans concurred in considering firm and suitable to the occasion. He said: "I welcome the new representatives of the public powers, who have been freely elected. Universal suffrage has just sanctioned the republican constitution of the 25th of February, which is a work of conciliation and appeasement, and thus acquires a double authority. You will have to continue protecting the task of your predecessors and gather round the government of Marshal MacMahon, in order to insure the maintenance of order and peace, the repose necessary to the country, so that it may repair the disasters of the past and support the burdens of the future. I hope the country will be pacified when you hand over your powers to your successors." M. Gaultier de Rumilly, President of the Senate by seniority, said: "The Senate, the guardian of the constitution, will insure the preservation of peace and security for all interests, and will

THE OLD BASTILE, PARIS.

lend its support to the marshal, the constitutional President of the Republic, on behalf of order and liberty at home and abroad." M. Dufaure announced that the cabinet was intrusted by Marshal MacMahon with the duty of declaring that, with the aid of God and the coöperation of the two Chambers, the marshal would govern conformably with the laws and with the view to the promotion of the honor and the interest of the country. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier then declared the mission of the National Assembly to be at an end, and he delivered its powers to the new Chambers. At the close of the ceremony the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies commenced their first regular sitting. On the resumption of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Raspail delivered a short address, in which he appealed to the members to dis-

play concord and devotedness to the country. The Chamber of Deputies elected M. Grévy its president by 462 out of 468 votes. The vice-presidents were MM. Lepère and Rameau, two thorough Republicans; M. Bethmond, an old Left Centre man, and Count Durfort de Civrac. In the Senate the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier was chosen president by 205 votes. There was no serious opposition. The vice-presidents chosen were MM. Martel and Duclerc, Republicans, who headed the poll; and, after them, the Conservatives General Ladmirault and M. Andreu de Kordrel. Jules Simon, who was a candidate, was badly beaten. The secretaries chosen were the Count de Saint-Vallier and M. Scheurer Kestner, Republicans. The questors elected were MM. Baze, Toupet des Vignes, and General Aurelle de Paladines. The ministerial statement was read simultaneously in the Senate and Chamber on March 15th, by M. Dufaure in the former, and by the Duke Decazes in the latter. Speaking in the name of the Council of Ministers, it says: "The Republican Government, already founded, has been completed by the election of two great Assemblies, which constitute with that government the entirety of the public powers. Universal suffrage has sanctioned the great constitutional results accomplished by the last Assembly. Power cannot have a higher origin in human society; never was a government more legitimately established." After referring to the terms of the presidential proclamation of the 13th of January, which maintained that the existing institutions ought not to be revised until they had been subjected to an honest trial, the ministerial statement says: "These wise words will be our constant rule. The greatness and the future of our country depend upon the loyal practice of the constitutional laws, and we shall be faithful to the liberal conservative spirit which has inspired them. In our relations with you, and in the preparation of future laws, we shall insist upon fidelity from our subordinates. The public functionaries will second our views by making the republic understood and appreciated. We shall tell them that the republic, more than any other government, needs to repose upon the sacred laws of religion, morality, and family rights, upon respect for the inviolability of property, and upon labor encouraged and honored; lastly, that it will reject those warlike adventures in which governments have too frequently engaged." The statement proceeds to explain the condition of the finances. It states that the budget will be brought forward, balanced without any increase of taxation, and therefore without imposing upon the tax-payers any new sacrifice, yet at the same time insuring the reimbursement of the debt due to the Bank of France. It adds: "Our relations with foreign powers have in no way lost their amicable and pacific character. France has joined in the efforts made to put a stop to the disturbances in the western provinces of Turkey. We still retain a hope that the agreement of the great powers jointly affirming their respect of treaties and their attachment to peace will bear fruit. No power has suffered more than we from the civil war which has desolated Spain, and none could see it brought to a conclusion with more lively and sincere satisfaction than ourselves. This pacification of the public mind at both extremities of Europe, and the ardent desire for peace by which all peoples and all governments are animated, will be favorable to the prosecution of the pending commercial negotiations. The approaching expiration of the treaties of commerce compels us to lay down a new economical *régime*, to which our commercial relations with foreign countries will henceforth be subject. We shall seek to spare industry the perturbations to which it has been subject, as well as any future modifications of the tariff, by persevering in the wise policy of free trade. The reconstruction of our military status is gradually being effected, and you will have to settle the rules by which the administration of the army and staff are to be regulated." The declaration then calls the attention of the Chambers to the depreciation and scarcity of the naval stores, and states that the alterations made in naval construction have induced the maritime powers to undertake fresh burdens for the purpose of keeping pace with the improvements of naval architecture. France is compelled to enter upon the same path, while proceeding with resolution and prudence. The Government will endeavor to give a well-considered impetus to the execution of public

VILLA EUGÉNIE, BIARRITZ, FRANCE.

works. While seeking to reconcile important and justly-demanded liberties with the rights of the state and the necessary prerogatives of the executive power, it will submit propositions with regard to the granting of degrees for superior education and the composition of the municipalities. The programme says in conclusion: "It is not without emotion that we approach the first session of the Legislature under a constitutional republic. We foresee the difficulties it may present, but we presume to hope that they will be overcome through your confidence in the superior and loyal wisdom of the President of the Republic, through the constant agreement of the two Chambers, and the general and passionate desire to see France rise again, rendered great by liberty, order, and peace." The message produced a general impression of satisfaction among the members of the Republican party. The closing paragraph of the message was greeted with cheers by the Left and the Centres. On March 16th M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior, was elected a life-senator in the place of Larochette. On March 18th M. Waddington received the professors of the faculties and lyceums of Paris, on which occasion he addressed the following words to them:

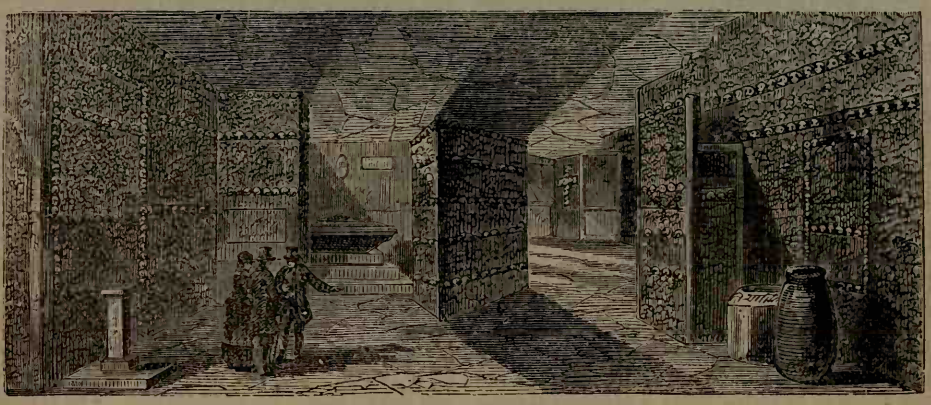
"Gentlemen, I wish to inform you of my programme, the programme of my ministry as far as it concerns public instruction. I desire freedom of instruction; I consider it now, and have always considered it, necessary. But, with regard to the granting of degrees, it is my firm intention to restore this right to the state. The state only must possess the privilege of granting degrees. I have always held the same opinion on this point." On the 23d M. Waddington introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies, abrogating the clauses of the university law which permitted faculties unconnected with the state to grant degrees.

On March 21st Victor Hugo read a motion in the Senate, proposing a general amnesty for all acts committed during the reign of the Commune. This motion created considerable excitement among the members of the Right, one of whom, M. Paris, shouted, "Do you propose amnesty even for the murderers of the hostages?" To which M. Hugo did not reply. M. Dufaure proposed that the motion be declared "urgent." He said: "Among those to whom the proposal applies are some who regret the excesses into which circumstances led them. By their toils and their regrets they have merited clemency. The President will exercise the right of pardon in their favor. But for those who committed crimes, and who, while remaining enemies to society, employ upon the frontiers the most ingenious means for introducing in France writings which calumniate society and the Government, amnesty is impossible, and the ministry will oppose it." "Urgency" was voted unanimously. In the Chamber of Deputies a similar motion was introduced by M. Raspail. This for a time caused a very spirited debate, the Bonapartists bitterly attacking the motion, and demanding the names of the deputies who signed it. One of their number, Paul de Cassagnac, said, "We wish to know the members who composed the Pantheon of assassins," to which M. Perin, of the Left, replied, "The assassins of the *coup d'état* owe some indulgence to the assassins of the Commune." M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior, proposed that the amnesty motions be declared urgent, but added: "The Government opposes all propositions for amnesty. It firmly intends to cause the decisions of the tribunals to be respected. It would be dishonoring the country to treat the criminals of the Commune as victims of political discord." MM. Raspail and Brisson, of the Left, opposed the motives for declaring urgency advanced by the Government. They claimed urgency solely in the name of humanity. M. Ricard asked whether it would be humane to raise false hopes in the minds of relatives of the prisoners. He said the President would reconcile his duties to the country with the rights of humanity. "Urgency" was finally voted unanimously. On March 29th MM. Ricard and Dufaure gave evidence before the Senate's committee on the amnesty proposals. They pointed to documents showing that the majority of the convicts persisted in considering themselves political martyrs, and felt no regret for their crimes. The return of such men to society would constitute a positive peril. The sentiments evinced in pamphlets, journals, and speeches, by refugees abroad, also showed that they, if permitted to return to France, would bring back sentiments of hatred even more vehement than were displayed during the Commune, and the intention of accomplishing so-called necessary reparation. Therefore, it was absolutely impossible to think of either partial or general amnesty in favor of such persons. The Government, however, wished largely to exercise clemency toward those who desired to live peaceably, and would take measures to bring about the extensive exercise of President MacMahon's right to pardon immediately upon the rejection of the amnesty motions. On March 30th the Senate arranged the method for the partial renewal of its membership every three years, as prescribed by the constitutional laws. The departments are divided, according to alphabetical order, into three categories, each represented by seventy-five senators. The first category comprised the departments from Ain to Gard, including the colonies of Algeria, Guadeloupe, and La Réunion. The second comprised the departments from Garonne to Oise, including the colonies Constantine and Martinique. The third took in the departments from Orne to Yonne, including the colonies Oran and Pondichéry. Lots were then drawn to decide the order in which the senators of the three categories must seek selection. The result was that the senators in the first category are

to retire after nine years, those in the second after three years, and those in the third after six years. The second category of senators thus obliged to retire at the expiration of three years includes at present fifty-one members of the Right and eighteen of the Left.

The Chamber of Deputies, on March 30th, appointed a committee to consider the bill restoring to the state the sole power of conferring university degrees. The majority of the committee, as constituted, were in favor of the bill. Thirty French bishops held a conference on the subject at the same time. The Chamber of Deputies for some time continued to annul the elections of deputies for various reasons, most of them Legitimists and Bonapartists. Among them was the Count de Mun, whose election was canceled on account of undue clerical influence, and M. Rouher, on account of the letter of the prince imperial. The Count de Mun was reëlected, while M. Rouher was defeated at the second ballot by Prince Napoléon Jérôme.

On April 11th the Bonapartist deputies proposed that the House should proceed immediately to the debate upon the amnesty question.



CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

The Government, on the other hand, advocated its postponement until after the recess, and this course was adopted by a large majority, all the groups of the Left, without exception, voting with the Government. The proceedings commenced by M. Leblond reading the report of the amnesty committee, which concluded by recommending the rejection of all the amnesty motions, whether of a general or partial character, and proposing instead that the President of the Republic should exercise the right of pardon to the fullest extent. M. Leblond said the Commune was a great crime, and the proclamation of an amnesty would spread terror through the rural districts, compromise the existence of the republic, and, moreover, be an act of weakness. When M. Leblond concluded, the Bonapartists brought forward their motion in favor of the report being discussed at once, and they demanded to know the views of the Government on the subject. M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior, said the Government had certainly asked that the proposal should be dealt with as urgent, but he considered it useless for the House to vote a law which the Senate would be unable to discuss for a month—namely, when it resumed its labors. He added that the country was not uneasy in regard to the amnesty, since it knew the views expressed by the Government and the conclusion of the report on the subject. M. Raoul Duval (Bonapartist) replied that his party was anxious to see of what value the Republicans would be as a Government party. He thought the amnesty question ought not to be subject to any delay. He added that the Bonapartists would offer no systematic opposition to the Constitution. At this juncture M. Duval was interrupted by M. Ricard with the observation that a fallen party like that of the Bonapartists had no abdication to offer. M. Duval retorted that the minister's interruption was malignant. He regretted the tendency of the cabinet to take up the inheritance of the Government of combat, and said, "An offensive interruption may cause a digression in the discussion, but it will not induce us to deviate from our sentiments regarding the amnesty." M. Ricard again addressed the House, stating that on the eve of the recess the discussion could not be of a mature and well-considered character. He was surprised at M. Duval being vexed at his interruption, which simply stated indisputable facts, inasmuch as it affirmed the vote deposing the empire, which had been ratified by the country at the recent elections. The ministry could not let pass unanswered the assertion that the Bonapartists would not systematically oppose the Constitution—they who spoke unceasingly of its revision, and were concentrating all their hopes upon the period when a revision would be possible. M. Duval replied that he was not accustomed to see such firmness in a member of the Government. The habit of power would break the minister of

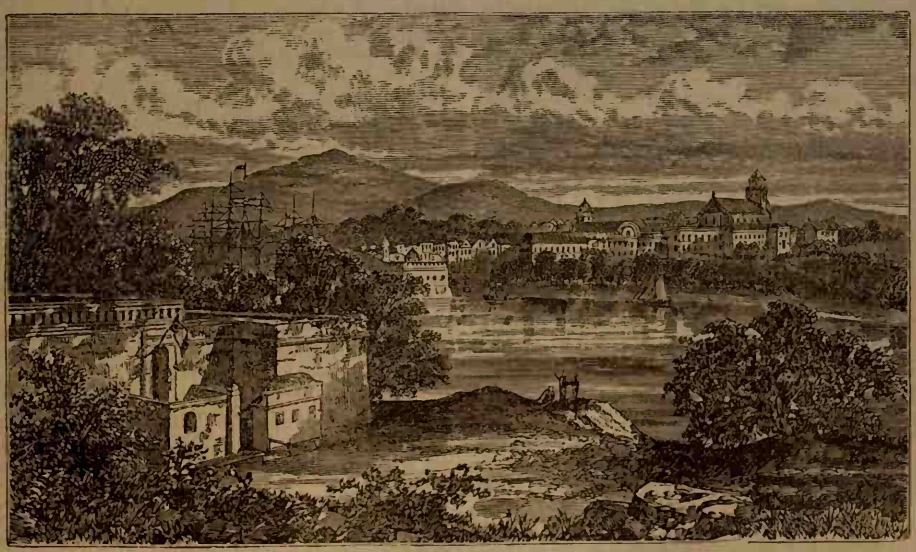
the practice of firmness. The minister was wrong in misunderstanding the intentions of the Bonapartists; they would not be irreconcilable enemies of the Constitution, and good policy would consist in not setting them aside. They only wished to make a trial of the Constitution, and desired above all to see the advanced Republican party, which triumphed at the last elections, seated on the benches of the ministry.

On May 12th the Republicans met with a serious loss by the death of M. Ricard, the Minister of the Interior. He was replaced in the cabinet by M. Marcère, his Under-Secretary of State. In the Senate, M. Buffet was elected as his successor in June.

The Chambers reassembled on May 10th. In the Chamber of Deputies the amnesty question was again taken up. After a considerable debate, the Chamber of Deputies, on May 18th, rejected the motion of M. Raspail for complete amnesty by a vote of 394 to 52. M. Marcou, Radical, introduced a motion for amnesty for all common-law offenses committed with a political object. Minister Dufaure opposed the motion. He declared that pardons would be granted in the proportion in which the Chamber refrained from insisting upon amnesty. The Government would show no lenieney toward those who continued to display violence and hate in anonymous pamphlets and articles. M. Marcou's motion was rejected by a large majority.

On June 1st the Chamber of Deputies began the debate on M. Waddington's university education bill, and on June 7th passed it by a vote of 388 against 128. In the Senate considerable opposition was shown against it. On June 21st the bureaus of the Senate elected the committee on the university education bill. The committee consisted of six opponents and three supporters of the bill. This result was due to the fact that the members of the Right were more equally distributed among the various bureaus instead of their strength being wasted by concentration on one or two. An examination of the total number of votes cast in the bureaus showed that 132 senators were opposed to the bill, and 131 in favor of it. On July 21st it was finally defeated in the Senate by a vote of 144 to 139.

On July 11th the municipal bill of the Duke de Broglie was reported by the committee to the Chamber of Deputies. The committee's report provided that until an organic municipal law should be established the municipal councils should elect the mayors and deputy-mayors from among their own number by ballot; but the right of electing mayors shall not apply to communes—namely, principal towns of departments, arrondissements, and cantons, the mayors and deputy-mayors of which should be appointed from among the municipal councilors by the President. On the other hand, the Republican deputies had promised their constituencies liberal reforms in this



BAYONNE, FRANCE.

question, and particularly the abolition of the last clause. The cabinet thus found itself between two opponents, neither of whom would concede anything. The law was, however, passed on the 12th. Several amendments restricting the patronage of the Government were proposed, but they were rejected by large majorities, the greater part of the Republicans deeming it necessary to sustain the cabinet.

While the republic gained more ground every day in the Chamber, the opposition in the Senate had been gaining considerably, and on July 25th all the factions of the Right defi-

nitely agreed to elect successively Legitimist, Orleanist, and Bonapartist candidates to the vacancies occurring upon the death of the present life-senators. But, in spite of this coalition, the Republicans succeeded in electing M. Dufaure, in place of Casimir Périer, who died July 6th, against M. Chesnelong, Legitimist, who was supported by the united Right, with the exception of the Right Centre.

On July 15th Gambetta, as chairman of the budget committee, reported that the discussion on the budget would be begun in the Chamber of Deputies on the following Monday, and that then the budgets for the ministries of War, of the Navy, of Justice, and of Instruction, and for Algeria, and the direct taxes, would be taken up, while the budgets of the other ministries, and the indirect taxes, should be reserved for an extra session. The Minister of Finance, however, desired the entire budget to be settled before adjournment. On August 12th the Chambers were prorogued by a decree read by members of the cabinet, declaring, in virtue of Article II. of the Constitution, the ordinary parliamentary session closed. The budget was left in an unfinished state.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Chambers, General de Cissey, who had held the ministry of War almost without interruption since 1871, was dismissed at his own request, and was immediately replaced by General Berthaut.

On October 8th, 33,000 communes elected their mayors. The result was mostly the re-election of the former incumbents. Where new ones were chosen, they were generally Republicans, and in some cases Bonapartists.

The Chambers met again on October 30th, but adjourned after a short session, the Senate until November 6th, and the Chamber of Deputies until the 3d. On the 3d the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read a statement in the Chamber, with regard to the Eastern question, as follows: "France sympathizes with the Latin Christians in the East, and will take every opportunity to defend their cause. France has not sacrificed a particle of its dignity, but it will observe under all circumstances the strictest neutrality, and will not enter upon a war in which the welfare, the dignity, or the safety of the country is not interested." Immediately after the reading of this declaration, M. Gatineau's bill, providing for the trial of Communists by the civil courts instead of by the military courts, was taken up and discussed, and was finally passed on the 4th, with the exception of the fourth article, thus excepting from this provision those Communists whose offenses had been of the gravest, or who had been convicted of contumacy.

A ministerial crisis broke out in the first week of December. The Government had refused military honors to several members of the Legion of Honor, because they had forbidden any religious ceremonies to be observed at their funeral. This caused considerable dissatisfaction among the Republicans, and, to solve the difficulty, the Government introduced a bill providing that in future no civil legionaries should receive military honors, which was, however, rejected by a decisive majority. Defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of funeral honors, and again in the Senate by a majority of 20 on the bill for the cessation of prosecutions for participation in the Commune, known as the Gatineau proposition, M. Dufaure, on December 3d, decided to resign his seat in the cabinet, and his colleagues, approving his decision, resolved to follow his example, and to leave office with him. The President of the Republic received and accepted the collective resignation of the cabinet, and through the medium of the Keeper of the Seals and the President of the Council begged the different ministers to remain in office till he would be provided with their successors. The deliberations on the formation of a new ministry continued until December 12th. On the one hand the Liberals demanded that General Berthaut should not resume the ministry of War, while on the other hand President MacMahon was as firmly resolved not only to save General Berthaut, but also to form a Conservative ministry if possible. A compromise was eventually effected, by which Jules Simon was appointed Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, and M. Martel, First Vice-President of the Senate and a member of the Left Centre, Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs, the remainder of the cabinet remaining unchanged. On December 14th M. Simon, in the name of the new ministry, read an address, in which, after speaking of his appointment, he said: "I am, as you know, a decided Republican, and at the same time strongly conservative in my sentiments; devoted by all my convictions and the studies of my life to the principles of liberty of conscience, and filled with deep respect for religion. The cabinet that is before you is parliamentary, and desires to remain so. We are in perfect accord with each other and with the majority of Parliament. We desire like the majority the preservation and the final establishment of the Constitution which France has given to itself."

The close of the session was characterized by a dispute between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber had stricken off a number of items set down by the Government, notably that for chaplains. The Senate had restored these items. The Chamber made a few more changes in the budget as it came from the Senate, and the whole budget was then passed by a vote of 412 to 30 in the Chamber of Deputies, and by a unanimous vote in the Senate. The Chamber then adjourned on December 30th.

An agreement was entered into with Switzerland, according to which the commercial treaty of June 30, 1874, should remain in force until August 10, 1877.

The President in the course of the year pardoned a large number of Communists. Up to July 249 had been pardoned, the petitions in the cases of 208 had been rejected, and 199 others awaited consideration. On July 26th the President granted 127 and on November 5th 52 additional pardons.

In March the country was visited by severe storms and inundations. The Seine had risen ten feet higher than in 1872, causing extensive inundations in the suburbs of Paris. All the large streams between Paris and the frontier were out of their banks, causing the country for miles around to be flooded.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. The following Confession of Faith has been adopted by this Church:

Declaration of Principles of the Free Church of England, in Union with the Reformed Episcopal Church, adopted at Convocation held in London, June, 1876.

1. The Free Church of England, holding "the faith once delivered unto the saints," declares its belief in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as the Word of God, and the *sole rule* of faith and practice; in the creed "commonly called the Apostles' Creed;" in the divine institution of the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper; and in the doctrines of grace *substantially* as they are set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion.

2. This Church recognizes and adheres to Episcopacy, not as of divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church polity; but, for the avoidance of any possible misunderstanding, it hereby emphatically declares its *repudiation* of the Romish dogma of apostolical succession in the ministry as involving the transmission of spiritual powers.

3. This Church, retaining a Liturgy which shall not be repressive of freedom in prayer, accepts the Book of Common Prayer as revised and recommended for use by the Convocation of the Free Church of England.

4. This Church *condemns and rejects* the following erroneous and strange doctrines as *contrary to God's Word:*

(1.) That the Church of Christ exists only in one order or form of ecclesiastical polity.

(2.) That Christian ministers are "priests" in another sense than that in which all believers are a "royal priesthood."

(3.) That the Lord's Table is an altar on which the oblation of the body and blood of Christ is offered anew to the Father.

(4.) That the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine.

(5.) That regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism.

5. This Church, in its public worship, and in preaching the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, is *distinctly opposed* both to sacerdotalism and rationalism.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Council of the Free Church of England, held February 8th, the following resolution was adopted with reference to the form to be used in the consecration of bishops:

Whereas, The Free Church of England professes to be, and is, an Episcopal Church, and circumstances render it desirable and expedient that this principle should be more clearly defined and expressed, it is hereby resolved that the future bishops of this Church shall be consecrated or set apart to their office in accordance with the form of Consecrating a Bishop as revised and set forth by the Second General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and that it be a special recommendation of the Council to Convocation that at the consecration of future bishops of the Free Church of England a consecrated bishop or bishops, and three or more presbyters, be invited to conduct the ceremony of consecration.

A Convocation of the Free Church of England was held at Christ Church, Teddington, beginning August 15th. Bishop Cridge, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was present, and was greeted with a resolution of welcome. He delivered an address, in which he gave a review and a definition of the position of the Reformed Episcopal Church and of the Free Church of England, as contrasted with the ecclesiastical pretensions and prerogatives of the Anglican Church and the bodies in communion with it. The Rev. Bishop Price, having been some time previously elected bishop of this Church, was consecrated in that office, August 15th, with the laying on of hands by the presbyters present, assisted by Bishop Cridge. The name of the Rev. John Sugden was presented to the convocation by the Council of the Church, as having been nominated by them for the office of bishop. The nomination was approved by the convocation, and Bishop Sugden was consecrated August 20th, at Christ Church, Lambeth, with the laying on of hands by the presbyters present, assisted by Bishops Cridge and Price.

FREILIGRATH, FERDINAND, a German poet, born in Detmold, June 17, 1810; died in Canstatt, March 18, 1876. Up to his fifteenth year he visited the gymnasium in his native town, but after that devoted himself to a mercantile business in Soest, in Westphalia. His leisure hours he devoted entirely to the study of history and natural history, and of French and English literature. From Soest he went to Amsterdam, and then to Barmen. In 1838 he left the mercantile career, encouraged by the success with which his collected poems met, which were published in 1838 in Stuttgart. His early works, chiefly descriptions of life in the tropics, showed a wonderful power of imagination, and rapidly gained for him the popular favor. In consequence of Herwegh's celebrated letter to the King of Prussia, Freiligrath published his poem "Ein Brief," in which he attacked Herwegh, and which the latter answered by his poem "Partei." In 1842 Freiligrath received through the favor of the King of Prussia an annuity of 300 thalers. He now went from Darmstadt, where he had been living, to St. Goar, where with Emanuel Geibel he passed a short period of uninterrupted happiness. But he soon began to be affected by the liberal current then making itself felt throughout Germany, and in the beginning of 1844 he declined to receive any longer the annuity granted him by the King, and in the same year published his "Glaubensbekenntniss," a volume of poems, with which he went over openly to the Liberal camp. The reasons for this step he sets forth

quite distinctly in the preface to this volume. On account of his radical opinions, which he now loudly proclaimed, he was in 1845 forced to seek refuge in Switzerland, but even here was turned away first in St. Gall, and then in Rapperswyl, and in 1846 went to London, where he found employment as a correspondent in a business house. The Revolution of 1848 he greeted with two poems, "Die Revolution" and "Februarklänge." He returned to Germany in that year and settled in Düsseldorf. On account of his poem "Die Todten an die Lebenden," in which he arraigned the King of Prussia for the murder of those killed by the troops during the riots in Berlin, he was arrested and tried for insulting the King, but on October 3d he was acquitted by a jury. In 1849 he went to Holland, but, being expelled from that country, settled in Bilk, near Düsseldorf. In 1850 he was ordered to leave Prussia, but, having proved that he had been a subject of Prussia for ten years, was admitted as a citizen in Düsseldorf in 1851. The year 1849 also saw the publication of a small volume of poems, "Zwischen den Garben einer Nachlese." It contains no political poems, but, on the other hand, many of his most beautiful productions, e. g., "O lieb' so lang du lieben kannst," a poem which probably gained for him more hearts than any of his other works. In the mean while his relations to the Government had become more and more critical. Early in 1851 he was threatened with arrest for various offenses. During his second exile in England he lived for a few years as a clerk, entirely removed from the schemes of the other refugees. His business again required his full time. For original works he lacked the humor, but he took up his former activity as a translator, producing among other works the admirable translation of Longfellow's "Hiawatha." In 1855 he again devoted himself entirely to literary labors, furnishing admirable articles for the *Athenæum*. In 1857 he received an appointment as general manager of a Swiss bank founded in London, which secured for him an independent living. During this time his friends pressed him to take the necessary steps to secure a return to Germany. All these advices he kindly but firmly rejected. In 1867 the bank of which he was manager failed, and his friends now brought into execution a long-discussed plan of making up a national subscription. The amount of this subscription, over 60,000 thalers, secured for him an independent living for the rest of his life, and in 1868 he returned to Germany and settled in Canstatt. The war with France, 1870–'71, again called forth his full poetical powers, and the poems written during this time are among the best he ever wrote. Besides the translation of "Hiawatha," he also furnished masterly translations of the poems of Thomas Moore, Mrs. Hemans, Robert Burns, Thomas Hood, and Victor Hugo, preserving with wonderful ability the metres of the originals. The first complete edition of his poems in six volumes was published with his approval by Fred. Gerhard in New York, in 1850. His "Gedichte," published for the first time in Stuttgart in 1838, appeared in their twenty-ninth edition in 1873. He also published "Roland's Album" (1840); with J. Hub and Aug. Schnezler, the first and second series of the "Rheinische Odeon" (1836 and 1839); with Simrock and Matzerath, the "Rheinische Jahrbuch" (1840–'41); with Levin Schücking, "Das malerische und romantische Westfalen" (1840–'42; second edition, 1871); with Duller, "1842, Gedicht zum Besten des Kölner Doms" (1842), and "Karl Immermann, Blätter der Erinnerung an ihn" (1842); "Dichtung und Dichter, eine Anthologie" (1854); and the English anthology, "The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock" (fifth edition, 1874). His collected works (six vols., 1870, second edition, 1871) met with a brilliant reception. In 1875 he assumed the publication of an English periodical, the *Illustrated Magazine*, which was published by Hallberger & Co. in Stuttgart. His wife Ida also gained considerable reputation as a translator of English poems, while his daughter Kate furnished admirable English translations of her father's poems.

FRIENDS. The London Yearly Meeting of Friends was held May 25th. The statistical reports showed that the number of members was 14,200, or fifty-two more than were reported the previous year. Epistles were read from the Yearly Meetings of Canada and Ireland, and from all the Yearly Meetings in the United States except that of Pennsylvania. The reports from the several quarterly meetings described activity in various departments of religious and benevolent work, as shown in the organization and operations of adult and juvenile Sunday-schools, women's temperance missions, temperance societies, Bands of Hope, indoor and open-air mission-meetings, mothers' meetings, etc. The reports from the tract societies showed that 169,946 tracts and leaflets had been circulated during the year. Some new translations into French and German had been made, and 3,600 copies of French tracts had been distributed by Friends on religious service in France. About 60,000 tracts had been ordered by Friends in Philadelphia for distribution during the Exhibition in that city. The expenditures of the Friends' Foreign Missionary Society during the year had been £6,600, an increase of £1,500 over the expenditures of the previous year. Of this sum, £4,840 had been spent in Madagascar, and £1,297 in India. Two thousand pounds sterling had been spent in translating extracts from the Scriptures and other writings, and 100,000 publications had been issued from the printing-press in Madagascar. The first anniversary of the school in Madagascar had been held six months before. It reported 1,200 children and 800 adults as scholars. An account was given of a first monthly meeting of

Friends established in Syria. The Friends visiting the mission-stations in the Holy Land had bought a burying-place, mission-house, and school-buildings. The meeting considered the report of a large committee appointed by the previous Yearly Meeting to consider the constitution of the meeting of ministers and elders. It was decided that the name of the meeting should be "Meeting on Ministry and Oversight;" that elders should be members of it, but should come under a triennial revision; that overseers should be members of it; and that the monthly meetings be allowed to appoint, as other members, suitable Friends, not being either recorded ministers or overseers. The report directed that, "in making these appointments, it is felt to be important that they should consist of individuals of varied gifts and qualifications for service in the Church, and monthly meetings should be careful not to limit the selection to those of later life, the introduction of younger Friends being desirable, those being appointed who give evidence of love to Christ and of attachment to the principles we profess."

The discussion of the state of the society developed the view as being the prevailing one that the society, as regards spiritual life, not only contrasted favorably with its condition one hundred years ago, but had improved. All the schools except one had reported to the meeting their expenditures from their receipts.

The minutes of the meeting for business—the body which represents the society during the year while the Yearly Meeting is not in session — and the documents accompanying them, gave accounts of the work in Syria, and the visits of Friends recently sent there; of the visits of ministers to Norway and Sweden; of affairs in Australia, Denmark, Germany, Guernsey, and Jersey; of the action of Friends on the circular issued by the British cabinet in reference to the surrender of fugitive slaves; of action on the subject of vivisection; of action in regard to uncivilized races; of the issue of a pamphlet on Church and state, which had been translated into several languages, and on other subjects.

According to the latest reports, the number of members of the Society of Friends composing the various yearly meetings of the world is 78,140, as follows: New England Yearly Meeting, 4,499; New York, 3,306; Canada, 1,624; Philadelphia (estimated), 3,500; Baltimore, 650; North Carolina, 4,200; Ohio, 3,194; Indiana, 16,057; Wisconsin, 11,696; Iowa, 8,566; Kansas, 3,420: total on the American Continent, 42,712. London Yearly Meeting (comprising England), 14,199; Dublin, 2,935; Australia, 254. There are also a few Friends scattered over France, Germany, and Norway.

FÜHRICH, Joseph von, a great German painter, was born at Kratzau, Bohemia, February 9, 1800; died at Vienna, March 13, 1876. He studied in Prague under Bergler, and by the support of Prince Metternich and Count Clam-Gallas, the owner of Kratzau, was enabled to pursue his studies in Rome. While his first works were devoted to historical subjects, he began in Rome, after the example of Overbeck, to choose Scriptural and ecclesiastical painting as his specialty. He returned home in 1830, and in 1834 went to Vienna, where he became, in 1841, Professor of Historical Painting at the Academy of Fine Arts. For many years his influence was decisive for the tendency of the works of the Academy, and he now found an opportunity to undertake, in union with his friends and associates Kupelwieser, Schulz, and Dobiashovsky, some monumental labors. The most celebrated among them are a cyclus of paintings representing the history of the Revelation, for the church of the Viennese suburb Lerchenfeld. After the completion of these paintings (1861), to which he was indebted for his elevation to the Austrian knighthood, he wholly devoted himself, with steadily-increasing success, to cyclical drawings for engravings and woodcuts. Among his most celebrated productions are the illustrations to the missal which the Emperor of Austria in 1868 presented to the Pope, as well as the parable of the Prodigal Son, of the Psalms (1874), and Thomas à Kempis. A biography of Führich was published in 1875, under the title "Joseph von Führich, eine Lebensskizze" (Vienna, 1875).

FULLER, Richard, an American clergyman, born in Beaufort, S. C., April 22, 1804; died in Baltimore, Md., October 20, 1876. He graduated at Harvard College in 1824, studied law, and, before his twenty-first year, was admitted to the bar of South Carolina. He almost immediately entered upon a large and lucrative practice, and was on the road to professional eminence when he was prostrated by sickness. On his recovery, he became a member of the Episcopal Church, afterward joined the Baptist denomination, and studied for the ministry. He was ordained in 1833, and took charge of the Beaufort Baptist Church. In 1847 he assumed the charge of the Seventh Baptist Church in Baltimore. He published "Letters concerning the Roman Chancery," being a public correspondence between him and the Roman Catholic Bishop England (Baltimore, 1840); "Correspondence with Dr. Wayland on Domestic Slavery" (1845); "An Argument on Baptism and Close Communion" (1849); volumes of "Sermons" and "Letters;" and, in connection with J. B. Jeter, "The Psalmist," a hymn-book in general use in the Baptist denomination.

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GAUNTLETT, Henry John, Mus. Dr., an English composer of church-music, born in 1806; died March 4, 1876. He was originally intended for the church, but afterward chose the law as his profession. As organist of St. Olave's, Southwark, he was one of the first to introduce the new Bach organs. He also directed his attention to the reform of hymn-tunes. He edited the last two parts of the "Psalmist" (1836–'41), together with Mr. Kearns the "Comprehensive Tune-Book" (1846–'47), and together with Rev. W. J. Blew the "Church Hymn and Tune Book" (1844–'51), which has served as model for nearly every tune-book published since then. He also edited and composed the music in the "Congregational Psalmist" (1851) for the Rev. Dr. Allon, Carlyle's "Manual of Psalmody" (1860), and the chief parts of the "Office of Praise," "Tunes, New and Old," and Harland's "Church Psalter and Hymnal" (1868). He also published several collections of anthems, songs, and Christmas carols. In 1842 Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Music, this being the first time, since the change of religion in the sixteenth century, that a primate has exercised the right of conferring the degree.

GEGENBAUR, Joseph Anton von, a German painter, born in 1800; died January 30, 1876. He studied at the Academy at Munich, under R. von Sanger, and during the time painted a St. Sebastian for the church in his native town, Wangen in Würtemberg. He continued his studies in Rome from 1823 to 1826, and from 1829 to 1835, furnishing some excellent work, particularly in coloring. Among his paintings of this period are the "First Parents after the Loss of Paradise," and "Moses drawing Water from the Rock," both of which are at present in the Royal Gallery in Stuttgart. He was devoted to monumental painting, and particularly to fresco-painting, which had just come into fashion at Rome; but as he could obtain no orders, he decided to paint movable frescoes and encaustic paintings on stone and on linen, in which manner his "Hercules" and "Omphale" were produced. After his return he received an order from the King of Würtemberg to decorate, together with Gutekunst, the new palace, Rosenstein, with frescoes, the subjects for which were chiefly taken from mythology. Having been appointed court painter in 1835, he decorated a number of halls in the Royal Palace in Stuttgart with frescoes from the history of Würtemberg. Among his oil-paintings are a "Sleeping Venus and Two Satyrs," a "Leda," several small Venus pictures, and a large altar-painting, a Madonna with the Child, in the church at Wangen.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS AND DISCOVERY IN 1876. No signal discoveries have marked the past year in geographical annals; yet the efforts of scientific explorers have furnished abundant new matter for the consideration of thoughtful geographical students. The number of trained and instructed geographical explorers and the number of geographical associations for the organization and support of explorations have increased this year, as they have for many years past, in a rapid ratio. The British Arctic Expedition, which engaged the hopes and thoughts of the geographical world, returned only to report that the Northern Atlantic route is absolutely and hopelessly impassable. Africa is now full of travelers who are pressing into the interior from all sides, equipped and provisioned for long campaigns, and sometimes leading veritable armies to protect them from the unfriendly and cruel natives; while many of the most implacable of the African tribes have learned to tolerate and even assist European travelers. New Guinea is being explored from every coast, and new wonders have been revealed in that strange island. Northern and Central Asia have been visited and traversed in new regions and new directions. The survey of the Territories is progressing at a respectable pace. The publication of new works of travel and geography this year has been extraordinarily large. Several new geographical societies have been established, including four or five national societies.

Necrology.—Carl Ernst von Baer, the distinguished biologist and ethnologist, died at Dorpat, November 29th, aged eighty-four. His contributions to geography embraced several important treatises on the physical conformation of the earth, on the navigability of the arctic seas, on the steppes of Southern Russia, etc., and an account of a voyage of exploration to the island of Nova Zembla.

Louis A. Lucas, who went to Africa last June with the intention of penetrating to the Congo by way of Zanzibar, was prostrated by fever, and after repeated attacks died on the way home near Jeddah, on the Red Sea, at the age of twenty-five.

Theodor von Heuglin, a member of the German expedition of 1861–'62 to Soodan, and other important expeditions, and author of valuable treatises on the geography and natural history of Eastern Africa, died in November.

Constantine Vladimirovitch Chefkin, a Russian statesman and *savant*, who occupied the position of Minister of Public Works, and contributed to the transactions of the Russian Geographical Society a fruitful treatise on the mineral resources of the country, died at Nice in November, 1875.

Timoffski, the pioneer of Russian explorers in China, and author of a work on Mongolia (1820–'21; editor, Klaproth), which has been translated into English, died this year, at the age of eighty-five.

Three other eminent Russian geographers, all distinguished members of the Caucasus branch of the Imperial Geographical Society, have passed away during the year. These were, General Alexander Petrovitch Kartseff, president from 1861–'69, and his colleague Dimitry Elaitch Kovalensky, secretary, who actively forwarded the surveys and explorations of the Caucasus; and Baron Uslar, author of "Four Months in the Khirgiz Steppe," who devoted himself to the ethnology and languages of the peoples of the Caucasus, and collected materials for a great work on these subjects, which unfortunately was never completed.

Dr. Reinhold Buchholz, the well-known arctic and African traveler, died April 17th, at Greifswald, in Germany, after a short illness. He had but recently returned from a three years' journey in Africa, and was engaged in classifying the large scientific collections he had brought back, which he designed for the Museum of the University of Greifswald, which had just invited him to accept a chair of Zoology specially created on his account.

Dr. Richard King, who accompanied Admiral Sir George Back in his arctic expedition of 1833–'35, died on the 4th of February. He was the founder of the British Ethnological Society, and a working member of the Statistical Society; he was also the author of "Franklin Expedition from First to Last," "Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Arctic Ocean," "History of the Esquimaux," and works on medical and other subjects, and also edited for some time the *Statistical Journal* and the *Ethnological Journal*.

Societies.—A Danish Geographical Society, with the King of Denmark as protector, and the crown-prince as acting president, held its first public meeting in the palace at Copenhagen, on the 22d of December of this year.

An international conference upon the means of exploring equatorial Africa was held in Brussels, in September, under the presidency of the King of the Belgians. The different nations were requested to form local organizations for this purpose. A German national committee was constituted in December under the presidency of the Prince of Reuss, and arrangements for a permanent association are in preparation. It is to be under the patronage of the crown-prince, and will be called the German Society for African Exploration. It is the intention to follow up vigorously, systematically, and persistently, the German explorations in Central Africa.

A geographical publication society similar to the Hacklnyt has been formed in Portugal, under the style of *Commissão Central da Geographia de Lisboa*. A geographical society has been formed also at Madrid, which will confine its attention chiefly to the geography of the Peninsula and the Spanish maritime possessions.

The Appalachian Mountain Club, of Boston, are planning a systematic series of explorations of the mountains of the Atlantic coast. They have also started a new magazine, published in Boston, under the name *Appalachia*, which will contain contributions on botanical, zoölogical, and physical geography, hydrography, and geology, as well as upon the special objects of the club.

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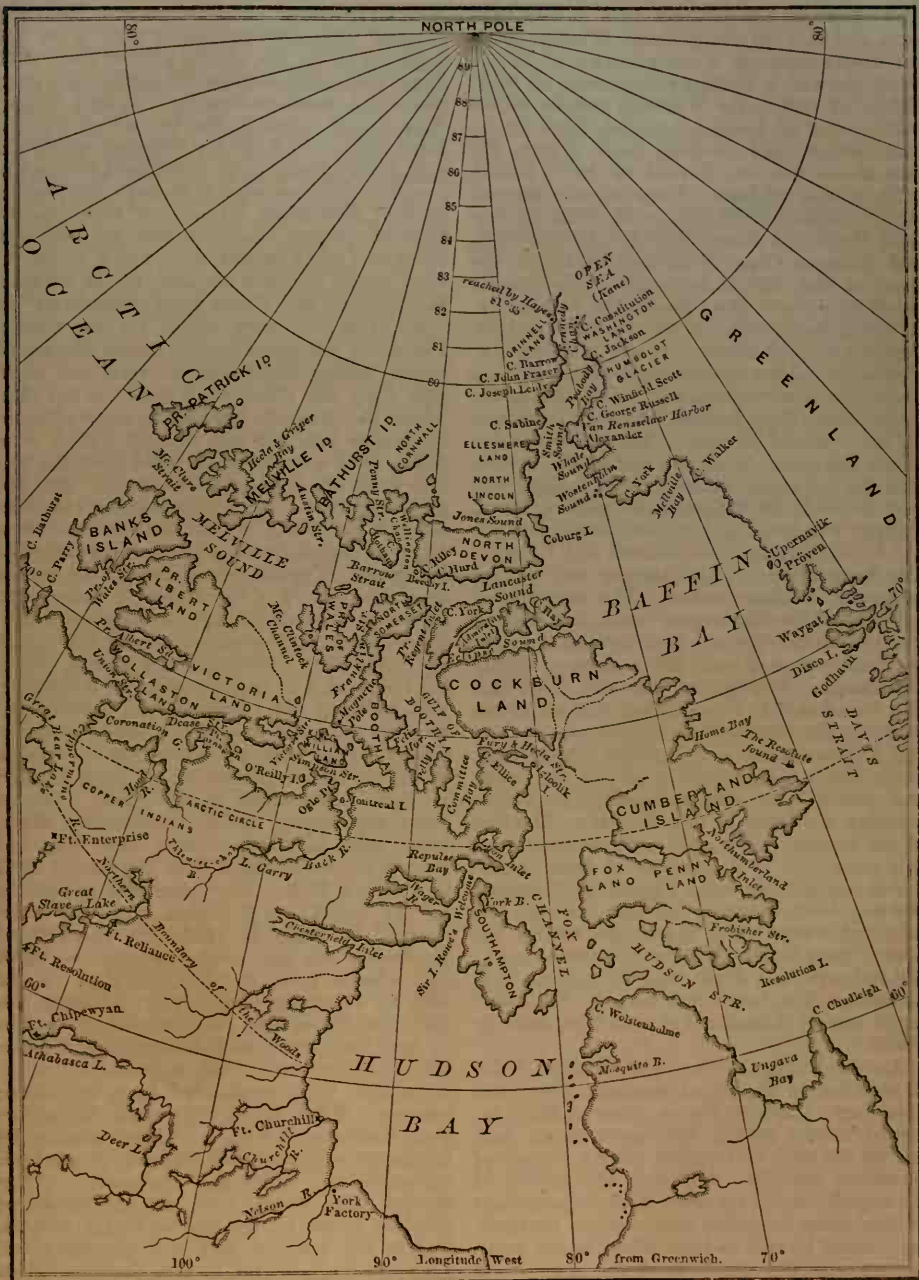
CARTOGRAPHY.—The new edition of Stieler's "Hand-Atlas," commenced in 1871, was completed with the appearance of the thirtieth part in November, 1875. This work is the product of the united labors of the best cartographers of Germany, and is published by the famous establishment at Gotha. The engraving is as fine as it could be, and an effect showing the contour of the territory, which has never before been attempted in the same degree of minuteness, is admirably produced. Each geographer has worked in his own especial field—Berghaus, for instance, contributing the charts of physical geography, Petermann delineating the results of the latest explorations, in which department he has no rival for judgment and information, Vogel reducing the largest and fullest maps, such as the great Government maps of France, Spain, and Switzerland, with marvelous accuracy and detail. The "Hand-Atlas" embodies the results of all the late surveys in all parts of the world—the American survey of the Territories and the British survey of India, for example, and also trustworthy travelers' charts and notes in South Australia, Central Africa, or any of the newly-visited regions.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The Norwegian hydrographical expedition, under Captain Wille, spent several months this year in interesting explorations south of Iceland and about the coasts of Norway, although they were much disturbed in the study of deep-sea phenomena by the incessant storms. The vessel in which the expedition sailed was the steamer Voringen, of 400 tons' burden. The expedition was equipped for a three years' cruise, and provided with all the apparatus used in the most thorough deep-sea investigations. The scientific staff consisted of Prof. Sars, Dr. Danielsen, and M. Fride, for biology; M. Svendsen, for chemistry; and Prof. Mohn, for physics, sea-temperature, meteorology, and magnetism. The region of the ocean to be explored is that lying between Norway, the Shetland and Faroe Islands, Iceland, East Greenland, Jan Mayen, and Spitzbergen. A careful study of the surface-currents, obstructions, and best routes of navigation, is a part of their task. The expedition started from Bergen June 1st, and commenced sounding and dredging in the Sognefiord. The depth was 600 fathoms, with a bottom-temperature of 47.7° Fahr. The fauna was a mixture of Atlantic and arctic forms, and many interesting specimens were raised. After taking magnetical observations of the island of Husö, they sailed along the



coast of Southern Norway up to Cape Stadt. The bottom was of even depth, about 200 fathoms, but the temperature began to fall about 150 miles northwest of Cape Stadt.

After leaving Christiansund it encountered as many as five storms, so that little deep-sea work could be accomplished in this voyage. Dredging in the bank off Christiansund, called Storeggen, an Atlantic fauna was brought up; while immediately outside, in depths of 300 to 500 fathoms, the water was icy cold, and contained arctic types of life. Sounding off the northeastern corner of the Faroe bank showed a rapid increase of depth; in latitude 63° 22′ north, longitude 5° 30′ west, it was sounded in 1,180 fathoms. The temperatures here were

32.4° Fahr. in 400 fathoms, 31.8° in 500 fathoms, and 29.8° at the bottom. Thermometrical observations, at a station west of 10° 15′ west, showed a bottom-temperature of 46.2° Fahr. A visit to the Westman Islands, off the south coast of Iceland, revealed there an ancient crater, and another, more recent, 770 feet above the sea, formed of loose stones, with a base of lava. These islands are entirely volcanic. Off the south coast of Iceland there is a strong flow to the eastward, and between Cape Skagi and Reikiavik the force of the current is terrific. The stormy weather allowed the opportunity to take interesting meteorological observations, but interfered with all others. A stop was made a-Reikiavik. After several days spent in magt netic base observations, they sailed, taking the course south from Iceland, and then northeast off the coasts of Norway. The difference between the warm Atlantic water at the bottom and the icy arctic waters east of Iceland was very marked. On the course to Namsen Fiord, a depth was found of 1,800 fathoms in latitude 64° 5′, midway between Iceland and Norway. The temperature at the bottom was always under 32° in these waters. The nearer they approached the Norwegian coast, the warmer was the surface-water. The fauna of the deep sea here was not rich, but was very evenly distributed. The bottom was mud, filled with tiny round shells. The weather was too rough to study the captured specimens alive. Several stations were well explored on this line. From Namsos they took a course due west, and sounded for 100 nautical miles before reaching the depth of 300 fathoms. The line of the ice-cold water only commences beyond this point; it is the extent of these banks which explains the mild climate of Northern Norway. Off Romsdal the line between the cold and warm water approaches nearer the coast. Soon the depth began to increase up to 400 fathoms final depth, and 30° bottom-temperature. The fauna had been in the lesser depth mostly Atlantic, but was here entirely arctic.

Arctic Exploration.—The English Polar Expedition, in the naval steamers Alert and Discovery, Captain Nares commanding, returned safely, sailing into Queenstown harbor on the 30th of October, after a voyage of seventeen months. Although the results of the expedition fell far short of the expectations of the more sanguine geographical students, and cannot be said to have solved in any satisfactory way the question of the open Polar Sea, yet they have furnished important information upon the natural conditions of the arctic regions. The explorers have convinced themselves and the majority of geographers that the inner arctic basin is filled with perennial ice; still, many believe that the ice blockade which filled the entrance to the Polar Sea was only an exceptional phenomenon, trusting in the more auspicious promises of the American expedition. The Alert and Discovery reached Cape Sabine, where they were first impeded by the ice, on the 30th of July, 1875. From this point, latitude 79° north, their progress was a ceaseless struggle. It took twenty days to ply through the ice which covered Kane Basin. In Kennedy Channel, which was only partly frozen over, a swifter advance was possible. The vessels left Bessel's Bay, on the coast of Greenland, latitude 81° north, on the 24th of August, and reached the northern shore of Lady Franklin Bay, which is on the west side of Robeson Channel, where, between Bellot Island and Grant Land, latitude 81° 44′ north, the Discovery lay in for the winter. The Alert proceeded on her lonely northward course, taking Lieutenant Rawson and seven men from the Discovery's crew, on the 26th. Along the western coast of Robeson Channel she had to bore her way through a thick crust of ice, until a strong south wind opened a passage from one to three miles broad. She had passed around Cape Union, having therefore entered the basin of the central Polar Sea, when an impenetrable ice-pack forbade further navigation. Captain Nares then let the anchor be cast on the 3d of September, in latitude 82° 27′ north. A belt of high icebergs prevented the ice from packing closer around the vessel, and made their winter-quarters secure. Upon the shore hard by they constructed a comfortable building out of chests and barrels, and sent out several sledge-parties before winter to supply depots with provisions for the benefit of the expedition-parties which were to start on their explorations in the spring. One of these expeditions, under Commander Markham, with Lieutenants Parr and May and twenty-one men, lasted from September 25th to October 15th. They ascended to latitude 82° 41′ north, or 3′ higher than the point reached by Parry in 1827. On the 11th of November the sun went down, to rise again only after a polar night of 142 days on the 29th of February of this year. During this time the officers and men amused themselves as best they could with theatrical and scientific entertainments; and, meanwhile, the observations were prosecuted in a systematic manner. When the spring came, the excursions commenced with a fruitless attempt by Lieutenants Egerton and Rawson to establish communication with the Discovery. They started out March 12th, the thermometer standing at 40° C., but had to return unsatisfied in the severest cold, not turning about soon enough, however, to save the life of their dog-driver, the veteran Nils Christian Peterson, who was prostrated by the frost, and died soon after they rejoined their comrades. On the 3d of April, in the harshest weather, three expeditions started out simultaneously to explore the northern regions. One of these, under Markham and Parr, composed of fifteen of the strongest and toughest men in the crew, took the course due north, with provisions for

seventy days. Leaving the coast at Cape Joseph Henry, latitude 82° 40′ north, they struck out across the ice-pack, in hopes of reaching the northern shore, which the Polaris people reported that they sighted in 1871. The way led through a labyrinth of icebergs, and across broad plains of snow; the best part of every day was spent in making a path for the sledges with axes and picks, so that with ten or twelve hours of labor they could only make one or two miles a day. This severe toil soon exhausted the strength of the men, and, to add to their difficulties, the scurvy broke out among them unexpectedly, and to their great consternation. Nevertheless, they continued to penetrate onward, while the thermometer was standing at 45° C. often, until finally, at the distance of 600 miles from the ship, in latitude 83° 20′ 26″, there being no sign of land yet visible, Commander Markham gave the word to turn about, and they retraced their weary road terribly oppressed by the frost. The second party, under Lieutenant Aldrich, explored the northern shore of Grant Land, passing around Cape Columbia, latitude 83° 7′ north, and surveying 120 miles of unexplored coast-line. The third sledge-party, commanded by Lieutenant Beaumont, crossed Robeson Channel, and explored the northern shore of Greenland for seventy miles. The officers left in charge of the depots explored the surrounding regions, keeping up communication with the sledge-parties. Three men died of scurvy. On September 9th, the vessel being clear of ice, Sir G. Nares pulled up anchor and sailed southward again, rejoining the Discovery on the 20th. The return-passage of the vessels was much less impeded by ice than their upward course, and they soon regained the Danish settlement.

Sir George Nares is firm in the belief that it is impossible to navigate the Atlantic entrance higher than he has done, and that the pole is surrounded by a palæocrystic or ever-frozen sea, at least on this side. At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society he gave his views substantially as follows: We may consider the polar basin as a locked-up bay continuing out of the North Atlantic channel, with two streams of water pouring into it—a warm current between Spitzbergen and Norway, and icy-cold currents from both sides of Greenland. On the side where the warm water flows in is found little ice and an early season. Near the outlets from Behring Straits, eastward to Banks Land, and thence to Ireland's Eye, is found the heaviest ice; but, as light ice has been observed along the coast of the Parry Islands, it must be inferred that protecting land exists to the northward. He does not express any decided opinion as to whether an open sea extends up to or across the pole, although he inclines to the belief that a broad opening north of Cape Columbia extends as far as the pole. In winter the polar basin seems to be filled with compact masses of ice, the thinner portions of which are melted in the summer. In that season the separated floes are swayed backward and forward by the winds and currents, which tend mainly toward the outlets, and small portions are driven out through the channels. About the end of September the lanes and pools between the huge bulks of ice, which have been jostling

POLAR BEAR.

and crushing against each other all the summer, begin to be closed up by the young ice, which forms during the winter to the thickness of about seven feet, cementing the moving mountains together into a stationary pack. Sir George Nares calculates that only an insignificant portion of the polar ice can escape through the outlet channels, while the great masses of ice locked in may have an age of centuries. Dr. Petermann, in commenting on the expedition, thinks that Nares has established the impossibility of navigating the Smith Sound approach beyond controversy, but believes that an open sea surrounds the pole, which can be entered by the Franz Josef Land route, or, better still, by the East Greenland route. Throughout the summer the coast of East Greenland is almost free from ice, and even in winter there is a strong outward flow. The immense masses of ice which escape through the broad opening between East Greenland and Spitzbergen, and by the other channel, must leave, he thinks, an open space behind. Many others, among them Dr. Hayes, of the Polaris Expedition, are still confident that the inner Arctic Sea can be entered in favorable seasons through Smith Sound.

Palestine.—Lieutenant Conder thinks he has found the site of Emmaus in a place called *Khamasa*, a name which might be a corruption of the Hebrew *Hammath:* it is an ancient place, containing remains of Jewish rock-sepulchres. The natives attach a certain sanctity to the place; it is also situated at the right distance from Jerusalem; there are here the ruins of an ancient Christian church, and an old Roman road runs through the place. He locates Gomorrah at a spot near Hin Feshkah, called *'Amriyeh*, not far from *Kumran*, De Saulcy's conjectured site; the name belongs both to a

table-land and a valley there; he bases his supposition on the similarity of the names. A place called *Suffa* he suggests may be the much searched-for Ramathaim Zophim, both on account of its location, which is within Mount Ephraim, and close by the Beth-Horon, which was given to the Kohathite Levites, and on account of the name, which is the form into which the ancient name would naturally change: there is at *Suffa* a sacred place called *Sh'ehab ad Din*, "the Hero of the Faith;" and in the neighboring country is a place which would answer to Sechu. Conder bases most of his identifications on etymological resemblances, which in many cases are confirmed by records of distances or ancient descriptions in the Bible or in early writers, and in some instances by traditions still attaching to the places; such derivations are, for instance, the following: *El Furriyeh* for Affarea, mentioned by Hieronymus; *Arabâneh* for Arbol, said in the Onomasticon to be nine miles from Megiddo; *El Ghannâm* for Anem, a city of Issachar, two miles south of Jenin; for Kedesh, a town of Issachar, an ancient site near Megiddo, called *Tell Abu Kadis;* *Allar* for Ana, a town of Manasseh; *Ain el Jemain*, "the Fountain of Two Armies," near Gilboa, for the Well Harod, where Gideon divided his men; Ahanarath, within the borders of Napthali, is found in the modern *En-Narah;* in the plain of Beisan is a place called *Gilgal*, a ford whose name signifies "the Ford opened by God," and a place bearing the name of Rahab. The great map of Palestine will be published for the Palestine Exploration Fund, by Stanford, in twenty-six sheets, on the scale of the drawings, that is, one mile to the inch. A smaller map, scale three miles to the inch, will be engraved upon copper, while the larger size will be lithographed. The notes of Lieutenant Conder will be digested and published in time.

Dr. Selah Merrill and party, who visited the Jordan Valley and the eastern shore of the Dead Sea, upon the instructions of the committee of the American Palestine Exploration Society in Beyrout, spent eighty days in the excursion, exposed to constant storms and severe heat, returning May 5, 1876. They examined in a thorough manner the botany and geology of the regions explored, as well as the zoölogy and archæological remains. They collected two hundred ornithological specimens, and discovered two new groups of sulphur springs and a beautiful natural bridge in a wady north of the Yabis. North of the Nimrin they came upon a singular row of large pits. They viewed attentively the mounds existing at the northeast corner of the Dead Sea, which it is sought to connect with portions of the thirteenth chapter of Joshua and the thirty-second chapter of Numbers

A series of ninety-nine photographs of ancient Greco-Roman and Byzantine buildings in Syria have been issued by the American Palestine Exploration Society.

Asia.—Another expedition to the Yenisei and Nova Zembla, under Nordenskiöld, left Tromsö in the steamer Ymer, on the 25th of July, and, after careful observations and marine investigations, returned to Hammerfest on the 18th of September. The Swedish expeditions of 1875 and 1876 have shown that, contrary to expectation, the Kara Sea is much fuller of animal life than the other arctic waters. The marine fauna appears to be nearly uniform along all coasts of both continents surrounding the pole. Nearly five hundred lower types have been found in the Kara Sea. The last Swedish expeditions have also increased the catalogue of Nova Zemblan insects to one hundred species, only seven having been known before, and have added considerably to the knowledge of the vertebrates in those regions. On the Yenisei Nordenskiöld found some fragments of mammoth-hides, and many interesting semi-fossil shells. A large low island was found unexpectedly at the mouth of the river. Dr. Theel, who conducted a land-expedition, failed to meet the steamer in order to sail home. MM. Chekanoosky and Venglooskỳ, in a route survey along the river Lena from Yakutsk to Ayakit, and across the *tundra* to Olonek, made careful geological notes and collected 1,500 fossils, 700 entomological specimens, many of them from the lower *tundra*, and also a large number of botanical specimens.

A Russian expedition for the examination of the estuary of the Obi departed in May in a small sailing-vessel. The plan was to observe the natural history and make surveys of the mouth of the river, and then, after going as far as 14° north, return and meet the German exploring party and coöperate with them in the exploration of the upper river.

An expedition under Captain Wiggins has been engaged in exploring the estuary of the Lena and the route between there and Archangel, with a view of opening up trade communication with that portion of Siberia.

Drs. Finsch and Brehm, with Count Waldburg-Zeil, all three men of known merit in geographical and scientific research, have been commissioned by the German Arctic Society of Bremen to study the geography and natural history of the plains of the Obi and Yenisei in Northern Siberia. They reached Omsk, after a trying journey, in April, and proceeded to Semipalatinsk, and thence direct to Sergiopol, by way of the little-known Tabagatai range. When last heard from they had reached Tobolsk on their return-journey, having reached the sea of Kara with considerable difficulty. They had collected valuable and numerous ethnological and zoölogical examples.

According to M. Kuhn, who had an opportunity of studying the khanate of Khokan during the Russian campaign, the khanate occupies a deep depression, inclosed by mountains on three sides and only open toward the west. The climate is very pleasant; water is plenty, and the land exceedingly fertile; it is indeed

a continuous garden, with mountain-streams and dikes intersecting it in all directions. The stationary tribes inhabit the lower slopes of the mountains, the valleys, and plains, cut through by canals south of the Syrdaria. The population consists of the descendants of Turk tribes, which came from Turkistan, Samarcand, and Bokhara. The nomadic tribes dwell to the northward. Grain, cotton, silk, salt, naphtha, and various other products, are obtained. The trade with Russia is carried on with caravans *via* Tashkend; there is also a trade with Kashgar and Bokhara.

The Russian expedition under Sosnovski, through Mongolia into the interior of China for the exploration of better trade-routes, found between Chankow and Saissan good wheeling roads, plenty of water, and a great saving in distance over the route by way of Kiachta for the tea-trade with the province of Se-tshuan. If a railroad as far as Tjumen, connecting with steam-transport on the river Irtish, should be established, an important commercial route would be opened up between China and Russia. The expedition made interesting astronomical, topographical, and orographical observations, and collected specimens of all the principal products and commercial commodities of the country, as well as of its flora and fauna. Sosnovski crossed the Thian-shan north of Khami, where the altitude was 8,930 feet. The elevation of Khami, south of the pass, is 3,150 feet; and Barkul, north of it, is 6,700 feet above the level of the sea. Sosnovski contradicts the common impression that the Chinese are a stationary and non-progressive people, and pays a high tribute to their agricultural and industrial abilities. Their system of fertilization and irrigation is as scientific as that of any country. In some branches of industry, for example, the finer porcelain manufactures, there has been a decline in late years, attributable to the political agitations which have convulsed the land: in 1860, the Taipings destroyed the most important porcelain-factories in China, those of Tsian-se. The fine fleeces of the Thibet goat have also nearly disappeared from the market, because in the last great rebellion in the district of Nin-sia-foo the breed was almost entirely destroyed, the animals having been used for food; and the people, too, who worked up the fleeces into beautiful fabrics, perished in great numbers. The commerce of China is established, according to Sosnovski, on a very intelligent and promising basis. M. Nitikin, a Russian merchant, recently made a journey from Useha, in Khokan, to Djctisehar. He says that the Terek Pass route is only passable for a month or two in winter, when the mountain-streams are frozen over. The pundit Nain Sing made a journey through Thibet in the disguise of a Lama pilgrim. The country traversed by the bold explorator, who was formerly an assistant of Schlagintweit and of Colonel Montgomery, was entirely new to geography, and most interesting. His route lay from Western Thibet along the series of lakes which extend for 800 miles across the plateau at an elevation of 13,700 to 15,000 feet, the last of which, Lake Pangong, was visited by some of the officers in Forsyth's expedition. The pundit reports that this latter lake is brackish at the eastern and fresh at the western extremity. The boundless grassy plains and verdant hillsides are the pastures of numberless herds of wild asses, antelopes, and the huge variety of sheep called *Ovis Ammon*. The easternmost lake of the series, the great Tengri Nor, was visited once before by the traveler. North of this he discovered several unknown lakes of great extent, which receive the drainage of the northern range of the Himalayas, which divides the plateau from the valley of Brahmapootra. He determined astronomically the position of these mountains, as well as of many other points along his course. He visited the gold-mines in the north, whose annual production does not exceed, he says, £40,000; yet judging from the great numbers of golden statues in the temples, and other objects of gold in the country, and the amount of gold-dust carried down by the rivers, it is probable that the total production of the country is much greater. On his return he tarried a couple of days at Lassa, and followed the Brahmapootra River down for some distance beyond any point before explored, leaving it with a breadth of 500 yards and depth of 20 feet, and a slow current. On his way to Assam, being detained for several months at Tawang, he surveyed the route by this way from Assam to Thibet. The fruits of this journey include a route-survey of 1,200 miles, with 276 latitude and 497 altitude data, through a region entirely new. This journey has also established the position of the northern chain of the Himalayas, and discovered a new and more easterly route to Southern Asia than any formerly known, besides revealing the existence of a great and remarkable lacustrine and river system.

Australasia.—Signor d'Albertis has made a trip during the past season in the little steamer Neva, placed at his disposition by the colonial government of New South Wales, and an association of subscribers, up the Fly River, into the very centre of New Guinea. He took a plan of the river mile by mile, and made notes of the soil and natural conditions along its banks. He found four species of the bird-of-paradise, one of which (the *Paradisea apoda*) it was supposed could not exist in that climate; also a new genus of *Ptilotis*, a new species of *Gracula*, a curious new water-serpent, and several birds not reported in the fauna of New Guinea. He made also a large botanical collection, and obtained from the natives many curious fabrics and utensils, including a large number of stone implements, paddles, martial and festal ornaments, painted and carved skulls, fancifully-worked arrow-heads of bone fastened to the shafts with a singular cement, dresses

woven of human hair, and others of grass, plain and colored. Messrs. d'Albertis, Hargrave, and party, returned safely from their expedition, having ascended the river 350 miles beyond the farthest point reached last year. The natives were hostilely disposed, and generally refused to hold any communication with the explorers. Another expedition from Port Moresby to China Straits, made by Rev. Mr. Lawes, revealed the existence of a regular lake-village in a lagoon at Cape Rodney, which leads up to a considerable river. At Hood's Bay they ascended a broad river, where, near the coast, they came upon a large and cleanly-kept village, regularly laid out in streets and squares. The natives kept flower-gardens, and were seen at work hewing out large, shapely canoes with stone hatchets. At another point a canoe, paddled by a crew of twenty-one women, came alongside their vessel. Rev. Mr. McFarlane has, in pursuit of his missionary labors, made an interesting voyage to China Straits, and gained much valuable information regarding the island and its inhabitants. Signor Gessi made a second steamboat-voyage up the Fly River later in the season, and added many objects to his collections. Octavius Stone, who has recently explored portions of New Guinea, says that the length of the island is 1,400 miles, while the width varies from 450 to only 20 miles. The shore from Baxter River to beyond the Papuan Gulf, which is low and swampy for 100 miles inland, is thinly populated by the Dinde Papuans, a savage tribe, who live by the chase, and are subject to constant attacks from the neighboring islanders. The only large animals found here are the kangaroo and the wild-boar. The natives are inclined to cannibalism, and use poisoned arrows, saturated in the putrid carcass of an enemy. The eastern part of the island is inhabited by a branch of the Malay race, of totally different habits and nature from the Papuans. They are cultivators of the soil, each one having his own plantation; are strongly opposed to polygamy and cannibalism, and allow their women to share in public affairs. Signor Odoardo Beccari has been exploring the coast in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay. He thinks he can trace the continuation of the volcanic belt of the Moluccas through New Guinea. At the head of a beautiful inlet, one day's sail from Humboldt Bay, he visited a fine conical mountain, which he called Mount Cyclops, the rocks of whose base were, to all appearance, of volcanic origin. At Batanta and upon Amsterdam Island volcanic rocks have also been noticed, and the natives report that there are active volcanoes inward from Humboldt Bay. Dr. Beccari has spent four years traveling in and about this island. He defines the empire that the Sultan of Tidore (Moluccas) possesses in New Zealand, which embraces the lands of the four kings of Waighen, Salvatti, Waigamma, and Misol. These rulers pay to the Sultan an annual tribute in slaves, birds-of-paradise, and other articles. The Dutch Government is about to suppress the slave-traffic, and divest the Sultan of his sovereignty in the island. The Russian Miclucho Maclay visited the coast of Astrolabe Bay in Northeast New Guinea, which bears his name, for the purpose of protecting the natives from the encroachments of Europeans, as well as prosecuting his scientific investigations. The Dutch naval ship Surabaya has made two voyages, one along the northwestern coast and one along the southern coast, for the purpose of defining the limits of the Dutch claim on the island, which extends to the meridian 141 east longitude. A French expedition, conducted by MM. Raffray and Maindrow, visited the western shores this season. Mr. Lawes describes two separate races, speaking distinct languages, dwelling in the country about Port Moresby. These are the Koitapu and Motu tribes; while farther inland another language, allied, however, to the Koitapu tongue, is spoken by the Koiali tribe. At Hood's Point still another distinct language is spoken. Several other different languages are spoken by the mountain-tribes all along. A cluster of villages, called Manukolo, is said to be inhabited by a race differing totally from all the rest. Three other languages are spoken by tribes in Redscar Bay, the Naali, Kapati, and Maivi; and beyond them, before coming to Aird River, at least three more languages are used; and then in the interior are the Yalao, Ikolu, Palavai, Ereta, and Papaka tribes, each speaking its own peculiar tongue. All these races are the light-colored, flowing-haired type. No knowledge of any metal, and no arts, except the rudest and most elementary, exist here. Only the Motu tribe make pottery. The women carry all burdens in netted bags, suspended from the top of the head. Houses are built, both on the coast and in the interior, at an elevation of six to ten feet, and sometimes in the clefts of high trees. The people smoke tobacco generally. Excursions into the interior took the explorers through an open forest of gum-trees, pandanus, and palms, for fifteen or twenty miles, and beyond that thick scrub as far as the mountains. Many beautiful birds were seen in the forests.

Ernest Giles made another trip across the Australian Continent this season, starting April 10th, from a point 27° 7′ south latitude, 116° 45′ east longitude, and taking a northeast by east course, by way of Mount Gould, to latitude 24° north; then traveling the Ashburton to its source, and determining the old watershed, which he describes as a rangy country, striking the desert in longitude 120° 20′. He then crossed an open spinifex desert to the coast, suffering much from drought, and hindered by his camels being continually sick from a poison plant, until he discovered the plant, which is not allied to any of the poisonous plants of Western Australia.

Africa.—Of the German West African Ex-

pedition, Dr. Pogge and Herr Eduard Mohr are engaged in exploring the Angola coast, while Dr. Lenz has been obliged to abandon his expedition up the Ogowe, and return to Europe, exhausted by fatigue and sickness; not, however, without having concluded an arrangement with the inhabitants of the Oshcba lands, who have hitherto denied passage through their country. Dr. Pogge visited Quizemena, the great camp of the Muata Yamvo, remaining from December 9, 1875, to April 17th of this year. He was not allowed to make an excursion to the north, but he took a month's journey toward the southeast as far as Inshibaraka, which is only six days' distance from the capital, and three days' from the Lubilash. Constant rains rendered traveling difficult. Dr. Pogge obtained a great deal of information concerning the country between the Kassai and the Quango, and collected numerous specimens of botany and natural history, and some skulls of Cassanda men.

G. A. Haggenmacher's journey into the Somali country, in Eastern Africa, was the first one made into this region, except Burton's excursion in Harar in 1854. He departed with a convoy of natives and fifteen camels, and reached a point 150 miles inland, and, though attacked and plundered by the jealous and pugnacious native tribes, he gathered a curious store of information concerning the geography, ethnography, manners, and pursuits, of the country and the peoples visited.

Drs. Schweinfurth and Güssfeldt made a trip from the Nile to the Red Sea, visiting the Coptic monasteries of St. Anthony and St. Paul. Some twenty geodetical positions were determined, and many unlooked-for plants were found in the desert.

Dr. Ascherson, in a visit to Wah-el-Barieh, or Little Oasis, made a complete sketch-survey of the route, and was able, from his friendly reception by the inhabitants, to observe their daily habits. He reports a custom, not practised in other parts of the valley of the Nile, of striking fire by rubbing together pieces of the date-palm leaf.

Mr. E. Young has navigated Lake Nyassa in a steam-launch, starting from the mission-station of Livingstonia, coasting along the eastern side, which was only seen from a long distance by Livingstone. He made the singular discovery that the lake extends at least 100 miles more to the northward than Livingstone supposed, and surveyed it to latitude 9° 20′ south, that is, within a short distance of the southern extremity of Lake Tanganyika, which is 2° or 3° to the westward. He speaks of a river called Rovuma, flowing from the northern end of the lake, but the existence of such a second outlet would demand strong confirmation.

One of the most important exploratory exploits of the year has been the circumnavigation of Lake Albert N'yanza by Signor Gessi, of Colonel Gordon's staff. The lake is found to have the length of about 140 miles, and the width of 50 miles. Its shores are covered with a thick growth of trees. Its southern extremity is very shallow, containing a forest of the ambatch-plant, which only flourishes in a couple of feet of water. The results confirm Speke's account of the size of the lake. Storms of considerable turbulence stir the waters of the lake in certain seasons. Colonel Gordon suspects that a chain of lakes connects it with Tanganyika; this is not impossible, as a break in the mountains is seen in the direction of the latter lake. From Signor Gessi's sketch-map of the branch of the Nile flowing out of the Albert Lake, it appears that a branch stream forks out not far from the outlet, and flows toward the Jaic, which runs parallel to the Nile for several hundred miles, rejoining it at the point where the Giraffe River commences. Colonel Gordon expects that this arm will prove more navigable than the White Nile; however, it must descend from the same elevation, and probably contains rapids not less formidable than the Fola Cataract, and, besides, it was crossed by Petherick in 1862, and found to be not more than waist-deep.

Signor Gessi made the voyage in two iron life-boats, rigged as cutters, and manned with eighteen sailors and twelve soldiers. He left Duffi March 7th, arriving at the outlet of the lake on the 18th. The distance is 164 miles, and for the whole distance the river is broad, deep, and entirely navigable. The country is rich, producing millet, sesame, honey, tobacco, beans, bananas, and cattle, in abundance. The natives clothe themselves in antelope and goat skins. Starting out on the lake toward Magungo on the 20th of March, they were beaten back by a heavy wind after sailing about two-thirds of the way across, and escaped with great difficulty being driven ashore where a party of natives of the disbanded army of Kaba Rega were waiting to attack them. In the night the storm was so high that one of the boats dragged its anchor, and was driven on shore, and filled with water and sand; the greater part of their provisions and the instruments were thus destroyed. Landing and constructing a barricade, and setting up two howitzers, they waited for the storm to go down. Repairing the boat, they succeeded in reaching Magungo on the 30th of March, but, owing to the hostility of the natives, were not able to land, proceeding up the Victoria Nile and waiting until reenforcements came from Aufina. On the 12th of April they set out, passing some sandy isles six or seven miles from shore, which were full of natives, who took refuge there from the troops. The shores were low and sandy; the interior was covered with timber and luxuriant vegetation. They passed three cataracts at the mouth of a large river called the Tisa, which never runs dry; it is probably the Kaiigiri, described by Baker. They stopped in a snug harbor named by Gessi Port Schubra, which probably is the Vacovia of Sir Samuel Baker. Detained here by a storm for a day or two,

they sailed fifty miles to a river, which they ascended seven miles, where they were stopped by the matted growth of papyri and other water-plants, and saw beyond a magnificent waterfall; the natives informed them that this came from the waters which accumulate in the mountains, forming a river during the wet season, but drying up in the dry season. They informed Signor Gessi, also, that he had already reached the end of the lake, that there was no river or cataract beyond, and that the water where the ambateh grew was only knee-deep. The country here is called Quando, and the natives are suspected of cannibalism. They crossed the lake here along the edge of the ambateh-field, a distance of forty miles from east to west. A view from the mast-head disclosed a wide expanse grown over with ambateh, beyond which a valley covered with low vegetation reaches to the foot of the mountains. On the other side of the lake they were unable to communicate with the inhabitants of a village, who fled, arousing the whole country, and sought the next day to lead them treacherously into an ambuscade. Coming to another large village, Gessi succeeded, with some difficulty, in holding a conversation with an old man, who informed him, as the natives on the opposite shore already had, that he could not penetrate the forest of ambateh, and that there was no river or waterfall beyond; that there were three waterfalls farther up the lake, which dry up in the dry season, and that the waters of the lake never rise or fall. The mountains descend directly to the lake beyond Vacovia on both sides, and are here devoid of large timber. On the return-voyage they were beaten forty miles out of their course by a violent storm. The whole voyage occupied nine days. The greatest width of the lake is reported by Signor Gessi as 60 miles, and its length 141 miles.

Dr. Emil Holub, a German physician, has made interesting journeys into the interior of South Africa. He started in March, 1875, from Dutoitspan, and, after examining the geological character of the salt-basins between Christiana and Mamusa, he passed up the river Limpopo, and then across by way of Shosheng, northward to the Zambesi, intending to explore that stream to its source. He describes the valley of the Marico, one of the sources of the Limpopo, as the richest portion of the Transvaal Republic, containing lands of the greatest fertility, an extraordinary abundance of animals, and mineral resources of the highest value. He observed that the salt-pans or lagoons which are connected with the Suga outlet of Lake Ngami, when at certain seasons they are filled by the rising of the Suga, find an outlet by the Shasha tributary of the Limpopo, thus showing that Lake Ngami and its tributaries far to the west belong to the drainage system of the Limpopo.

M. V. Largeau made an important and dangerous expedition into the desert of Sahara from Biskra, in Algiers, over a before untraveled route, through the oasis of Tuggurt, to Ghadames, and back to El-Wad, his return-route being about the same as that taken by Duveyrier in 1860.

An important Italian exploring expedition to Eastern Equatorial Africa, sent for the purpose of exploring the country between Shoa and Lake N'yanza, and of deciding the question of the identity of the Godjeb and Juba Rivers, started at the beginning of the year, and have now entered upon their investigations under favorable auspices. The King of Shoa, in an embassage to Italy, in 1872, invited Italian explorers to use his capital as a base of operations, and it was in consequence of this proposal that this expedition was dispatched. The party is headed by the Marchese Antonari, the well-known African traveler, accompanied by Captain Sebastiano Martini and the engineer Chiarini. When last heard from, the travelers had reached Shoa with good fortune, where they were hospitably received.

An important journey into the Nyassa country of Eastern Africa has been accomplished by Bishop Steere. The object of the expedition was to establish a permanent mission at Mataka's capital in the Wahiao country, east of Lake Nyassa. The party, consisting of the bishop, the Rev. C. A. James, and Messrs. Bellville and Beardall, accompanied by Chuma and Susi, Livingstone's attendants, leading twenty Zanzibar porters, set out from Zanzibar toward the end of August, 1875, and landed at Lindy Bay, between Kilwa and the mouth of the Rovuma River. They were delayed until November by the opposition of the coast tribes, and suffered from malaria; at length, successfully passing through the coast settlements, which only extended some twelve miles inland from Lindy Bay, they passed through thick forests and discovered Lake Lutamba, a small lakelet, inclosed by wooded hills, and passed thence for nine days through the settlements of the Wa-Mwera, villages finely situated along the foot of a range of hills; and then, traversing an uninhabited forest and a barren, hilly region, they came to the town of the chief Makochero of the Makao tribe on the Rovuma River. Livingstone visited this chief in 1866, when he was settled at a point beyond the river. These people are subject to attacks from the Gwangwaras and Mavitis. They passed thence beyond the Luatize to their destination, Mataka's village of Mwembe, through a country of more irregular aspect, rising into long ranges of round-topped hills, varied with sharp, rocky ridges; the trees, too, were of different character from those of the Mwera country. Mwembe, estimated by Livingstone at 1,000 houses, lies near a conspicuous mountain called Saninga; the elevation of the town, from Bishop Steere's barometrical readings, is considerably higher than Livingstone's estimate, 2,700 feet. After remaining here a fortnight, Bishop Steere returned by a different route. The country traversed was in great

part entirely new. The barometer indicated a rise from the coast to the ridge of the Mwera Hills, which was about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, then a decline to the bottom of the low-lying Rovuma Valley, and then another still higher ascent as far as Mataka's town.

Stanley, in June, 1875, had returned to his camp at Kagenyi, and, after having paid a visit to Ukerewe Island, returned to the north, striking out for the Albert N'yanza from Mtesa's town. He traversed the cold, high country of Gambaragura, which he found inhabited by a light-skinned race, and the district of Unyoro coming out to the lake at Unyampaka, a point considerably farther to the south probably than Baker reached. He explored the Kagere and Karagne Rivers upon his return, and then set out again for the south. He had completed the examination of the Victoria Lake, and intended next to explore the country between the lakes Tanganyika and Albert N'yanza. In the highlands between lakes Victoria and Albert N'yanza he came upon a gigantic extinct volcano, many of which have been found in Eastern Africa. The Albert N'yanza extends probably beyond the equator, and is connected with the Tanganyika by a valley between two mountain-chains. Stanley observed that all the mountain-ranges in this region run in a southwest direction. He ascended the Kagere eighty miles beyond Speke's farthest, and describes it as the most important of the tributaries of the Victoria N'yanza. He visited it in the rainy season, when it had the form of a shallow lagoon, four to fourteen miles in breadth.

Captain J. S. Hay read before the British Association an account of the district of Akem in Western Africa, which he had visited while at Accra. This district lies between parallels 6° and 7° north latitude. It consists almost entirely of mountain-ranges thickly covered with ancient forests; four principal rivers water the country, the Berem, the Densu, the Bompong, and the Pompong, all of them rendered unnavigable by numerous shoals and waterfalls. Gold is found in great abundance, small nuggets and dust being taken from circular holes dug at hap-hazard by the natives, and also from the beds of the streams. The forests contain valuable woods. The soil is a tenacious red clay, through which numerous quartz strata crop up; it is so fertile that cotton, rice, ginger, and tobacco, can be grown abundantly. The climate is moist throughout the year. A strange physical deformity is universal among the men of this country: the cheek-bones are unnaturally enlarged, looking like two horns under the eyes. This malformation commences in childhood. They worship a great variety of deities, and have one superior god, whom they call *Anyankópong*.

Count Pietro Savergnan di Brazza, accompanied by Marche, the naturalist, and Bellay, a physician, a French navy quartermaster, and a party of Senegal natives, entered upon an exploration in Western Africa, steaming up the Ogowe as far as the village of Ilimba Reni in December, 1875, and starting out from there for the Okanda.

South America.—A boundary commission have been engaged in measuring the boundary between Bolivia and Brazil, which has been heretofore very vaguely determined. They commenced their task in the autumn of 1874, but were not able to accomplish anything before the summer of the following year, owing to the incessant rains. Since that time they have gone over a good part of the ground, and expect to have their work finished by the end of 1877. The work of surveying the frontier along the chain of lakes bordering the Upper Paraguay was interrupted twice by the periodical floods, which are so high that the country between Bolivia and Curumbá, Villa Maria, or Cuyabá, in Matto Grosso, can only be crossed in boats, while in the dry season it is passable on horseback or in wagons. The lakes, especially Mendioré, twelve leagues in circumference, are described as navigable and very beautiful, except Caceres, which is only a swamp teeming with reptiles and mosquitos. The lake of Gayhiba, which was so stormy that they had difficulty in surveying it, communicates with Lake Uberaba by a natural canal five leagues in length. Uberaba Lake, the largest of all, is so wide that the opposite shores are not visible from each other. Alfred Simson read before the British Association an account of a voyage in a Brazilian government steamer up the Putumayo or Içá River, a branch of the Amazon, which has never been adequately explored, and which the Brazilian Government suspected to be navigable to within a short distance of populated portions of New Granada, and destined to become the commercial outlet for the provinces of Popayan and Pasto. Mr. Simson found the river navigable for 1,050 miles; its length is 1,200 miles. Its average current is not more than three miles an hour. Its course lies through a rich alluvial plain.

United States.—The geological and geographical survey of the Territories commenced the labors of this year very late, not doing any field-work before the month of August. They were deterred by the warlike manifestations of the northern tribes of Indians from commencing on a new division, and therefore confined their attention to the completion of the map of Colorado. They ended the survey of the mountainous portion of Colorado, and explored a strip fifteen miles broad in Northern New Mexico, and a strip twenty-five miles in width in Eastern Utah. The point of departure this season was Cheyenne, in Wyoming Territory. Two of the parties were conveyed to Rawlins Springs, whence they proceeded southward; the other two were taken southward from Cheyenne, one to Trinidad and one to Cañon City. The primary

triangulation party, under the direction of A. D. Wilson, started from Trinidad on the 18th of August, and made its first station on Fisher's Peak. Thence they passed through the valley of the Purgatoire, and across the Sangre de Cristo range over the Costilla pass, and skirted the range northward as far as Fort Garland, making another station on Culebra Peak. About six miles north of Fort Garland they explored one of the highest and most difficult summits of the Rocky Mountains, Blanca Peak, the highest point in the Sierra Blanca group. They reached the timber-line, 12,000 feet above the ocean, without difficulty, and, leaving their animals here, picked their way up the crumbling, rocky slope to a projecting point only 600 feet lower than the chief summit, and two miles distant. From this they made their way along an arduous and dangerous zigzag ridge to the base of the summit, which they soon mounted. This point is the highest in Colorado as far as is yet known, and the view from it embraces the greater portion of Colorado and New Mexico. Its elevation was determined by barometric readings, the mean of eight being taken, compared with synchronous readings made at Fort Garland: a verification by trigonometry from the angles of elevation and depression, fore and back, showed a discrepancy of only two feet. The elevation is 14,464 feet (Mount Harvard is 14,384 feet above the sea-level; Gray's Peak, 14,341 feet; Mount Lincoln, 14,296 feet; Mount Wilson, 14,280 feet; Long's Peak, 14,271 feet; Uncompahgre Peak, 14,236 feet; Pike's Peak, 14,146 feet; there are as many as fifty peaks in Colorado exceeding 14,000 feet in elevation). From here the party advanced westward across the San Luis Valley, and followed up the Rio Grande to its source, making a station near the mountain-summits and another on the Rio Grande Pyramid. Leaving the source of the Rio Grande, they crossed the Great Divide, and, passing through the Animas Park by trail, reached Parrott City. They made a primary station on La Plata Peak, and, crossing the irregular table-lands west of the Dolores, completed a survey which they had not finished the season before on account of the hostilities of the Ute Indians. They made a station on the highest of the Abajo Mountains, and then turned their course eastward, making a station on Lone Cone, and, crossing the Grand and Gunnison Rivers, reached the volcanic table-land at the source of White River. The Wilson party mapped out 1,000 square miles of territory during the season, and established eleven primary positions, covering by primary triangles all of Southern and Western Colorado. Accompanying the triangulation party, Mr. Holmes made a geological journey which took in Colorado and portions of Utah and New Mexico, obtaining a general survey of the great plain-belts on both sides of the chain of the Rocky Mountains; he observed a remarkable uniformity in the disposition of the strata everywhere, there being scarcely an interruption in the cretaceous formation, particularly, from the northern part of New Mexico to Southwest Wyoming. In one group of rocks, however, there is a remarkable disparity between the outcrops on the eastern and western sides of the divide: the upper cretaceous rocks, including numbers four and five, on the west side, comprise over 2,000 feet of coal-bearing strata, chiefly sandstone, forming the tops of the Mesa Verde and Dolores plateaus, and in the Grand River Valley, where it forms the enormous Hogback, attaining a thickness of 3,500 feet; but on the eastern side this group of rocks is only represented by a few hundred feet of shale and laminated sandstone. The Abajo group Mr. Holmes found to consist of trachyte, which had been forced up through fissures in the stratified rocks, like the four other isolated groups in the same region. He places the northern limit of the cliff-habitations of Colorado and Eastern Utah at not above 37° 45′ north latitude. The Grand River division was directed by Henry Gannett, as topographer, accompanied by A. C. Peale, geologist, and by James Stevenson, the general manager of the survey, who went along to deal with the Indians, fearing that they might again disturb the survey as they did last year. Their first task for this season was to survey about 1,000 square miles, lying mostly north of the Grand River and south of the parallel 39° 30′ north, and between the meridians 108° and 109° 30′ west. They reached the field from Cañon City about the middle of August, and, going to the district south of the Sierra la Sal, after securing the services of several Indians at the Ute agency of Uncompahgre, they completed the survey of this country, which is an irregular plateau with some curious features, in eleven days. The Grand River, between the *débouchures* of the Gunnison and Dolores, flows through a valley of twelve miles average breadth, which was skirted on one side by the perpendicular cliffs, called the Roan or Book cliffs, rising in a succession of terraces to a height of 4,000 feet, and forming the termination of a broad plateau; the course of the river here is northwest for twenty-five miles, then southwest, and then south for about seventy-five miles. This plateau, which declines very gradually on the other side to the north-northeast, extends from the Wahsatch Mountains on the west to the lower elevations of the Park range on the east, and is cut through by the Green River, which flows in the contrary direction to the dip. South of the plateau are broken cliffs, and to the north of it is the White Cañon. After leaving the Uncompahgre agency the party went over to the Grand River, following it down to the Dolores, latitude 38° 50′ north, longitude 109° 17′ west. From there they passed northward to the top of the Book Plateau, following the crest eastward for 100 miles, and then descended to the Grand and followed its course up to longitude

107° 35′, and thence came by way of the White River agency to Rawlins, arriving there October 23d. They finished in all about 3,500 square miles of topography, and determined about sixty primary positions. Dr. Peale followed the expedition as geologist. The region first surveyed consisted of a plateau intersected by deep gorges, which disclosed sedimentary rocks ranging from the Dakota sandstones to the commencement of the Red Beds. The San Miguel in its lower course flows through lower cretaceous, Jurassic, and triassic outcrops. North of the Grand the exposed strata range from the white tertiary rocks which top the Book Cliffs to the Red Beds at the bottom of the river. The White River division was directed by G. B. Chittenden, with F. M. Endlich for geologist. They surveyed between White River on the north and latitude 39° 38′ north on the south, and from the meridian 107° 30′ to a point thirty miles west of the Utah boundary, an area of some 3,800 miles, establishing forty-one geodetical stations and sixteen auxiliary positions. It was a before unexplored region, rising gradually from White River up to the steep Book Cliffs which form the divide between the White and Grand Rivers. The deep cañons which intersect the plateau are full of cedars and piñons, and the upper plains are covered with rich grass. The country is inhabitable, but poorly watered and destitute of timber, and seems well adapted to its present purpose of an Indian reservation. The geology is simple: two-thirds of the country contains beds of tertiary rocks, and other parts showed older formations, as far down as the triassic; marks of erosion were frequently visible. The Yampah division, under G. R. Bechler, accompanied by Dr. C. A. White, geologist, surveyed the portion of Northeastern Colorado lying between the Yampah and White Rivers and the Green River, and the lower range west of the Park Mountains. There are table-lands between Rawlins Springs and Snake River, and beyond to the Yampah a more undulating surface covered with sage-bush. Between the Yampah and White Rivers is a mountainous district, rising to elevations of 8,000 and 9,000 feet. The Yampah and White Rivers both flow through plateau countries: the bottom-lands sometimes widen into broad, grassy valleys, and sometimes contract into steep cañons. The territory surveyed was about 3,000 square miles, and the number of stations made was forty. The geological formations extended all the way from the latest tertiary to the Uintah quartzite which underlies the carboniferous. Interesting orographical facts were developed in the geological survey. The fossils found at the base of the tertiary series in the Yampah Valley were found to be identical with those of the valley of Bitter Creek in Wyoming Territory. The latter locality was revisited, and at Black Buttes Station three new species of *Unio* were discovered, making six species taken from a single stratum, all closely related to living species now existing in American fresh waters. Six sheets of the physical atlas are nearly ready for issue at Washington, covering 70,000 square miles. Each sheet contains an area of 11,500 square miles, on a scale of four miles to the inch, with contours of 200 feet, containing representations of the geological characteristics and agricultural and metallurgical resources of the country. An illustrated account of the geological survey by Dr. F. V. Hayden, with fifteen chromo-lithographs from the drawings of Mr. Moran, is in preparation by Prang & Co., and will be issued in three languages simultaneously.

GEORGIA. The condition of affairs in the State of Georgia during the year has been peaceful and encouraging. Governor Smith, in his parting address to the Legislature of 1877, says:

> The public credit, as indicated by the daily quotations at the centres of trade and commerce, is equal to that of any State in the Union. Our public securities, rated at the time I entered the Executive office at thirty per cent. discount, are now above par. I found a recognized floating debt of more than one and a quarter million dollars. The whole of this, amounting in exact figures to $1,277,788.25, or to an average sum of over $250,000 per annum, has been entirely paid. The State has been relieved of a fraudulently contracted debt of $6,500,000, while there has been no addition to the amount of the bonded debt of the State contracted on her own account. Any apparent increase of our public debt is the result of liabilities created by railroad charters granted under former administrations. These results have been accomplished without a material addition to the public burdens.
>
> Throughout the State the stream of justice has moved with a smooth and steady flow. The law has been impartially administered, and not a breath of suspicion has soiled the ermine. Life, liberty, and property, have been faithfully guarded, and not a single human being, of any color or condition, can justly complain of oppression. The great and manifest improvement of our condition—social, educational, and industrial—is due to the home-bred common-sense, the desire for progress, and the love of justice, which characterize the people of Georgia.

The public debt of the State on the 1st of January, 1877, was $8,447,500, not including the bonds of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad and of the North & South Railroad, which are indorsed by the State. Under an act of February 24, 1876, 542 bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., were executed for the purpose of funding the accrued interest on the bonds of the Macon & Brunswick and North & South Railroads. At the beginning of the year there was a cash balance in the State Treasury of $511,785.21, and the receipts of the year amounted to $2,332,933.38. The disbursements of the year were $2,280,435.26, leaving a balance at the close of $564,283.33.

There has been very gratifying progress during the last three years in the educational interests of the State. At the close of 1871 there was due on account of public schools in the several counties upward of $300,000, and the

school-fund of the State had been diverted to other purposes. As a consequence, there were no schools supported in 1872, but in 1873 the new system was put into operation. The following statistics of attendance show the advancement made since 1871:

School attendance in 1871, whites	42,914
" " " colored	6,664
Total	49,578
Attendance in 1873, whites	63,922
" " colored	19,755
Total	83,677
Attendance in 1874, whites	93,167
" " colored	42,374
Total	135,541
Attendance in 1875, whites	105,990
" " colored	50,359
Total	156,349
Attendance in 1876, whites	121,418
" " colored	57,987
Total	179,405
Increase of attendance over that of 1875	23,011

The following statement shows the amount of money raised for the support of schools:

Amount raised under act of 1872 for payment of school-debts of 1871	$174,000
Amount apportioned for support of schools in 1873	250,000
Amount apportioned for support of schools in 1874	265,000
Amount apportioned and paid for support of schools in 1875	291,319
Amount apportioned and paid for support of schools in 1876	291,319
Total	$1,271,638

Besides this, there is evidence of increasing zeal in the local authorities for the support of popular education. The State University, at Atlanta, and the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, are in a flourishing condition. There is an Academy for the Blind at Macon, which had 57 pupils during the year. The Lunatic Asylum, at Milledgeville, contained 605 patients at the close of the year, and the cost of maintenance for the year was $88,816.65. Appliances for furnishing the institution with pure water have been put in, at an expense of $20,000. A fire in the asylum, on the 15th of December, destroyed the workshops, and caused a loss of $9,000. Additional buildings, equal to the accommodation of 125 patients, are in contemplation.

The number of convicts in the penitentiary at Milledgeville, at the close of the year, was 1,108, of whom 114 were white and 994 colored. The convicts were distributed among seven lessees, and were kept employed in mining and agriculture and on public works. Under the provisions of the act of February 25th, a contract has been entered into with three companies, designated as Penitentiary Companies No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, to take effect on the expiration of existing leases. These contracts are for twenty years from April 1, 1879, and the three companies agree to take all the State convicts during that period, and pay to the State $500,000 in twenty annual installments of $25,000. Company No. 1 contracts to take 300 able-bodied convicts to be employed in the coal-mines of Dade County, and a permanent prison has been established there for their accommodation. Each of the other companies agrees to take one-half of the remaining convicts, and a prison for No. 2 has been established about five miles west of the city of Albany, and one for No. 3 near Skull Shoals in Greene County. Each company gives a bond, with sureties, for the control and safe-keeping of the convicts, and guarantees humane treatment.

The earnings of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, which belongs to the State, were, for the year ending November 30th, $317,829.18, while the expenses were $307,054.78. There was also due, from connecting roads, $47,701.32. The State Board of Directors had advertised at the close of the year for sealed proposals for the purchase or lease of the road. The North & South Railroad was in the hands of a receiver, and operated on behalf of the State. The expenses exceeded the earnings by a few hundred dollars. The Memphis Branch Railroad was seized on behalf of the State in May, on account of its failure to pay interest on bonds indorsed by the State. It was placed in the hands of Robert T. Fouché, as agent of the State.

The work of making a geological survey of the State is progressing favorably. It is reported as one of its results that foreign capital has been attracted to the State and employed to advantage in the abandoned mines of the "gold-region." Immense beds of marl and valuable deposits of fertilizers have been discovered. A geological map is in preparation, showing the various formations, and the distribution of minerals and soils. It is believed that the information furnished by the survey will have an important effect in attracting capital and settlers to the State.

The regular annual session of the Legislature began on the 12th of January, and came to a close on the 24th of February. There was very little legislation of importance. The subject which occupied by far the largest share of attention was that of holding a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State. Several bills were introduced and referred to a special committee, and an act was reported and discussed providing for an election in April, at which the people should vote at once on the question of having a convention, and for the delegates. By amendment, the time was postponed to 1877, and, finally, the measure was defeated altogether. During the debate on the question of having a convention, some remarks were made which called forth sharp criticisms in the North. In response to these, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has been charged, on the floor of the United States Senate, and by a portion of the public press of the Northern States, that it is the design of the Legislature of Georgia to abrogate or abridge

the privileges or rights now enjoyed equally by all citizens of the State under the Constitution of the United States: therefore—

Be it resolved, as the sense of this General Assembly, That the equal political rights of all citizens of this State, regardless of previous condition, are permanently fixed and secured by the Constitution of the United States, which is recognized by this body as the supreme law of this land, and that no abridgment or interference with these rights is proposed, or contemplated, or desired, in any action of the General Assembly, or by the people whom we represent; and that any and all legislation in contravention thereof, either by the Legislature or by a convention of the people, would be null and void.

Resolved further, That the political relations of all classes in this State have been harmoniously adjusted upon the basis of the present provisions of the Constitution of the United States; that peace and good-feeling between the races prevail throughout the State; and that it is neither the desire nor to the interest of the people of this State to reopen these questions which have been thus permanently settled beyond the power of agitation to disturb.

The Supreme Court having decided that, under the homestead act of the State, the exemption from sale of $2,000 of realty, for the benefit of a family, could be waived by express agreement of the head of the family, a new act was passed providing for the recovery of property sold, which had been set apart under the homestead and exemption laws. This authorized courts of equity to confirm the sale on proof that the proceeds were invested anew for the benefit of the family, or in so far as they were so invested; but enacted—

That, in cases where any portion of the proceeds of property sold as aforesaid has neither been invested in other property, nor applied to the benefit of said family, the court shall ascertain the amount thereof and the interest of said family therein, and shall frame a decree to protect the rights and interests of said family in the property so sold, and, at the same time, to protect the rights and interests of the purchasers in the reversion of such property after the particular estate aforesaid shall have been determined, and shall require parties complainant to do complete equity in the premises before obtaining equity.

SECTION 7. *Be it further enacted*, That in cases where a portion or all of the purchase-money of property so sold has not been paid, the court may confirm the sale and order the reinvestment of the proceeds, or may cancel and set aside the sale, and compel the restoration of any part of the purchase-money which may have been paid, and may grant relief to the parties according to the principles of equity.

The investigation into the alleged indebtedness of the State to Henry Clews & Co., of New York, in the sum of $170,043.05, on account of services and transactions during the administration of Governor Bullock, led to a report, submitted to the Legislature, that a careful examination of the books and correspondence of Clews & Co. showed that, in point of fact, the firm owed the State $170,228.42, with interest from November 16, 1871.

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, asking for information regarding the proceeds of the sale of lands donated by Congress for the establishment of a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the Governor submitted a detailed statement on the 14th of February. The amount realized from the sale, under an agreement entered into by acting-Governor Conley, was $243,000, of which sum $50,400 was paid in cash, invested in seven per cent. bonds of the State, and turned over to the State University. The remainder was payable in eighteen months; and, under the resolution of 1872, authorizing the discount of the purchaser's notes at seven per cent., about one-half of the remaining scrip was surrendered, and $90,202.17 realized and paid into the Treasury. Under a resolution of 1873 this was kept as a separate fund, but not invested, and it still remains in the Treasury. The last payment of $96,192 was made in July, 1873, and $96,000 invested in eight per cent. bonds of the State, and turned over to the trustees of the university.

The political canvass of the year opened early in the spring. The Democratic Executive Committee decided to have no State Convention for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, but directed the calling of conventions in the congressional districts for this purpose. These were held on the 26th of April, and in each district two delegates to the nominating body at St. Louis were chosen, and four delegates at large were voted for. The State Committee consolidated the votes of the district conventions, and determined who had been chosen as delegates at large. This method of proceeding gave rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction in the party, but there was a general acquiescence in the result. Governor Smith headed the delegation to St. Louis. The Republicans held a State Convention at Atlanta, occupying two days, the 4th and 5th of May. Of the twenty-two delegates chosen to the National Convention, thirteen were white and nine colored. A resolution was adopted expressing approval of the Administration of President Grant. A Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers and for presidential electors was held at Atlanta on the 2d of August. Governor Smith and Judge Herschel V. Johnson had both declined to have their names used as candidates for Governor. Alfred H. Colquitt was nominated. The Republican Nominating Convention was held at Macon on the 16th of August, and Jonathan Norcross, of Atlanta, was made the candidate for Governor. Resolutions were adopted approving of the national ticket and platform of the party, favoring free, non-sectarian schools, expressing abhorrence for lawlessness and disorder, and opposing a convention for the revision of the constitution of the State. The State election occurred on the 4th of October, and resulted in the choice of Colquitt for Governor. The total vote was 144,839, of which the Democratic candidate received 111,297, and the Republican 33,444, making the majority of the former 77,853. At the presidential election, November 7th, there were 180,534 votes cast, of which the Tilden and Hen-

dricks electors received 130,088, and the Hayes and Wheeler electors 50,446; majority for the former, 79,642. All the nine members of Congress chosen on the same day were Democrats. The Legislature of 1877 consists of 43 Democrats and 1 Republican in the Senate, and 168 Democrats and 7 Republicans in the House; Democratic majority, 42 in the Senate, 161 in the House, and 203 on joint ballot.

In his message to the Legislature in January, 1877, Governor Smith used the following language regarding the political affairs of the country:

Before closing this, my last annual communication to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear a brief reference to the grave circumstances which now surround us, and seem to threaten the existence of the liberties of the people.

On a given day, over eight millions of freemen, representing nearly forty-five millions of people, came forth from their abiding-places and quietly proceeded to the ballot-box for the purpose of choosing their rulers for the next four years. This grave proceeding was characterized by the utmost good order, notwithstanding the presence, in many places, of the military forces of the Government, sent thither to overawe the weak and ignorant, and to secure the election of particular candidates. The law pointed out the mode of selecting the President and Vice-President of the United States. The question as to who should fill these high offices had been referred to the ballot-box. The true result of that reference no candid man can doubt The election was held in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the several States. It was peaceable and orderly, and free from intimidation and violence. And yet immediately after the election we find a few adventurers, acting under the direction of ambitious leaders at the Federal capital, and backed by the military forces of the Government, attempting, by fraud and chicane, to set aside the eminent statesman chosen by the people, and to force into places persons whom the people, after a fair trial, had refused to elect.

The question arises here: Shall the candidates fairly and legally elected by the people be placed in office, or shall persons rejected at the ballot-box be elevated to power? Shall law and order prevail, or shall fraud and violence have the mastery? Shall the people of the United States choose their own rulers, or shall political cheats and swindlers be permitted to perform that vital office for them? We have appealed to the ballot-box: shall the result of this appeal stand, or shall it be set aside by force and fraud? If the latter, then our free institutions are already at an end, and constitutional liberty on the American continent has received its final blow.

The right of the people to choose their own rulers is the corner-stone of a free, democratic republic; and when they voluntarily abdicate this invaluable privilege, or allow it to be wrenched from them, they have already obtained their own consent to become slaves. No more sacred cause can engage the patriotic efforts of a nation than the firm maintenance of the fundamental right in all free governments to say who shall rule over it. This right the people of Georgia, and, I trust, of every other State in our Federal Union, will never willingly abandon. No division of the dirty spoils of office, no promise of personal advancement, no engagement to withhold the iron hand of power, can ever compensate the people for the surrender of a right at once so dear to themselves, and so vital to the very existence of constitutional liberty.

The people of the United States are thus brought face to face with a most momentous responsibility. What shall be done? What shall *we* do? The motto of our noble State furnishes the safe guide for our own action in this solemn emergency: "Wisdom, justice, moderation." It is not for us to lead, or even to suggest, but to follow. It is the plain duty of Congress, by adhering to law and established precedent, to give effect to the clearly and legally expressed will of the people. But if Congress should unhappily fail to do this, then it is believed that the proper determination of the grave questions now confronting us can, in the last resort, be safely left to the sober judgment of the right-minded people in the Northern States. If it cannot, then we are powerless, and they as well as ourselves will have lost the inestimable right of freemen—the right of self-government. When they shall have decided what is proper to be done for the preservation of this right, it is assuming but little to say that the people of Georgia will be found ready to coöperate with them, and to do their whole duty under any and all circumstances.

GERLACH, Franz, a German scholar, born July 18, 1793; died in November, 1876. He studied theology and philology in Göttingen, received a position in the gymnasium in that town upon graduating, became professor in the cantonal school in Aarau in 1817 and in the University of Basel in 1820, was appointed member of the Educational Council in 1835, and was pensioned in 1875. Among his philological works are the editions of Sallust with a commentary (1823–'31, 3 vols.; 1852, 2 vols.; 1870, 1 vol.), of the "Germania" of Tacitus (1835), which was followed by a translation with a commentary (1837), and the critical edition of Nonius Marcellus (1842), which he published together with Roth. He also published the "Schweizerische Museum für historische Wissenschaften" (3 vols., 1837–'39), with Hottinger and Wackernagel; "Historische Studien" (vol. i., 1841; vols. ii. and iii., 1847–'63), and "Die Geschichte der Römer" (vol. i., 1851), with Bachofen.

GERMANY, an empire in Europe, reëstablished January 18, 1871. The Emperor, William I., was born March 22, 1797, and was married June 11, 1829, to Augusta, daughter of the Grand-duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Weimar. The heir-apparent, Frederick William, born October 18, 1831, has the official title of Crown-prince of the German Empire, and Crown-prince of Prussia. He was married January 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, born November 21, 1840. Offspring of the union are—three sons: Frederick William, born 1859; Henry, born 1862; Waldemar, born 1868; and four daughters: Charlotte, born 1860; Victoria, born 1866; Sophia, born 1870; Margaretta, born 1872. Imperial Chancellor (Reichskanzler), Otto, Prince von Bismarck-Schönhausen. President of the Imperial Chancery (Reichskanzler-Amt), Hofmann, Minister of State, appointed in 1876.

The following table exhibits all the states of the German Empire, the area, the population, the number of representatives of every German state in the Federal Council, and the number of deputies who represent each state in the Reichstag:

		STATES.	Square Miles.	Population in 1876.	Votes in Federal Council.	Deputies to the Reichstag.
Grand-duchies. Kingdoms.	1.	Prussia (including Lauenburg)	134,499	25,772,562	17	236
	2.	Bavaria	29,292	5,022,904	6	48
	3.	Saxony	5,788	2,760,342*	4	23
	4.	Würtemberg	7,531	1,881,505	4	17
	5.	Baden	5,821	1,506,531	3	14
	6.	Hesse	2,964	882,349	3	9
	7.	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,138	553,734*	2	6
	8.	Saxe-Weimar	1,404	292,933*	1	3
	9.	Oldenburg	2,470	95,673*	1	3
	10.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	319,314*	2	1
Duchies.	11.	Brunswick	1,425	327,493*	1	8
	12.	Saxe-Meiningen	953	194,494*	1	2
	13.	Saxe-Altenburg	510	145,844*	1	1
	14.	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	760	182,599*	1	2
	15.	Anhalt	906	213,689	1	2
Principalities.	16.	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	364	76,676*	1	1
	17.	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	67,480*	1	1
	18.	Waldeck	438	54,711	1	1
	19.	Reuss-Greitz, older line	123	46,985*	1	1
	20.	Reuss-Schleitz, younger line	320	92,375*	1	1
	21.	Schaumburg-Lippe	171	33,133*	1	1
	22.	Lippe-Detmold	438	112,442	1	1
Free Cities.	23.	Lübeck	109	56,912*	1	1
	24.	Bremen	97	141,848	1	1
	25.	Hamburg	158	388,618*	1	3
	26.	Alsace-Lorraine (Reichsland)	5,596	1,529,408	..	15
		Total	203,739	42,729,554	58	402

In the following table will be found a full exhibit of the governments of the particular states, including the names and titles of all the sovereign prinees, their years of birth and accession to the throne, and the name of the heir-apparent:

COUNTRY.	HEADS OF GOVERNMENT.		When born, and when succeeded to the Throne.	Heir-Apparent.
	Title.	Name.		
Prussia	King	William I	Born 1797, succ. 1861	Frederick William, son.
Bavaria	King	Louis II	" 1845, " 1864	Otto, brother.
Saxony	King	Albert	" 1828, " 1873	George, brother.
Würtemberg	King	Charles	" 1823, " 1864	William, cousin.
Baden	Grand-duke	Frederick	" 1826, " 1856	Frederick William, son.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Grand-duke	Frederick Francis II	" 1823, " 1842	Frederick Francis, son.
Hesse	Grand-duke	Louis III	" 1806, " 1848	Charles, brother.
Oldenburg	Grand-duke	Peter	" 1827, " 1853	August, son.
Saxe-Weimer-Eisenach	Grand-duke	Charles Alexander	" 1818, " 1853	Charles August, son.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Grand-duke	Frederick William	" 1819, " 1860	Adolf Frederick, son.
Brunswick	Duke	William	" 1806, " 1831	Disputed.
Anhalt	Duke	Frederick	" 1831, " 1871	Leopold, son.
Saxe-Altenburg	Duke	Ernest	" 1826, " 1853	Maurice, brother.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Duke	Ernest II	" 1818, " 1844	Prince Alfred, cousin.
Saxe-Meiningen	Duke	George	" 1826, " 1866	Bernhard, son.
Lippe-Detmold	Prince	Waldemar	" 1824, " 1865	Hermann, brother.
Reuss, elder line	Prince	Henry XXII	" 1846, " 1859	.....
Reuss, younger line	Prince	Henry XIV	" 1832, " 1867	Henry XXVII., son.
Schaumburg-Lippe	Prince	Adolf	" 1817, " 1860	George, son.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Prince	George	" 1838, " 1859	Günther, second-cousin.
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Prince	Günther	" 1801, " 1835	Charles, son.
Waldeck	Prince	George	" 1831, " 1852	Frederick, son.
Bremen	Burgomaster.	F. L. Grave F. M. C. Pfeiffer	From 1873 to 1877. From 1875 to 1879.	
Hamburg	Burgomaster.	K. F. Petersen H. A. C. Weber	For 1876.	
Lübeck	Burgomaster.	Theodor Behn	For 1876.	

It will be seen from the above table that the dueal line of Brunswick is likely to become extinct by the death of the reigning duke. The sueeession is disputed by the ex-King of Hanover and the Emperor of Germany. It is also interesting to notice that in only twelve of the twenty-two sovereign houses which belong to the German Empire the heir-apparent is the son of the reigning sovereign.

The legislative functions of the empire are vested in the Bundestag, or Federal Council, and the Reichstag, or Diet of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Emperor must have its consent to declare war not merely defensive. The members of the Bundestag are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. On January 1, 1876, the German Bundesrath was composed of the following members:

Prussia.—Prinee Bismarck, President and Imperial Chaneellor; Hofmann, President of the Imperial Chancery; the ministers Camphausen, Count Eulenburg, Leonhardt, Kameke, and Achenbach; Bülow, State Minister and Sceretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign

* The figures marked * give the definite, the others only the preliminary, statement.

Affairs; Stosch, Chief of the Admiralty; Von Philipsborn, Director in the Foreign Office; Bitter; Dr. Friedberg, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice; Postmaster-General Stephan; Hasselbach, Director-General of Indirect Taxes; Meinecke, Ministerial Director in the Imperial Ministry of Finance; Nathusius, Geh. Oberregierungsrath; Maybach, President of the Imperial Railroad Office; Möller, Oberpräsident of Elsass-Lothringen; and Burghart, Director-General of Direct Taxes.

Bavaria.—The ministers Adolf von Pfretzschner, Dr. von Fäustle, and Georg Berr; Freiherr Gergler von Perglas, embassador in Berlin; Ministerial Councilor von Riedel; and Colonel Fries.

Saxony.—The ministers Richard von Friesen and Chr. W. L. Abeken; Oswald von Nostiz-Wallwitz, embassador in Berlin; and Major Planitz.

Würtemberg.—Minister von Mittnacht; Hugo von Spitzenberg, embassador in Berlin; Colonel von Faber du Faur; and Councilor Hess.

Baden.—Dr. Julius Jolly, President of the Ministry; Rudolf von Freydorf, State Minister; and Moritz Elstätter, President of the Ministry of Finance.

Hesse.—Councilor Dr. Neidhardt, and Councilor Göring.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—Von Prollius, *chargé d'affaires* in Berlin, and Director Oldenburg.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. — Councilor Dr. Stichling.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—Councilor von Prollius.

Oldenburg.—Councilor Mutzenbecher.

Brunswick.—Councilor Schulz.

Saxe-Meiningen. — Minister Albrecht Otto Giseke.

Saxe-Altenburg.—Minister von Gerstenberg-Zech.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—Minister Freiherr von Seebach.

Anhalt.—Minister Freiherr von Krosigk.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.—Dr. Hermann von Bertrab, State Minister.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.—Councilor Rudolf von Wolffersdorf.

Waldeck.—Director von Sommerfeld.

Reuss, older line.—Faber, President of the Government.

Reuss, younger line.—Dr. Adolf von Harbou, State Minister.

Schaumburg-Lippe.—Councilor Höcker.

Lippe Detmold.—Councilor Liebe.

Lübeck.—Dr. Krüger, minister resident.

Bremen.—Otto Gildermeister, burgomaster.

Hamburg.—Dr. Kirchenpauer, burgomaster.

A comparison of the population of the large German cities in 1875 with their population in 1871 (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1872, p. 350) shows almost throughout considerable gains. The following table contains the population of the largest cities, according to the census of 1875:

CITIES.	Population in 1875.	CITIES.	Population in 1875.
Berlin	968,634	Cassel	53,045
Hamburg	264,675	Erfurt	48,025
Breslau	239,050	Frankfort on the Oder	47,176
Dresden	197,295	Mannheim	46,452
Munich	193,024	Metz	45,673
Cologne	135,518	Görlitz	45,348
Leipsic	127,387	Potsdam	45,041
Königsberg	122,445	Würzburg	44,984
Stuttgart	107,273	Lübeck	44,799
Hanover	106,684	Darmstadt	43,937
Frankfort on the Main	103,315	Wiesbaden	43,708
Bremen	102,177	Carlsruhe	42,768
Dantzic	98,181	Duisburg	37,371
Strasburg	94,346	Kiel	37,270
Nuremberg	91,017	Münster	35,535
Magdeburg	88,012	Rostock	34,172
Barmen	86,530	Elbing	33,572
Altona	84,218	Gladbach	31,962
Stettin	81,052	Zwickau	31,491
Düsseldorf	80,750	Liegnitz	31,487
Elberfeld	80,599	Ratisbon	31,487
Aix-la-Chapelle	79,765	Bromberg	31,346
Chemnitz	78,209	Freiburg	30,531
Brunswick	65,938	Ulm	30,222
Krefeld	62,849	Osnabrück	29,885
Posen	61,168	Coblentz	29,290
Halle	60,631	Plauen	28,756
Mühlhausen	58,513	Bochum	28,423
Mayence	57,847	Bonn	28,114
Dortmund	57,763	Schwerin	27,989
Augsburg	57,210	Halberstadt	27,800
Essen	54,852	Stralsund	27,796

The movement of emigration from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg was as follows:

FROM		Bremen.	Hamburg.	Total.
Germany		12,620	15,826	28,446
Other states		11,883	15,984	27,867
Total,	1875	24,503	31,810	56,313
"	1874	30,633	43,443	74,076
"	1873	63,241	69,176	132,417
"	1872	80,418	74,406	154,824
"	1871	60,516	42,224	102,740
"	1870	46,781	32,556	79,337
Average number.	1870–1874	56,318	52,361	108,679
	1865–1869	62,093	45,579	107,672
	1860–1864	21,580	20,085	41,665
	1855–1859	32,541	21,892	54,433
	1850–1854	51,361	25,804	77,165
	1845–1849	31,290	5,416	36,706
	1836–1844	12,949	1,704	14,653

The following tables show the composition of the different classes of the Diets of the particular states:

STATISTICS OF THE DIETS OF THE PARTICULAR STATES.

I. STATES WITH TWO CHAMBERS.

a. FIRST CHAMBER.

STATES.	MEMBERS ENTITLED		CHOSEN REPRESENTATIV'S		Representatives of Cities.	Appointed for Life.	Total.
	By Birth.	By Office.	Of the Nobility or Real Estate.	Of Universities or Stifter.			
Prussia	64	4	100	11	38	85	302
Bavaria	53	4	..	..	..	15	72
Saxony	7	3	22	3	8	5	48
Würtemb'g	36	..	..	..	..	9	45
Baden	10	2	8	2	..	7	29
Hesse	22	2	..	1	..	9	34
Total	192	15	130	17	46	130	530

b. SECOND CHAMBER.

STATES.	REPRESENTATIVES					There is one Representative for
	Of the Nobility or Real Estate.	Of the Larger Cities.	Of the Rest of the Country.	Particular Classes.	Total.	
Prussia	..	..	..	..	434	1 : 59,400
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	156	1 : 32,000
Saxony	..	35	45	..	80	1 : 34,500
Würtemberg	13	7	63	10	93	1 : 20,000
Baden	..	22	41	..	63	1 : 24,000
Hesse	6	10	34	..	50	1 : 17,600
Total	19	74	183	10	876	1 : 43,000

Fourteen German states have a Diet consisting of one chamber only, and one of these, the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, has, besides the common Diet for the entire duchy, two particular Diets, one for the former duchy of Coburg, and one for the former duchy of Gotha. In the majority of these states the members of the Diets are chosen partly by the owners of Rittergüter, or noble estates, partly by the cities, and partly by the rural districts. In several, the sovereign has the right of appointing a few members. The following table exhibits the composition of all these Diets:

II. STATES WITH ONE CHAMBER.

STATES.	REPRESENTATIVES					One Representative for
	Of Landed Estate.	Of Cities.	Of the Country.	Others.	Total.	
Saxe-Weimar	10	21 from general elections.			31	1 : 9,400
Oldenburg	General representation.				33	1 : 9,700
Brunswick	21	10	12	3	46	1 : 7,100
Saxe-Meiningen	8	..	16	..	24	1 : 8,100
Saxe-Altenburg	9	9	12	..	30	1 : 4,900
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	General representation.				21	1 : 8,700
Saxe-Coburg	Separate Diets. General representation.				11	1 : 4,950
Saxe-Gotha					19	1 : 6,700
Anhalt	10	14	10	2	36	1 : 5,900
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	3	5	8	..	16	1 : 4,800
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	5	5 gen. elected.		5	15	1 : 4,500
Waldeck	General representation.				15	1 : 3,600
Reuss, older branch	2	3	4	3	12	1 : 3,900
Reuss, younger branch	3	12 gen. elected.		1	16	1 : 5,800
Schaumburg-Lippe	1	3	7	4	15	1 : 2,200
Lippe-Detmold	7	7	7	..	21	1 : 3,350
Lauenburg	7	5	5	1	18	1 : 2,700
Ratzeburg	6	8	9	3	21	1 : 780
Total	..	..	..	..	370	1 : 6,000

III. FREE CITIES.

CITIES.	Elected on General Ticket.	Representatives of Particular Classes.	Total.	One Representative for
Members of the com'n'ity { Lübeck	120	...	120	1 : 470
Bremen	...	150	150	1 : 900
Hamburg	88	108	196	1 : 1,900
Total	208	258	466	1 : 1,260

IV. GRAND-DUCHIES OF MECKLENBURG.

GRAND-DUCHIES.	REPRESENTATIVES.		Total.
	Knights-Estates.	Cities.	
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	622	40	662
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	62	7	69
Total	684	47	731

In Bremen, 16 representatives are chosen by those citizens who have studied at a university.

The number of professors and students at the German universities, in 1876, was as follows:

UNIVERSITIES.	States.	Professors.	Matriculated Students.	Students not matriculated.	Total.
Berlin	Prussia	197	2,143	1,776	3,919
Bonn	"	100	707	29	736
Breslau	"	107	1,116	25	1,141
Erlangen	Bavaria	54	428	..	428
Freiburg	Baden	53	274	20	294
Giessen	Hesse	54	315	37	352
Göttingen	Prussia	115	986	19	1,005
Greifswald	"	57	444	8	452
Halle	"	96	870	18	888
Heidelberg	Baden	104	488	..	488
Jena	Saxe-Weimar	73	440	19	459
Kiel	Prussia	61	202	13	215
Königsberg	"	83	611	4	615
Leipsic	Saxony	156	2,925	107	3,032
Marburg	Prussia	65	401	10	411
Munich	Bavaria	116	1,203	29	1,232
Rostock	Mecklenburg	39	153	..	153
Strasburg	Alsace-Lorraine	90	677	30	707
Tübingen	Würtemberg	84	823	7	830
Würzburg	Bavaria	67	984	35	1,019
Total		1,771	16,190	2,186	18,376

In all, twenty universities, of which nine are in Prussia, three in Bavaria, two in Baden, one each in Würtemberg, Hesse, Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg, and Alsace-Lorraine. Sometimes the Academy of Münster, which contains the two faculties of Catholic theology and philosophy, is also counted among the German universities. It had, in 1876, 29 professors and 436 students. At the following universities, outside of the German Empire, the German language is exclusively or predominantly used, and in the province of literature they may therefore be counted as German universities:

UNIVERSITIES.	Countries.	Professors.	Students.	Students not matriculated.	Total.
Basel	Switzerland	67	202	52	254
Bern	"	70	282	63	345
Czernowitz	Austria	29	139	69	208
Dorpat	Russia	65	833	11	844
Gratz	Austria	78	781	100	881
Innspruck	"	71	513	101	614
Prague	"	123	1,895	..	1,895
Vienna	"	238	3,276	533	3,809
Zürich	Switzerland	77	330	34	364
Total		818	8,251	963	9,214

The budget of the German Empire for 1876, as declared by law of December 25, 1875, estimates revenue and expenditure each at 474,256,998 marks (1 mark = 23.8 cents). The revenue was derived from the following sources:

	Marks.
1. Customs and excises of consumption	242,629,170
2. Stamp-duty for bills of exchange	6,990,450
3. Administration of postal affairs and telegraphs.	10,562,236
4. Administration of railroads	9,473,000
5. Imperial Bank, and other receipts	1,810,000
6. Receipts of various descriptions	1,865,114
7. From the imperial funds for invalids	28,828,611
8. Surplus of the years 1874 and 1875	34,868,366
9. Profits from the coining of imperial money	10,200,000
10. Interest of invested capitals	10,658,000
11. Extraordinary receipts	45,495,836
12. Matricular contributions	71,376,215
Total	474,256,998

The matricular contributions were divided among the particular states as follows:

STATES.	Marks.
Prussia	31,730,696
Lauenburg	72,793
Bavaria	16,078,924
Saxony	3,676,779
Würtemberg	5,987,108
Baden	4,647,435
Hesse	1,162,731
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	758,196
Saxe-Weimar	401,382
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	132,364
Oldenburg	438,256
Brunswick	485,145
Saxe-Meiningen	266,346
Saxe-Altenburg	204,711
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	245,896
Anhalt	305,354
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	104,744
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	95,904
Waldeck	74,077
Reuss, older branch	65,168
Reuss, younger branch	136,145
Schaumburg-Lippe	46,725
Lippe	141,319
Lübeck	93,058
Bremen	239,035
Hamburg	711,815
Alsace-Lorraine	3,074,109
Total	474,256,998

The common expenditure of the empire is defrayed, according to Article 70 of the Constitution, from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of excise, and the profits of the posts and telegraphs. The regular expenditures of the empire were estimated as follows:

	Marks.
1. Chancery of the empire	4,083,660
2. Imperial Diet	318,150
3. Foreign Office	5,566,255
4. Administration of the Imperial Army	216,205,738
5. Administration of the Navy	21,068,481
6. Interest of the debt of the empire	2,742,700
7. Chamber of Accounts	398,466
8. Imperial Supreme Court of Trade	353,370
9. Railroad Office of the Empire	276,490
10. General Pension Funds	23,403,141
11. Empire Invalid Funds	28,828,611
Total	403,245,062

The extraordinary expenditures are thus estimated:

	Marks.
1. Chancery of the empire	2,040,230
2. Imperial Diet	30,000
3. Foreign Office	1,365,500
4. Postal administration, and administration of telegraphs	1,462,900
5. Army of the empire	35,893,612
6. Administration of the Navy	4,769,300
7. Chamber of Accounts	40,000
8. Railroads of the empire	17,010,394
9. Mint reform	7,800,000
10. Manufacture of Empire Bank notes	600,000
Total	71,011,936

The following table gives the military forces of the empire in time of war:

I. FIELD ARMY.

DIVISIONS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Higher staff	863	5,170	5,070
Infantry	10,190	455,620	17,908
Jägers	572	26,676	1,046
Cavalry	2,144	59,814	65,608
Artillery	2,286	78,120	77,432
Pioneers	555	20,917	9,647
Train	484	38,451	46,017
Administration	216	2,826	10,864
Total	17,310	687,594	233,592

II. RESERVES.

DIVISIONS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Substitutes of the staff	375	1,836	322
Infantry	2,812	179,524	1,036
Jägers	104	8,008	26
Cavalry	465	23,994	19,716
Artillery	340	13,261	5,507
Pioneers	90	4,950	20
Train	240	11,522	3,903
Total	4,426	243,095	30,530

III. GARRISON.

DIVISIONS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Authorities	850	10,000	1,850
Infantry	6,424	250,244	2,044
Jägers	104	6,500	26
Cavalry	828	22,968	25,380
Artillery	1,370	54,852	8,114
Pioneers	531	8,538	.....
Total garrison	10,107	353,102	87,414
" reserves	4,426	243,095	30,530
" field army	17,310	687,594	233,592
Grand total	31,843	1,283,791	301,536

The military forces of the empire in time of peace are as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
1. Staff	2,189	2	3,608
Infantry of the line	8,603	255,411	4,185
Chasseurs	532	14,545	182
Militia	355	4,760	2
2. Infantry	9,490	274,716	4,369
3. Cavalry	2,357	64,668	69,826
Foot artillery	1,629	30,720	17,195
Field artillery	682	15,156	281
4. Artillery	2,311	45,876	17,476
5. Pioneers	400	10,324	252
6. Train	218	5,050	2,493
7. Particular formations	51	1023	23
Total	17,011	401,659	97,547

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole empire, every German, according to Article 57, being liable to service, and no substitution being allowed. The movement of shipping in the German ports was, in 1875, as follows:

STATES.	TOTAL VESSELS.		TOTAL STEAMERS.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered.				
Prussia	32,723	3,242,758	4,898	1,400,737
Hamburg	5,260	2,117,822	2,739	1,683,439
Bremen	2,046	622,170	405	349,685
Lübeck	1,923	247,546	712	138,436
Oldenburg	2,178	159,517	56	12,345
Mecklenburg	1,020	115,404	120	23,907
Total	45,750	6,505,217	8,930	3,608,549
Cleared.				
Prussia	30,923	3,154,651	4,939	1,417,468
Hamburg	5,209	2,084,748	2,730	1,669,113
Bremen	2,236	638,213	383	324,980
Lübeck	1,915	246,381	720	140,653
Oldenburg	2,801	166,283	80	22,680
Mecklenburg	993	116,572	97	12,909
Total	44,077	6,406,848	8,949	3,587,203

The commercial navy of Germany was, in 1875, composed as follows:

STATES.	TOTAL VESSELS.		TOTAL STEAMERS.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Horse-power.
Prussia	3,103	496,337	117	29,458	8,952
Hamburg	431	210,583	102	88,187	20,268
Bremen	239	186,582	49	65,070	17,430
Mecklenburg	426	113,656	7	2,827	508
Oldenburg	361	53,167	2	47	55
Lübeck	42	8,058	22	4,409	1,269
North Sea fleet	2,493	597,469	175	157,450	39,736
Baltic fleet	2,109	470,914	124	32,548	8,686
Total, 1875	4,602	1,068,383	299	189,998	48,422
" 1874	4,495	1,033,725	253	167,633	41,755
" 1873	4,527	999,158	216	129,521	33,330
" 1872	4,529	988,690	175	97,030	27,164

The total cost of construction of the railroads of Germany (and Luxemburg) was as follows (in marks):

STATES.	State Roads.	Private Roads under State Administration.	Private Roads.	Total.
Prussia	1,071,214,146	846,669,318	2,342,149,034	4,260,032,498
Bavaria	715,756,780	40,393,404	135,439,830	891,590,014
Saxony	307,449,281	31,135,536	137,598,030	476,182,847
Würtemberg	326,755,881	.....	2,237,764	328,993,645
Baden	316,024,905	11,461,132	.....	327,486,037
Hesse	37,782,182	.....	167,905,967	205,688,149
Oldenburg	23,884,290	.....	5,400,000	29,284,290
Mecklenburg	.....	.....	42,960,708	42,960,708
Brunswick	.....	.....	95,963,746	95,963,746
Thüringian states	.....	.....	63,385,699	63,385,699
Alsace-Lorraine	327,186,648	.....	.....	327,186,648
Total	3,126,054,113	929,659,390	2,993,040,778	7,048,754,281

The extension of electric telegraphs is shown by the following table (in kilometres, 1 kilometre = 0.62 mile):

	Imperial Telegraphs, 1875.	Bavaria, 1874.	Würtemberg, 1874.	Total.
Lines	35,708	7,146	2,419	45,273
Wires	132,009	24,251	5,956	163,216
No. of state stations	1,945			
No. of R. R. stations	2,393	779	317	5,434

The "World's Postal Union," founded by an international treaty concluded October 9, 1874, at Bern, embraced at the close of 1876 an area of 46,000,000 square kilometres (= 17,760,000 sq. m.), with 628,000,000 inhabitants. Among the states belonging to the Union are all the states of Europe; in America, the United States and the French colonies; in Asia, Asiatic Russia, Asiatic Turkey, British India, and the French colonies; in Africa, Egypt, Zanzibar, Tunis, Morocco, the French, Spanish, and Portuguese possessions; in Australia, the French colonies.

The postal statistics of the empire were, according to the latest official publications, as follows:

ITEMS.	Imperial Mail, 1875.	Bavaria, 1874.	Würtemberg, 1874–'75.	Total in Millions.
Total number of articles sent	1,039,171,927	149,687,176	60,648,640	1,249.5
(*a.*) Letter-mail	978,875,905	135,625,105	56,539,492	1,171
Letters	498,184,851	53,885,286	23,943,420	576
Postal-cards	61,905,533	1,627,722	1,129,248	64.7
Printed matter	85,874,288	3,586,804	3,495,816	93
Samples of goods	7,370,687	1,633,970	297,954	9.3
Post-Auftragsbriefe	1,627,149	82,430	38,790	1.7
Money-orders	25,711,604	2,484,626	1,023,171	29.2
Post-Vorschussbriefe	3,113,064	763,578	446,742	4.3
Newspapers	285,272,632	71,560,689	26,164,351	392.8
Supplements to newspapers	9,816,097			
(*b.*) Parcel and money mail	60,296,022	14,062,071	4,109,148	78.5
Parcels without declaration of value	45,740,640	6,520,324	2,867,058	55
Parcels with declaration of value	3,354,906	7,541,747	1,242,090	28.3
Letters with declaration of value	11,200,476			
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Total value of money-letters	15,116,242,182	1,157,180,230	528,296,863	16,801.7
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Total weight of parcels sent	219,093,661	22,895,841	11,274,336	254.3

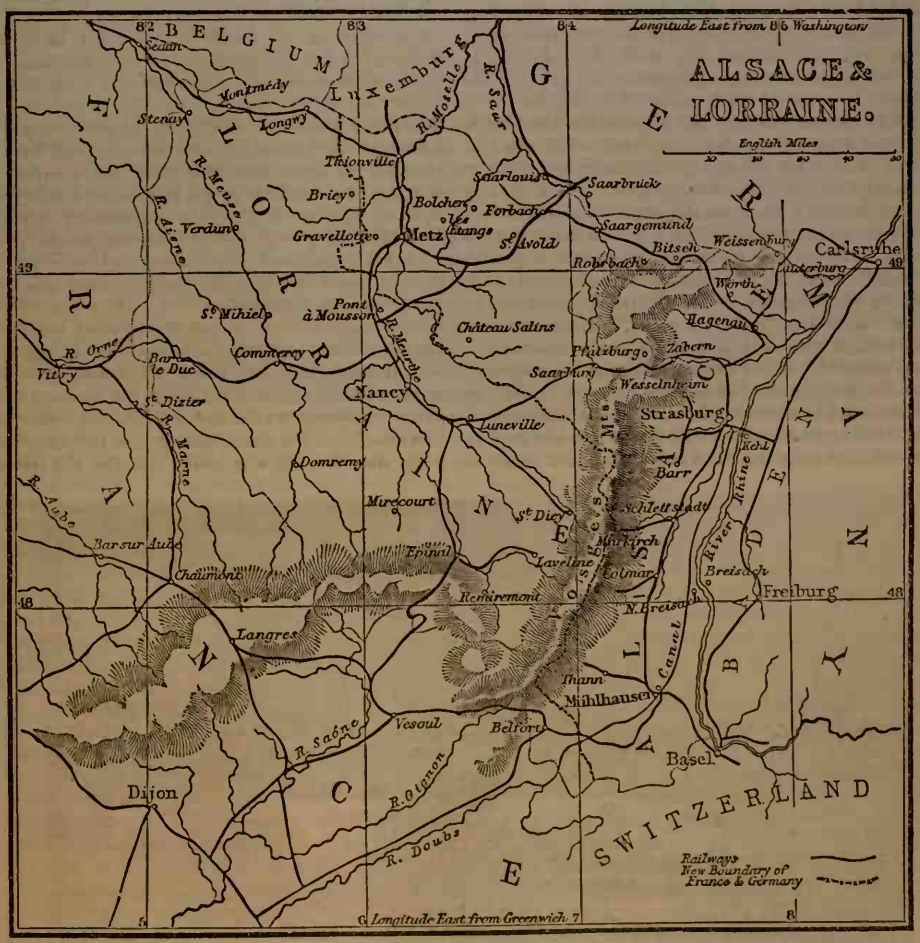
The German Reichstag, after its recess for the holidays, resumed its labors on January 19th. The first question of importance that came before it was a consideration of the amendments to the penal code. The conflict between the Liberal majority and Prince Bismarck, which had begun in 1875, continued in 1876. On January 27th a spirited debate ensued on the amendment to section 130, directed against acts inciting hostility between different classes and attacking national institutions, in the course of which Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior, stated that the paragraph was directed against the Social Democrats, against whom the Government was in need of more effectual weapons. He declared their aim to be the "Red Republic," with communism and atheism. The paragraph was finally rejected by a unanimous vote. On the 28th the Reichstag rejected the addition prohibiting the publication of political pastoral letters and encyclicals, and on the 29th they adopted the so-called "Arnim paragraph," relating to offenses similar to that of Count Arnim. The second reading of the amendments was finished on the 29th, the other paragraphs besides those mentioned being of minor importance. In the third reading the "pulpit paragraph," which had been rejected in the second reading, was also passed, and on February 10th Prince Bismarck read an imperial message, closing the session, and, in the name of the Federal Council, thanked the House for their labors. Besides the amendment to the penal code, the House in the session passed, among other laws, the law against the copying of works of art, of models and patterns, and of photographs.

Soon after the close of the Reichstag in February the Parliaments of the different German states began to assemble: in Weimar, on February 14th; for Mecklenburg, in Sternberg, on February 16th; and in Munich and Dresden, on February 21st. The all-absorbing question in all of these states was the scheme of the Imperial Government for buying up all the German railroads. In the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies the matter was brought up by an interpellation of the Government by Herr Freitag, one of the leaders of the Catholic party, who assumed that the Bavarian Government railroads were also to be bought by the empire. Against such a plan (the assumption of which was, however, entirely unwarranted by the facts), Herr von Pfretzschner, the President of the Ministry, declared himself with great precision, making particular reference to the reserved rights of Bavaria. In the beginning of March similar interpellations were raised in Carlsruhe and Dresden, and were answered in both states with equal decision as in Bavaria. In Dresden a resolution was passed at the same time by a vote of 66 to 7, requesting of the Government to oppose every demand for the sale of the Saxon railways, while a resolution in favor of a strong railroad law for the empire was rejected by a vote of 53 to 15. In Stuttgart the Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution by a vote of 88 to 6 against the purchase of the railroads by the empire, but also one demanding a stronger railroad law for the empire. In Bavaria the conflict between the Catholic majority of two against the ministry, and particularly against Herr Lutz, the Minister of Religious Affairs, continued during 1876 with the same want of success as during the previous year. The King effectually aided the ministry, while the more liberal faction of the Catholic party, under Dr. Jörg, avoided extreme measures. The action of the Catholics in invalidating the election of Liberals in several districts resulted in the reelection of the Liberal candidates by increased majorities. In Saxony the Government brought in several bills, which had for their object the restriction of the power of the Catholic clergy. On May 17th the Landesausschuss of Alsace-Lorraine met for the first time in Strasburg, its labors being approved both by the Government and the people of these provinces. In the Lower Chamber of Baden a very spirited debate ensued, when, in considering the budget, the title "Catholic Church" was reached. As the archiepiscopal see of Freiburg remained vacant during 1875, the Government had made no demand for the 13,400 florins usually appropri-

ated for the table of the archbishop, with the reservation that if, in 1876 or 1877 an appointment should be made, to pay the usual dotation from the day of appointment. The Clerical party made an amendment to this, that the usual dotation be again inserted. This was voted down after a lively debate.

The Imperial Government lost one of its oldest and most efficient members by the resignation of Herr Delbrück, the President of the Imperial Chancery. The resignation was accepted in the middle of April by the Emperor. The reason for this step was stated by Herr Delbrück to be his shattered health, although it was rumored that differences of opinion with Prince Bismarck, particularly on the railroad question, were the real causes. These rumors were emphatically denied by Prince Bismarck in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. As his successor the Emperor appointed Herr Hofmann, formerly Minister of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The fourth and last session of the Reichstag elected in 1873 was opened on October 30th. The speech from the throne was read by Herr



Hofmann, the Emperor being absent on account of indisposition. The imperial speech mentioned the general depression of trade and industry in Germany and throughout the world, and stated that the object of the Government's commercial policy would be the protection of German industry from the prejudicial effects of one-sided customs regulations in other countries. This object would be kept specially in view in impending negotiations for the renewal of commercial treaties. Germany's foreign relations, notwithstanding the difficulties of the present political situation, were fully accordant with the Emperor's pacific policy. His constant endeavor was to preserve friendly relations with all powers, especially those connected with Germany by ties of neighborhood and history, and, as far as peace might be endangered among such, to preserve it by friendly mediation. Whatever

the future might have in store, Germany might rest assured that the blood of her sons would be sacrificed or risked only for the protection of her own honor and interests. But the most important question for which the extraordinary session had been called were the three great judicial bills (the law on the constitution of the courts, the civil process, and the criminal process), to the consideration of which the Imperial Commission of Justice had devoted itself since February, with great diligence. Many differences of opinion which had shown themselves in the Federal Council had been settled by the commission, but the propositions of the commission still differed materially on many important points from the resolutions of the united governments. On this point the speech expressly said: "If the united governments hold to the conviction that a happy solution of the task imposed upon the present session by the consideration of the judicial laws is still possible, they do so in the firm belief that you, gentlemen, in considering these questions, will keep in view a safe and unrestricted execution of justice." The organization of the Reichstag occupied two days, because, instead of Prof. Hänel, a member of the "Party of Progress," Herr von Benda, a National Liberal, was elected second vice-president. After having rapidly disposed of the budget for the first quarter of 1877, the Reichstag instructed the Imperial Commission of Justice to consider and report on the differences still existing between it and the Federal Council; and, in order to give the commission time for this work, the Reichstag took a recess of one week, from November 8th to November 15th. A number of these points were settled by compromises in the commission; but the most important points, as the position of the press (referring all press offenses before a jury, and the abolition of compulsory testimony of the persons employed in the office of a journal against the responsible editor), and the relation of the courts to the administration, were referred by the commission to the Reichstag. In the second reading of the bills, begun on November 15th and finished December 3d, the Reichstag in all cases decided, by large majorities, for the propositions of the commission, and against the objections of the Federal Council. After the second reading was finished Prince Bismarck declared that not less than nineteen points could not be accepted by the united governments, and that the whole work would be a failure if the Reichstag would not relent. To avert this, the leaders of the National Liberal party, Von Bennigsen, Miquel, and Lasker, declared themselves willing to enter upon some compromise, which offer was accepted by the chancellor. A compromise was finally agreed upon, satisfactory to both parties, the National Liberals sacrificing the clause with regard to the press, while the governments consented to relinquish the preponderating influence of the administration over the courts. This compromise was not only bitterly attacked by the Catholics and the Social

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Democrats, but also by the Party of Progress (*Fortschrittspartei*), who thus hoped to drive the National Liberals from their position as the leading party of the Reichstag. The compromise was, however, sanctioned by the Reichstag, on December 22d, by a vote of 194 to 100. After passing an appropriation of 10,186,000 marks for the condensation of the telegraphic system of Germany, and for the construction of several main lines by subterranean cables, the

session was closed on December 23d by the Emperor in person. In the speech from the throne he reviewed the results of the legislative period just completed. He enumerated the more important measures which had become law, and expressed his sincere gratification at what had been accomplished by the House. The Emperor thanked the Parliament for the completion of the judicial law, by which considerable progress had been made toward the desired end of national legal unity. He continued: "A common legal development will strengthen the consciousness of solidarity in the whole German nation, and will give an interior support to the political unity of Germany, such as no former period in the

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history of our country can show. It will be the work of future sessions to effect legal unity in the whole domain of the civil law." The Emperor proceeded to thank the deputies in very cordial terms for their assiduous and successful labors, and expressed himself firmly confident that on the reassembling of the Reichstag it would be enabled to direct its exclusive attention to the peaceful task of developing the national judicial system." Adverting in conclusion to foreign affairs, the Emperor said: "The negotiations of the powers upon the Eastern question, as far as they have hitherto proceeded, justify the hope that my efforts and the mutually conciliatory and peaceful intentions of the powers immediately concerned will be successful in solving pending questions without prejudice to the good relations now existing between them. Germany will continue, by friendly and disinterested mediation, to lend her coöperation for the attainment of this end."

In the Eastern question the German Government occupied a quiet attitude. Besides the statements made in the different speeches from the throne, the Government in November made an important declaration on this subject. Herr von Bülow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question of Dr. Jörg, a member of the Reichstag, said that it was at the present moment impossible for the Government to give information upon pending questions. He continued: "You know that the policy of the Emperor is a policy of peace, a policy which declines to interfere in foreign matters. Up to the present the development of affairs in Turkey has not touched us directly, nor will it easily affect us indirectly. In the presence of the armistice we can look forward to the future with tranquillity. The policy of Germany with all friendly powers is based upon amity, esteem, and confidence. This is manifest from all the negotiations which have been hitherto carried on, and the Government intends to maintain this position in the future also, if the nation and its representatives place full confidence in the Government. It is not the intention of the Government to withhold from the representative body of the people any necessary communications respecting the situation. The policy of Germany will ever be pacific. Germany will always remain a bulwark of peace, and this bulwark will be so firm that we will claim the confidence of the popular representatives, and, indeed, deserve it."

The foreign relations of the Government were also in other respects of a very peaceful and satisfactory nature. The difficulty with Spain with regard to the seizure of the German schooner Minna by the Governor of the Philippines in 1875 was settled by the release of the vessel in January. The difficulty with China with regard to the German bark Anna,

which had been plundered by Chinese pirates, and which at one time threatened to lead to serious complications, was also satisfactorily settled. (*See* CHINA.)

The prosecution of Count Harry von Arnim before the court at Potsdam came to an end on April 27th. He was found guilty of having abstracted official documents in his capacity as embassador, and was dismissed from the service, which sentence included the loss of his titles and of his pension.

The empire was visited during 1876 by several severe disasters. In the latter part of February great freshets inundated large parts of the country, especially in Saxony and Silesia. The Elbe burst the dikes near Magdeburg, Kalbe, and Wittenberg, and the greater portion of the district of Barby, fifteen miles from Magdeburg, was submerged. In the extreme east of Prussia, the banks of the Vistula were inundated for miles near Pless, causing a great number of families to become homeless. The Oder also overflowed her banks, producing considerable suffering. A number of railroad embankments were washed away, causing several accidents; the railroad from Posen to Thorn being threatened at one time with total destruction. The Empress went in person to the scenes of the disaster, to furnish aid. In consequence of the heavy rains, a landslip occurred at Caub, a small village on the Rhine in Northern Germany, on the evening of March 10th. Eight houses and twenty-six persons were buried, and, although detachments of pioneer regiments were immediately detailed to aid in the extrication of the buried people, only three were rescued alive. In December, the Nogat, a tributary of the Vistula, broke through the dam at Elbing, in the province of Prussia, flooding the country for miles around, and causing great loss of life and property.

In April Queen Victoria paid a visit to Germany, stopping at Coburg, where she was met by the Emperor William. The purpose of this visit was said to be the regulation of the succession to the throne of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Alfred being the prospective heir of the duke, who has no children. Nothing official, however, was stated about the results of this journey.

GLASSBRENNER, ADOLF, a German humorist, born March 27, 1810; died September 28, 1876. In his twenty-first year he became the founder and editor of *Don Quixote*, a humorous journal, which gained great popularity, but was suppressed by the Government after an existence of three years. He then devoted himself to the description of the humors of popular life, in a series of papers entitled "Berlin wie es ist und — trinkt," "Buntes Berlin," "Berliner Volksleben," "Leben und Trinken der feinen Welt," "Aus dem Leben der feinen Welt," etc. In these sketches he created a number of characters which became proverbial in Berlin, and are still living among the people, notably among them "Eckensteher Nante." In 1840 he married Mademoiselle Adèle Perroni, a celebrated actress, and for her sake went to Neustrelitz. Having taken part in the revolutionary movements of 1848, he was banished and returned to Berlin. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "Die verkehrte Welt," "Komische 1001 Nacht," "Gedichte" (a complete edition of his shorter poems), and the juvenile books "Lachende Kinder," "Sprechende Thiere," and "Die Insel Marzipan."

GOLTHER, LUDWIG VON, a German statesman, born January 11, 1823; died September 17, 1876. Having studied in Tübingen, he entered the service in Würtemberg. He became Minister of Worship and Instruction in 1864, and President of the Privy Council in 1867. He contributed essentially to the promotion of public instruction in Würtemberg, organizing the "Volksschulen," the "Fortbildungsschulen," and a number of secondary schools. The relation of the Catholic Church to the state was regulated during his administration by the law of January 30, 1862. On this subject he published in 1874 a work entitled "Der Staat und die katholische Kirche im Königreiche Würtemberg," which gained considerable celebrity.

GOSZCZYNSKI, SEVERINUS, a Polish poet, born in 1806; died February 25, 1876. He studied at the University of Warsaw, where he early showed a considerable talent for poetry, taking Byron and Mickievitz for his models. In 1830 he took part in the revolution in Poland, writing many patriotic hymns. After the suppression of the movement he went to France and Switzerland. His first large poem, "Zamek Kaniowski" ("The Castle of Kaniow," 1828), was a poetic narration, having for its subject the terrible revolt in the Ukraine in 1768, and in which he described Cossack life with great truthfulness. In France and in Switzerland he published some excellent novels, among them "Oda," "Straszny strzelec," and "Krol zamczyska." In "Sobotka" he described the celebration of St. John's day in the Carpathian Mountains, and under the title of "Trzy struny" (1839, 3 vols.) published a number of revolutionary poems. His last large poem was "Poslanie do Polski" ("Epistle to the Poles," 1871).

GRANGER, General GORDON, died at Santa Fé, New Mexico, January 10th. He was born in New York in 1823. He graduated at West Point in 1845, and took part in the principal battles of the Mexican War, being brevetted lieutenant in 1847, and, soon after, captain. When the civil war broke out, he became Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. He took part in the campaign in Missouri, and distinguished himself at the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861. In 1862 he was made brigadier-general, and commanded a cavalry division in the operations under General Halleck, which led to the fall of Corinth in May. He became a major-general in September, 1862, and in the spring of 1863 he was in command of the Army of Kentucky. He distinguished

himself in the battle of Chickamauga in September, 1863, and was soon after assigned to the command of the Fourth Army Corps. He took a prominent part in the operations around Chattanooga and in the battle of Missionary Ridge, November, 1863. He commanded a division at Fort Gaines, Ala., in August, 1864, and was in command of the Thirteenth Army Corps in the operations which resulted in the fall of Mobile in the spring of 1865. He was now made brevet-major-general in the U. S. Army. Leaving the volunteer service, he became Colonel of the Twenty-fifth and subsequently of the Fifteenth Infantry in the regular army. He was on duty with the latter regiment at the time of his death.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, a kingdom of Western Europe. The Queen, Victoria, was born May 24, 1819. She is a daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III.; succeeded her uncle, William IV., as Queen of Great Britain in 1837; married, in 1840, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Children of the Queen.—1. Princess Victoria, born November 21, 1840; married to the Crown-Prince of Germany. 2. Prince Albert Edward, heir-apparent, born November 9, 1841; married in 1863 to Princess Alexandra, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Issue, two sons and three daughters; eldest son, Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864. 3. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843; married in 1862 to Prince Ludwig of Hesse. 4. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; married in 1874 to the Grand-duchess Marie of Russia. He is heir-apparent to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. 5. Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846; married in 1866 to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. 6. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848; married in 1871 to the Marquis of Lorne. 7. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connanght and Strathearne, born May 1, 1850. 8. Prince Leopold, born April 7, 1853. 9. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857.

The cabinet was composed as follows in 1876: First Lord of the Treasury, Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield; Lord High-Chancellor, Right Hon. Lord Cairns; Lord President of the Council, Right Hon. Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Lord Privy Seal, the first Lord of the Treasury; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., M. P. Secretaries of State: 1. Home Department, Right Hon. R. A. Cross; 2. Foreign Affairs, Earl of Derby; 3. Colonies, Earl of Carnarvon; 4. War, Right Hon. G. Hardy, M. P.; 5. Colonies, Marquis of Salisbury. First Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M. P. Postmaster-General, Right Hon. Lord John J. R. Manners, M. P.

Parliament is composed of two Houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The number of peers in 1876 was 494. Of these, 5 were peers of the blood royal, 2 archbishops, 21 dukes, 19 marquesses, 129 earls, 32 viscounts, 24 bishops, and 262 barons. Of the total number, 16 were representative peers of Scotland, elected for the twenty-first Parliament, and 28 Irish representative peers, elected for life. The Speaker of the House of Lords was Lord Cairns, the Lord High-Chancellor, and the chairman of committees, Lord Redesdale. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. The number of electors on register in 1876 was 2,340,763 in England and Wales, 295,420 in Scotland, and 230,773 in Ireland. The following table gives the area and population of the British Empire, according to the latest official statements and estimates:

COUNTRIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
Great Britain and Ireland	121,608	33,450,237 (1876)
Heligoland, Gibraltar, and Malta	145	172,660 (1873)
EUROPE	121,753	33,622,897
Cape Colony	192,420	{ 720,984 (1875)
British Kaffraria	3,463	
Basuto Land	8,450	75,000 (1871)
West Griqua-Land	16,632	25,477 (1873)
East Griqua-Land (inclusive of Kaffraria*)	16,031	210,000 (1856)
Natal	18,750	307,241 (1874)
West African settlements	17,115	633,317 (1871)
St. Helena	47	6,241 (1871)
Ascension	34	27 (1871)
Tristan d'Acunha	45	85 (1875)
Mauritius	739	339,371 (1874)
Dependencies of Mauritius	350	13,391 (1871)
New Amsterdam	25.5	.....
St. Paul	2.8	.....
AFRICA	274,104	2,331,234
Australian Continent	2,945,257	1,865,724 (1874-'6)
Tasmania	26,215	104,176 (1874)
New Zealand	104,272	{ 421,326 (1875)
Chatham Islands	628	
Norfolk Island	16.8	481 (1871)
Auckland Islands	196.7	.....
Lord Howe's Islands	3.2	37 (1869)
Feejee Islands	8,633.8	142,150 (1874)
Fanning Island	21	150
Caroline Islands	25.5	.....
AUSTRALASIA	3,084,639	2,534,044
British India	905,046	190,840,848 (1872)
Native states of India	556,982	48,088,500 (1871)
Ceylon	24,454	2,418,741 (1874)
Straits Settlements	1,206	308,097 (1871)
Hong-Kong	32	121,985 (1874)
Labuan	45	4,898 (1871)
Nicobar Islands	725	5,000 (1857)
Andaman Islands	2,551	13,500 (1874)
Laccadive Islands	744	6,800
Curia-Muria Island	21	.....
Aden	7.7	22,707 (1872)
Perim, Mosha, Kamaran, and Keeling Islands	77.5	900
ASIA	1,491,891	241,831,976
Dominion of Canada	3,513,325	3,577,953 (1871)
Indians	.....	94,168 (1874)
Newfoundland	40,200	161,386 (1874)
Bermuda	40.8	15,309 (1871)
Honduras	13,500	24,710 (1870)
West Indies	13,713	1,070,698 (1871)
British Guiana	85,425	215,200 (1871)
Falkland Islands	4,741	933 (1874)
AMERICA	3,670,955	5,160,352
BRITISH EMPIRE	8,643,342	285,480,500

* That part of Kaffraria which had been independent up to the present time was united with the Cape Colony by proclamation of June 22, 1876.

The figures in the above table differ somewhat from the last official statement on the area and population of the British Empire ("Census of England and Wales," vol. iv., 1873), as it contains territories not enumerated in the official census, and, in some cases, later figures. (*See* Behm and Wagner, *Bevölkerung der Erde*, iv., Gotha, 1876.) The official figures are as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
Great Britain and Ireland...	121,608	31,629,299
India and Ceylon	962,820	193,712,357
Colonies and possessions ...	6,685,021	9,420,937
Total.....	7,769,449	234,762,593

At the time this estimate was made the corrected returns for India were not at hand. Another point of difference is that the native states of India are not included, nor the native population in the transatlantic colonies, nor the different colonies added since 1873.

The following table gives the area and population of the United Kingdom according to the census of 1871, as well as the estimates of the Registrar-General (who does not include the islands in the British waters, nor the soldiers and sailors abroad), for 1874, 1875, and 1876. The islands not enumerated in the official work are the Laccadives and the Curia-Muria Islands in Asia; the Northern Territory, Auckland Islands, Lord Howe's Island, Fanning Island, and Caroline Island, in Australasia; and New Amsterdam and St. Paul in Africa:

DIVISIONS.	Acres.	Pop. in 1871.	Pop. in 1874.	Pop. in 1875.	Pop. in 1876.
England and Wales.....	37,319,221	22,712,266	23,648,609	23,944,459	24,244,010
Scotland.....	19,496,132	3,360,018	3,462,916	3,495,214	3,527,811
Ireland.....	20,819,903	5,412,377	5,314,844	5,309,494	5,317,416
Islands in the British waters.....	193,647	144,638	145,000	145,000	145,000
Soldiers and sailors abroad.....	.....	216,080	216,000	216,000	216,000
Total.....	77,828,903	31,845,379	32,787,369	33,110,167	33,450,237

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom during the years 1853–'75 was as follows:

NATIONALITY.	To the United States.	To British North America.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Countries.	Total.
English.....	894,286	174,901	456,281	79,134	1,604,602
Scotch.....	165,063	70,662	115,911	13,031	364,667
Irish.....	1,553,140	119,570	199,884	12,186	1,884,780
Foreigners.....	551,036	82,205	18,662	22,041	673,944
Not distinguished.....	163,436	52,631	30,863	48,205	295,135
1853–1875.....	3,326,961	499,969	821,601	174,597	4,823,128
1815–1875.....	5,391,542	1,536,683	1,132,437	226,058	8,286,720

The movement of population for 1871 to 1875 was as follows:

YEARS.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				
1871.....	190,112	797,428	514,879	282,549
1872.....	202,267	825,907	492,265	333,642
1873.....	205,615	829,778	492,520	337,258
1874.....	202,010	854,956	526,632	328,324
1875.....	200,980	850,187	546,317	303,870
SCOTLAND.				
1871.....	23,966	116,127	74,644	41,483
1872.....	25,580	118,873	75,741	43,132
1873.....	26,730	119,733	76,857	42,876
1874.....	26,247	123,795	80,676	43,119
1875.....	25,921	123,693	81,785	41,908
IRELAND.				
1871.....	28,960	151,665	88,720	62,945
1872.....	27,114	149,292	97,577	51,715
1873.....	26,270	144,377	97,537	46,840
1874.....	24,481	141,288	91,961	49,327
1875.....	24,259	138,382	98,243	40,139

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1875 was as follows:

NATIONALITY.	To the United States.	To British North America.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Countries.	Total.
English.....	43,867	9,044	20,749	10,880	84,540
Scotch.....	5,893	1,871	5,750	1,172	14,686
Irish.....	31,433	1,391	8,251	374	41,449
Foreigners.....	23,028	5,016	767	2,536	31,347
Not specified...	825	56	8	898	1,787
Total.....	105,046	17,378	35,525	15,860	173,809

The total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom from 1856 to 1875 was 3,992,955. Of these 403,720 went to the North American colonies, 2,799,597 to the United States, 624,654 to Australia, 164,984 to other places.

The number of persons belonging to each religious denomination is estimated as follows:

DENOMINATION.	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.	
	Population.	Per cent.	Population.	Per cent.	Population.	Per cent.
Church of England.....	17,781,000	77.8	73,000	2.2	18,537,000	58.6
Church of Scotland.....	.....	.....	1,473,000	43.9	1,473,000	4.7
Dissenters.....	3,971,000	17.4	1,486,000	44.2	6,034,000	19.1
Roman Catholics.....	1,058,000	4.6	320,000	9.5	5,520,000	17.5
Jews.....	39,000	0.2	6,000	0.2	46,000	0.1

Enumerations of religious professions exist in Ireland only. This country had, in 1871, 4,150,867 Roman Catholics, 667,979 Episcopalians, 497,648 Presbyterians, 43,441 Methodists, and 52,442 of different denominations.

The nativity of the 24,244,010 inhabitants of England and Wales was as follows: 21,692,165 were born in England and Wales, 213,254 in Scotland, 566,540 in Ireland, 25,655 on the islands of the British seas, 70,812 in the British colonies, 139,445 in foreign countries, and 4,395 on the high-seas.

The following table gives the population of the principal cities in July, 1876:

1. London	3,489,428	14. Hull	136,933
2. Glasgow	545,144	15. Portsmouth	124,867
3. Liverpool	521,544	16. Leicester	113,581
4. Manchester	357,917	17. Sunderland	108,343
4. Salford	138,425	18. Brighton	100,632
5. Birmingham	371,839	19. Aberdeen	96,499
6. Dublin	314,666	20. Nottingham	93,627
7. Leeds	291,580	21. Oldham	88,609
8. Sheffield	274,914	22. Norwich	83,430
9. Edinburgh	215,146	23. Wolverhamptou	72,549
10. Bristol	199,539	24. Plymouth	72,230
11. Bradford	173,723	25. Greenock	70,192
12. Newcastle - on - Tyne	139,929	26. Leith	52,919
13. Dundee	139,125	27. Paisley	48,679

The receipts and expenditures from 1871 to 1876 were as follows:

YEARS.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Surplus.
1871–'72	£74,708,814	£71,490,020	£3,218,294
1872–'73	76,608,770	70,714,448	5,894,322
1873–'74	77,335,657	76,466,510	869,147
1874–'75	74,921,873	74,328,040	593,833
1875–'76	77,131,693	76,621,773	509,920

The revenue and expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1876, were as follows:

REVENUE.

SOURCES.	Amount.	Delivered to the Exchequer.
1. Customs	£20,341,503	£20,020,000
2. Excise	28,299,820	27,626,000
3. Stamps	11,265,091	11,002,000
4. Land-tax and	1,109,289	2,496,000
House-duty	1,421,515	
5. Property and income tax	4,099,618	4,109,000
6. Post-Office	5,730,507	5,950,000
7. Telegraph service	1,597,422	1,245,000
8. Crown lands	479,675	395,000
9. Miscellaneous	4,291,603	4,288,693
Total	£78,636,043	77,131,693

The principal items under the head of miscellaneous were: Profits of issue from the Bank of England, £138,578; interest on public loans, £541,807; fees, etc., of public offices, £572,368; receipts by naval and military departments, £805,493; contributions from Indian revenue, £865,027; receipts by civil departments, £464,718; receipts by revenue departments, £328,277; and savings on grants of Parliaments, etc., £474,897.

EXPENDITURE.

ITEMS.	Amount.	Total.
1. Public Debt.		
Interest of funded debt	£21,415,932	
Management of debt	207,381	
Terminable annuities	5,864,487	
Interest of unfunded debt	132,050	
New sinking-fund	280,150	
Interest on loans for local purposes	43,750	
		£27,443,750
2. Consolidated Fund.		
Civil list	£406,841	
Annuities and pensions	328,110	
Salaries and allowances	97,930	
Courts of justice	629,652	
Russian-Dutch loan	63,384	
Localization of the military forces	200,000	
Miscellaneous	31,173	
		1,757,090
3. Miscellaneous Civil Services		13,119,365
4. Payments for Voted Services.		
Army services	£15,579,107	
Navy services	11,063,449	
		26,642,556
5. Departmental Charges.		
Customs and inland revenue departments	£2,694,393	
Post-Office	2,982,000	
Telegraph service	1,022,000	
Post-Office packet service	884,054	
		7,582,447
Total ordinary expenditure		£76,545,208
Extraordinary expenses, for shares of the Suez Canal (£4,076,565), and fortifications (£250,000)		4,326,565
Total expenditure		£80,871,773

The principal items under the head of miscellaneous civil services were: Public works, £1,442,345; public departments, £2,516,595; justice, £4,910,836; and public instruction, arts and sciences, £2,945,342.

The local receipts and expenditures for 1873–'74 were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1. Receipts.				
Direct taxes	£19,773,122	£1,908,210	£2,640,737	£24,322,069
Indirect taxes	4,105,907	464,347	355,272	4,925,526
Sales or rents of property	1,181,738	323,201	47,616	1,552,555
Government contributions	1,005,524	160,751	1,238,400	2,404,675
Loans	8,201,499	149,494	129,493	8,480,486
Miscellaneous	3,463,403	196,711	188,390	3,848,504
Total	£37,731,193	£3,202,714	£4,599,908	£45,533,815
2. Expenditures.				
Poor	£7,690,539	£851,365	£1,000,880	£9,542,784
Other expenses	29,060,015	2,306,177	3,614,744	34,980,936
Total	£36,750,554	£3,157,542	£4,615,624	£44,523,720

The following table gives an account of the state of the public funded and unfunded debt and terminable annuities of Great Britain and Ireland, with the amount of annual interest and annuities payable, and annual expenses of management thereof, on March 31, 1876:

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES.	Rates of Interest.	CAPITAL UNREDEEMED MARCH 31, 1876.		ANNUAL INTEREST AND TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.	
		Great Britain.	Ireland.	Payable in London.	Payable in Dublin.
PERMANENT FUNDED DEBT.					
New annuities	2½	£3,783,021	£2,330	£105,033	£58
Exchequer bonds of 1853	2½	418,300	.....		
Debt due Bank of England	3	11,015,100	.....		
Consolidated annuities	3	389,017,152	5,322,931	20,222,313	975,707
Reduced annuities	3	94,349,593	140,039		
New annuities	3	179,691,942	27,060,592		
Debt due Bank of Ireland	3	.....	2,630,769	.....	78,923
New annuities	3½	225,746	.....	7,901	
Total funded debt	.....	£678,500,854	£35,156,661	£20,335,147	£1,054,688
		£713,657,515		£21,389,835	
TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.					
Annuities for life	.....	.....	.....	£914,043	.....
Annuities for limited terms	.....	.....	.....	41,401	.....
Annuities expiring April 5, 1885	.....	.....	.....	701,274	.....
Annuities expiring various dates in 1885	.....	.....	.....	3,683,331	.....
Sinking-fund annuities	.....	.....	.....	6,907	.....
Red Sea telegraph annuity	.....	.....	.....	36,000	.....
Exchequer tontine annuities	.....	.....	.....	13,092	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	£5,396,048	.....
Management of debt	.....	.....	.....	212,144	£9,750
Unfunded debt	.....	10,701,800	.....	310,000	.....
Total debt	.....	£724,359,315		£27,317,779	

The imports from and exports of British products to other countries, in the years 1873–'75, were as follows:

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Russia	£21,189,331	£20,933,391	£20,708,901	£11,545,231	£11,865,287	£11,346,316
Sweden and Norway	10,686,777	11,393,547	8,918,638	6,972,299	7,057,222	6,296,295
Denmark (including Iceland)	3,571,139	3,890,492	4,241,671	3,054,688	2,873,398	2,756,145
Danish West Indies	10,454	58,231	38,291	370,006	357,968	395,386
Germany	19,926,451	19,947,195	21,836,401	36,709,419	35,127,617	34,121,624
Holland	13,277,444	14,464,158	14,836,648	24,578,380	21,289,635	20,113,787
" Java and Sumatra	436,163	1,311,949	1,442,607	774,673	1,299,556	1,753,517
Belgium	13,075,186	15,048,865	14,822,240	14,230,511	12,653,342	13,794,770
France	43,339,234	46,518,571	46,720,101	30,196,168	29,389,241	27,292,455
" Algeria	438,784	517,144	500,185	65,565	48,182	163,217
" Colonies	32,663	12,131	53,732	18,450	21,613	26,973
Portugal	4,329,806	4,265,032	4,444,071	3,338,033	3,128,232	3,081,905
" Azores and Madeira	331,288	418,259	340,360	522,144	375,749	233,262
Spain	10,973,231	8,641,639	8,669,957	4,527,817	5,030,174	4,294,490
" Canaries	430,898	393,779	424,459	252,873	223,499	216,552
" Fernando Po	54,898	19,138	27,567	30,324	16,491	7,813
" West Indies	5,109,259	3,764,587	3,668,776	3,154,337	2,322,061	2,997,722
" Philippines	1,420,009	1,417,989	1,559,500	439,174	469,418	939,383
Austria	869,433	799,544	1,318,889	1,815,463	1,435,872	1,177,350
Italy	3,831,091	3,634,360	4,632,619	8,571,687	7,763,644	8,169,804
Greece	1,736,643	1,536,805	1,762,301	1,107,700	1,193,177	1,147,683
Turkey	6,068,925	5,842,846	6,555,714	8,120,246	7,496,506	6,346,888
" Roumania	1,024,384	611,745	594,158	1,171,393	1,365,228	1,163,231
Egypt	14,155,913	10,514,798	10,895,043	6,322,461	3,674,259	3,036,284
Morocco	970,206	699,163	711,294	365,364	513,268	420,832
United States	71,471,493	73,897,400	69,590,054	36,698,424	32,238,321	25,062,226
Mexico	499,532	546,651	721,907	1,379,873	1,122,876	980,716
Central America	1,363,999	1,120,874	1,308,889	379,049	175,472	875,597
Hayti and Santo Domingo	339,002	344,461	443,837	578,411	459,964	715,883
New Granada	1,077,233	995,600	962,205	3,101,207	2,592,156	942,097
Venezuela	97,772	50,545	37,136	541,620	528,046	765,419
Ecuador	318,161	297,405	233,980	109,383	67,376	133,519
Brazil	7,399,974	7,003,131	7,418,605	7,576,595	8,046,150	7,172,496
Uruguay	1,270,723	1,437,288	1,208,590	1,866,833	1,304,156	758,094
Argentine Republic	2,604,043	1,271,445	1,359,783	3,810,237	3,192,322	2,490,604
Chili	4,764,195	4,700,510	4,196,096	3,310,102	2,892,485	2,343,950
Peru	5,219,572	4,501,213	4,884,181	2,741,255	1,820,977	1,817,981
China	12,520,460	11,190,903	13,654,722	5,017,334	4,852,904	5,096,770
Japan	561,390	573,136	377,791	1,884,145	1,364,127	2,593,862
West coast of Africa	1,760,508	1,824,367	1,727,765	1,369,711	1,176,785	1,027,420
Other countries	1,724,623	1,509,585	1,674,946	936,873	726,086	885,784
Total foreign countries	£290,277,250	£287,919,862	£289,515,606	£239,857,058	£219,740,436	£204,957,312
British possessions	81,010,122	82,162,839	84,423,971	71,147,707	77,910,028	76,655,011
Total	£371,287,372	£370,082,701	£373,939,577	£311,004,765	£297,650,464	£281,612,323

The value of the principal articles of import and export was as follows, in 1875:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
ARTICLES.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Value.
Corn, grain, and wheat	£53,086,691	Cotton-manufactures	£58,598,853
Raw cotton	46,259,822	Metals	30,886,749
Wood and timber	15,424,498	Woolen and worsted manufactures	22,659,355
Wool	23,437,413	Cotton yarn	13,172,860
Sugar	21,968,752	Coals and fuel	9,658,088
Silk, raw and manufactured	16,226,073	Linen yarn and manufactures	10,759,437
Tea	13,766,961	Machinery	9,058,647
Flax and hemp	9,288,735	Notions and millinery	4,922,420
Metals	12,553,820	Woolen and worsted yarn	5,099,307
Butter	8,502,084	Hardware and cutlery	4,264,331
Seeds	8,760,415	Leather	3,981,168
Coffee	7,513,053	Silk	2,615,442
Wine	6,801,015	Alkali	2,299,937
Hides, tanned and untanned	7,017,413	Beer and ale	2,094,672
Bacon and hams	6,982,470	Chemical products	2,226,086
Oil	7,991,446	Telegraph wire	1,168,620

The movement of shipping was as follows (in tons):

YEARS.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1. Total number entered and cleared:						
1860	6,889,000	5,284,000	12,173,000	7,026,000	5,491,000	12,517,000
1874	14,884,000	7,535,000	22,369,000	15,256,000	7,804,000	23,060,000
1875	15,191,000	7,502,000	22,693,000	15,754,000	7,830,000	23,584,000
2. Laden ships entered and cleared:						
1860	4,761,000	5,294,000	10,055,000	6,359,000	4,426,000	10,783,000
1874	12,751,000	6,330,000	19,081,000	14,011,000	5,742,000	19,753,000
1875	12,852,000	6,188,000	19,040,000	14,455,000	5,959,000	20,414,000
3. Steamers entered and cleared:						
1860	2,145,000	404,000	2,549,000	2,042,000	377,000	2,419,000
1874	9,555,000	1,871,000	71,426,000	9,853,000	2,001,000	11,854,000
1875	10,382,000	1,996,000	12,324,000	10,604,000	2,184,000	12,788,000

The commercial navy was as follows, in 1874 and 1875:

COMMERCIAL MARINE.		SAILING-VESSELS.		STEAMSHIPS.		TOTAL.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Number of ships registered:							
United Kingdom	1875	21,291	4,207,000	4,170	1,945,000	25,461	6,152,000
	1874	21,464	4,108,000	4,033	1,871,000	25,497	5,979,000
British colonies	1875	10,797	1,465,000	878	127,000	11,675	1,592,000
	1874	10,636	1,438,000	802	117,000	11,438	1,555,000
Total, 1875		32,088	5,672,000	5,048	2,073,000	37,136	7,744,000
Number of vessels used in 1875 (exclusive of river-steamers):							
Coasting		10,563	716,000	1,183	232,000	11,746	948,000
Coasting and long-voyage		1,331	206,000	322	145,000	1,653	351,000
Long-voyage		5,327	3,123,000	1,465	1,470,000	6,792	4,958,000
Total, 1875		17,221	4,045,000	2,970	1,847,000	20,191	5,252,000

The railroad statistics for 1875 were as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Miles in Operation.	Capital.	Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.
England	11,795	£527,094,000	£49,767,000	£23,510,000
Scotland	2,721	72,887,000	6,578,000	3,297,000
Ireland	2,148	30,246,000	2,633,000	1,213,000
Total, 1875	16,664	£630,227,000	£58,978,000	£28,020,000
" 1874	16,448	609,896,000	56,899,000	26,643,000

The number of letters sent in 1874 was 962,000,000, and in 1875, 1,009,000,000. Of these 847,000,000 were in England and Wales, 91,000,000 were in Scotland, and 71,000,000 in Ireland. The number of newspapers and printed matter was, in 1874, 258,000,000, and in 1875, 280,000,000. The number of postal-cards in 1875 was 87,116,300. The number of inland money-orders in 1875 was 16,485,661, amounting to £26,497,918; the number of foreign and colonial money-orders was 334,213, amounting to £1,195,165. The number of registered letters delivered in 1875 in the United Kingdom was 4,300,000, and the number of returned letters 4,350,000. The number of post-office savings-banks, on December 31, 1875, was 5,260; the number of deposits, £3,132,433; the amount of the deposits, £8,783,852; the number of accounts open, 1,777,103.

The length of the telegraph-wires, at the

close of 1872, was 169,437 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 English mile). The number of stations was about 5,400. The number of dispatches, in 1873, was 17,294,334; in 1874, 19,116,634; and in 1875, 20,766,277, exclusive of the press, the Government, and the "news" messages.

The British army is filled up exclusively by recruiting. The term of service is twelve years, after which a soldier can serve for nine years more. At the end of three years he can also enter the reserve, one year in the regular army being counted as three in the reserve. By the reorganization of 1872, the United Kingdom is divided into 68 military districts. In each district there is one brigade depot of 182 men, two battalions of the regular army, which alternately serve abroad, two battalions of militia, and the volunteers of the district. According to the army estimates for the years 1876–'77, the army was to be composed as follows:

TROOPS.	Great Britain.	Colonies.	India.	Total.
Cavalry (31 regiments)..	12,945	.....	4,330	17,275
Artillery.....	18,885	3,806	12,233	34,924
Engineers.....	3,991	1,284	425	5,710
Infantry (148 battalions).	66,691	16,082	45,851	128,624
Colonial corps.....	.....	2,481	.....	2,481
Army service corps.....	2,886	128	.....	3,014
Army hospital corps....	1,312	262	.....	1,574
Reserves.....	32,800	.....	.....	32,800
Miscellaneous establishments.....	1,830	301	.....	2,131
Total.....	141,340	24,344	62,849	228,533

Besides the above, there are the following organizations: In Ireland there is a police force, under military discipline, consisting of 13,000 men and 4,000 horses; the Channel Islands have a militia of 300 officers and 8,000 men, subsidized by the British Government; India has a native army of 140,000 men, and a police force, under military discipline, of 190,000 men, the officers of both of which are Europeans; the colonies all have a militia, a volunteer corps of their own. The home Government stations troops only at fortified places, except in the Cape Colony, where peculiar circumstances exist, and in places where policy demands it, as in Hong-Kong.

The navy consists of 61 iron-clads, about 300 steamers, and 170 sailing-vessels. Of this number 252 were in commission on August 1, 1876, 121 being at home, and 131 abroad. The navy is manned by 46,607 seamen, 14,000 marines, and 20,840 men belonging to the Royal Navy reserve.

The circulation of the notes of the Bank of England, and the average of bullion kept on hand by that institution, together with the total bank-note circulation in the United Kingdom, in 1870, 1875, and 1876, were as follows:

YEARS.	Bank of England.	Total Banks of United Kingdom.	Average of Bullion in Bank of England.
1870....	£23,268,859	£39,858,329	£20,655,337
1875....	27,314,206	45,233,905	23,919,198
1876....	27,950,659	45,780,870	34,714,277

The finances, commerce, and the movement of shipping of the British colonies, in 1874, were as follows, according to the "Statistical Abstract for the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom, 1860–1874" (London, 1876):

COLONIES.	Income.	Expenditures.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Movement of Shipping (Tons).
Gibraltar.....	£40,000	£42,000	.....	.....	.....	4,232,000
Malta.....	175,000	162,000	(?)	£8,585,000	£7,671,000	4,757,000
Dominion of Canada.....	£5,043,000	£4,858,000	£22,568,000	£26,337,000	£18,449,000	6,051,000
Newfoundland.....	186,000	199,000	239,000	1,532,000	1,528,000	476,000
Bermuda.....	37,000	36,000	13,000	252,000	82,000	144,000
Honduras.....	44,000	40,000	15,000	178,000	241,000	83,000
Bahamas.....	37,000	38,000	54,000	184,000	130,000	204,000
Turk Islands.....	8,000	7,000	2,000	24,000	24,000	103,000
Jamaica.....	537,000	537,000	666,000	1,763,000	1,442,000	807,000
Virgin Islands.....	12,000	2,000	.....	4,000	6,000	8,000
St. Kitt's.....	22,000	28,000	7,000	129,000	146,000	50,000
Nevis.....	10,000	11,000	3,000	38,000	60,000	15,000
Antigua.....	34,000	36,000	56,000	147,000	107,000	47,000
Montserrat.....	5,000	5,000	.....	24,000	33,000	13,000
Dominica.....	15,000	17,000	5,000	57,000	68,000	19,000
Santa Lucia.....	21,000	24,000	18,000	133,000	147,000	39,000
St. Vincent.....	27,000	30,000	.....	161,000	201,000	43,000
Barbadoes.....	124,000	124,000	13,000	1,049,000	1,141,000	368,000
Grenada.....	23,000	26,000	8,000	107,000	159,000	235,000
Tobago.....	10,000	10,000	.....	46,000	45,000	11,000
Trinidad.....	385,000	372,000	148,000	1,343,000	1,412,000	489,000
West Indies (total).....	1,260,000	1,268,000	978,000	5,204,000	5,115,000	2,442,000
British Guiana.....	365,000	381,000	413,000	1,873,000	2,762,000	444,000
Falkland Islands.....	4,000	10,000	.....	28,000	42,000	34,000
British India.....	49,598,000	54,959,000	122,184,000	38,386,000	56,875,000	4,647,000
Straits Settlements.....	304,000	350,000	.....	12,183,000	9,840,000	2,605,000
Ceylon.....	1,215,000	1,110,000	638,000	5,336,000	4,394,000	2,015,000
Hong-Kong.....	178,000	192,000	.....	(?)	(?)	3,034,000
Labuan.....	7,000	7,000	.....	90,000	99,000	18,000
Australia.....	15,690,000	15,448,000	47,729,000	44,352,000	39,157,000	5,814,000
Cape Colony.....	1,908,000	1,857,000	2,400,000	5,725,000	4,469,000	636,000
Natal.....	247,000	306,000	332,000	1,122,000	770,000	126,000
Sierra Leone.....	94,000	87,000	25,000	412,000	359,000	242,000
Gold Coast.....	40,000	43,000	.....	260,000	385,000	(?)
Gambia.....	21,000	23,000	.....	130,000	180,000	104,000
St. Helena.....	14,000	15,000	(?)	62,000	12,000	154,000
Mauritius.....	720,000	727,000	896,000	2,584,000	3,020,000	564,000

In 1875 the number of schools inspected by the Government inspectors was 13,290 in England and Wales, and 2,730 in Scotland. These schools had accommodations for 3,159,479 children in England and Wales, and 392,357 in Scotland. The average attendance was 1,885,562 in England and Wales, and 314,164 in Scotland. In Ireland there were, on December 31, 1875, 7,104 national schools, with 1,011,799 pupils enrolled, and an average daily attendance of 389,961. In England the number of paupers relieved in 1874–'75 was 817,822, and the amount expended £7,488,481. Scotland in the year had 121,905 paupers, on whom it spent £835,306. In Ireland the number of paupers was 77,913, and their cost £913,095. The rate per head of the total population for relief of the poor was 6*s.* 3¼*d.* in England, 4*s.* 11½*d.* in Scotland, and 3*s.* 5*d.* in Ireland.

The attention of the British public was occupied at the beginning of the year with the discussion of the recent purchase by the Government of the shares of the Khedive of Egypt in the Suez Canal, and of the threatening aspect which affairs in the East had begun to assume. Misgivings were felt among a large portion of the people, particularly of the Liberal party, in regard to the expediency of the canal purchase, mingled with a fear that it might involve the Government in political complications abroad, and there were manifestations of a disposition to question the proceeding, if not to censure it and prevent its ratification by the Parliament.

In regard to the difficulties in the Turkish Empire, it was understood that the Government had decided to support the principles of the so-called Andrassy note, with a few reservations, among which were that it would not join in pressing reforms on the Porte with force or threats, and would remain uncommitted in regard to the course it would pursue in the future, whether Turkey accepted or rejected the conditions laid down in the note. This position of the Government was generally acquiesced in.

The Queen in person opened the session of the Parliament, February 8th, delivering the following address from the throne:

It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament.

My relations with all foreign powers continue of a cordial character.

The insurrectionary movement which during the last six months has been maintained in the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and which the troops of the Sultan have up to the present time been unable to repress, has excited the attention and interest of the great European powers. I have considered it my duty not to stand aloof from the efforts now being made by the allied and friendly governments to bring about the pacification of the disturbed districts; and I have, accordingly, while respecting the independence of the Porte, joined in urging on the Sultan the expediency of adopting such measures of administrative reform as may remove all reasonable cause of discontent on the part of his Christian subjects.

The representations which I addressed to the Chinese Government as to the attack made in the course of last year on an expedition sent from Burmah to the western province of China have been received in a friendly spirit. The circumstances of that lamentable outrage are now the subject of an inquiry in which I have thought it right to request that a member of my diplomatic service should take part. I await the result of this inquiry, in the firm conviction that it will be so conducted as to lead to the discovery and punishment of the offenders.

Papers on all the above subjects will be laid before you.

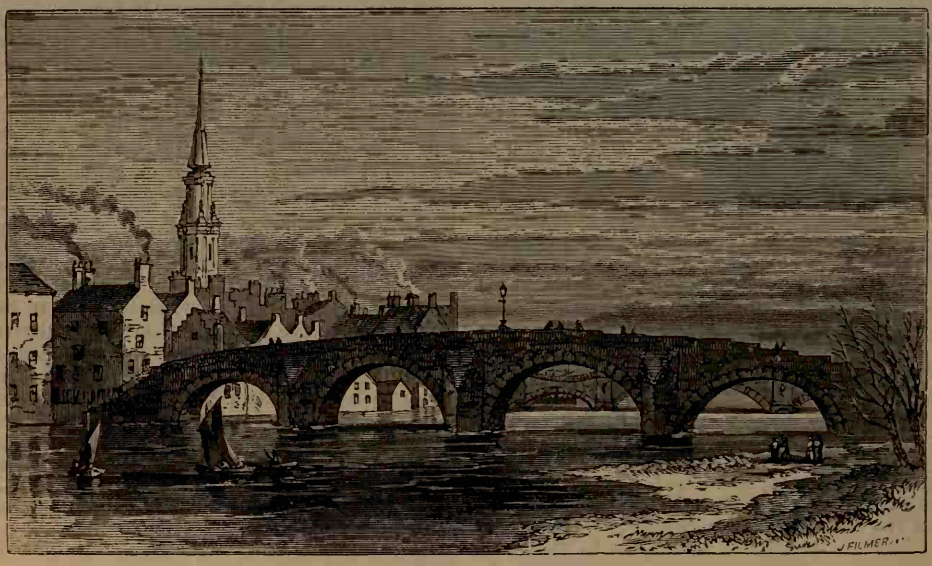
I am deeply thankful for the uninterrupted health which my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has enjoyed during his journey through India; and the hearty affection with which he has been received by my Indian subjects of all classes and races assures me that they are happy under my rule and loyal to my throne. At the time that the direct government of my Indian Empire was transferred to the crown, no formal addition was made to the style and titles of the sovereign. I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity for supplying this omission, and a bill upon the subject will be presented to you.

The humane and enlightened policy constantly pursued by this country in putting an end to slavery within her own dependencies, and in suppressing the slave-trade throughout the world, makes it important that the action of British national ships in the territorial waters of foreign states should be in harmony with these great principles. I have, therefore, given directions for the issue of a royal commission to inquire into all treaty engagements and other international obligations bearing upon this subject, and all instructions from time to time issued to my naval officers, with a view of ascertaining whether any steps ought to be taken to secure for my ships and their commanders abroad greater power for the maintenance of the right of personal liberty.

The address further referred to a bill to be submitted for the punishment of slave-traders who are the subjects of native Indian princes; to the affairs of the colonial empire, including papers relating to the conference of the South African colonies and states; to the suppression of disorders in the Straits Settlements (of Malacca) by military interference; to a bill to be offered for regulating the ultimate court of appeal; to legislation to be proposed relating to the universities and higher education, and to measures of reform in the management of the prisons.

In the debate which ensued upon the address, the Marquis of Hartington said, in reference to the fugitive-slave circulars which had been issued by the Admiralty, that although the country did not want its ships made asylums for the destitute, the discretion of their commanders should not be interfered with. He trusted the present circular would be suspended pending the result of the inquiry to be made by the Royal Commission. He was not disposed to raise objections to the preliminary steps taken by the Government in regard to the Eastern question. Her Majesty's ministers had doubtless done their best to maintain the integrity of Turkey. Nevertheless, he thought the policy indicated by Palmerston had not been acted upon. He urged a speedy explanation of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. He thought it would have been better if the advice of Par-

liament had first been taken, and questioned the soundness of the purchase, commercially and politically. He also asked for explanations of Mr. Cave's mission to Egypt. Mr. Disraeli replied: On the subject of the fugitive-slave circulars, it was the strong desire and intention of the Government to discourage and abolish slavery wherever possible. The Government had given an earnest of this desire by what they had already done in Africa. He admitted the responsibility for the first circular, though he had never seen it when it was issued. He would not defend it for a moment. Its recall had satisfied the country. The second circular was, however, prepared by the Lord High-Chancellor, and contained an accurate definition of the law. The circular was rendered necessary by acts of English officers in foreign courts entailing legal actions, and the payment of compensations by the Government. The Royal Commission would not only inquire into the present state of the law, but would also see wherein it was advisable to alter it, and how by negotiation alteration could be effected. With reference to Herzegovina, Mr. Disraeli declared the Government could not have acted otherwise than it did. A refusal to recommend the Porte to give favorable consideration to the Austrian proposals would have placed England in an undesirable state of isolation. If England had refused to agree to the note, the Sultan would necessarily at once have rejected it. Then England would have been in the unpleasant position which would have followed if further questions had arisen as to whether we should support the Sultan in resistance to the other powers. If England had proposed a conference, its only course would



THE BRIGS OF AYR, SCOTLAND.

probably have been to adopt the very suggestions contained in the Austrian note. If the present proposals should not prove successful in settling the complication, England would be as free as to the future as she was before the Austrian note was written. The Government had bought the Suez Canal shares at the request of the Khedive, while an offer was pending for them from a French company. It had bought them under the conviction that the English people would not view with satisfaction the possession of all the shares by France. Mr. Cave's mission to Egypt was expected to produce results which would secure the adequate representation of English interests in the management of the canal. He considered that the purchase of the shares gave additional security to freedom of intercourse with India.

In the House of Commons, February 22d, Mr. Whitbread, of Bedford, moved a resolution calling for the revocation of all the circulars in reference to fugitive slaves recently issued by the Admiralty. This was rejected, February 24th, and instead of it an amendment, offered by Mr. Hanbury, from Tamworth, "that it is desirable to await further information from the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the subject," was adopted. During the debate on this subject, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, said that the Government hoped, by means of the commission, to be able to reconcile the maintenance of the utmost extent of personal liberty with their own international obligations and good faith toward friendly nations.

On the 14th of February the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote for £4,080,000 to pay for the purchase of the shares of the Suez

Canal. The opposition leaders made a strong stand against the measure in the debate, February 21st, Mr. Lane and Mr. Gladstone severely criticising the policy of the ministry in the purchase. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Disraeli, replied, the latter remarking that he did not recommend the purchase as a financial investment, but as a political measure calculated to strengthen the empire. The motion was adopted. The bill making the appropriation of £4,080,000 exchequer bonds was passed on its third reading March 6th. On the 8th of August the House finally ratified the clauses of the bill for the purchase of the shares. The House also, August 5th, voted the payment of the expenses of Mr. Cave's mission to Egypt.

On the 17th of February Mr. Disraeli introduced a bill in the House of Commons to authorize her Majesty to take, in addition to her former titles, the style and title of "Empress of India." The proposition was received with great disfavor by the Liberal party, and excited general disapproval among the people and in the press. It became the subject of long and fierce debates in the House, yet was insisted upon by the ministry, and pressed through with energy. On the 16th of March the Marquis of Hartington moved a resolution: "That, while willing to consider a measure enabling her Majesty to make an addition to the royal style and title which shall include such dominions of her Majesty as to her Majesty may seem meet, this House is of opinion that it is inexpedient to impair the ancient and royal dignity of the crown by the assumption of the style and title of Emperor." Lord Hartington said, in support of his resolution, that any addition made to the Queen's title should include the assertion of sovereignty over the colonies, and remarked that the Government ought to show, what they had not yet shown, how the proposed addition would contribute to the promotion of English interests in India. Lord Hartington's motion was defeated by a vote of 305 to 200. Among other arguments which were urged against the bill were that the assumption of an additional title was derogatory to the title which the English sovereign had borne for a thousand years, and which had become equal to any title known on the earth; that the title "Empress" could not be translated into any Indian equivalent which would convey the full sense sought to be conveyed by it; and that the fact of English sovereignty in India spoke for itself, and did not need the phrasing of a new form of words to express it. The fear was also widely expressed that the new title would be used in England, and in intercourse with European Governments. On this subject the Government made pledges that the title "Empress" should be used only and solely for India. The bill was passed in the House of Commons March 23d, the vote being 209 in favor of it, and 134 against it. It then went to the House of Lords, where, April 4th, the Earl of Shaftesbury offered a motion for an address to the Queen, praying her not to assume the title of Empress. He argued that the title was distasteful to the vast majority of the people. His motion was defeated by a vote of 137 to 91. An attempt was made by Mr. Fawcett to offer a similar motion in the House of Commons, but was defeated by the consideration that for the House to entertain it after having passed the bill would be for it to offer a censure upon itself. The bill passed the House of Lords April 7th, and received the royal assent April 27th. On the 28th of April the Queen issued her proclamation, assuming the new title. After reciting the provisions of the act passed by the Parliament, this proclamation declares:

ROBERT BURNS'S COTTAGE, NEAR AYR.

We have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and we do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare, that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein our style and titles are used, save and except all charters, commissions, letters-patent, grants, writs, appointments, and other like instruments, not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the style and titles at present appertaining to the imperial crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies—that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these words: "Indiæ Imperatrix;" and in the English tongue in these words: "Empress of India."

And our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the commissions, charters, letters-patent, grants, writs, appointments, and other like instruments hereinbefore specially excepted.

And our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and copper moneys now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and copper moneys which shall, on or after this day, be coined by our authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to our style and titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and, further, that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the dependencies of the said United King-

dom and declared by our proclamation to be current and lawful money of such dependencies, respectively bearing our style or titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such dependencies respectively, until our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

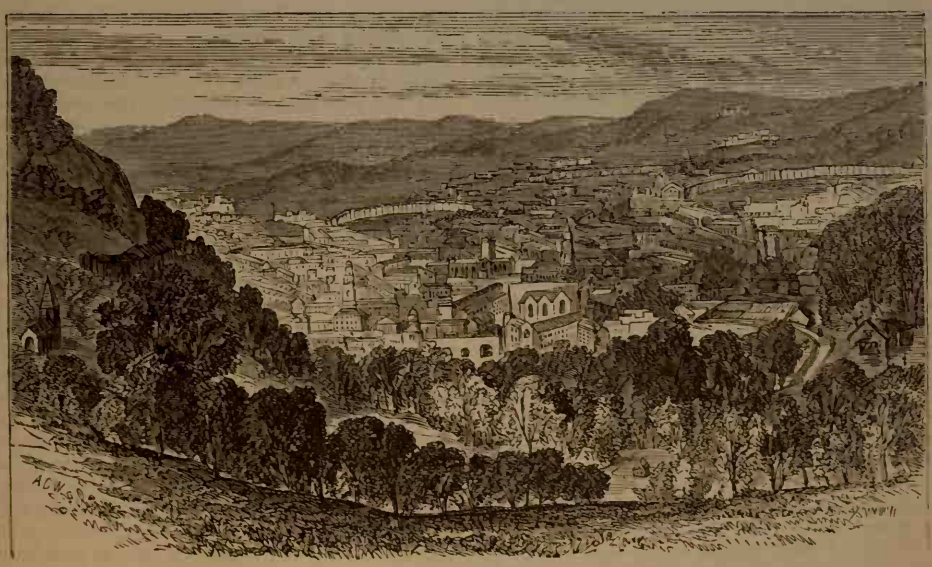
The language of the proclamation was afterward (May 2d) attacked in both Houses of Parliament, on the ground that it involved a violation of the promise of the Government that the new title should be used only and solely in India. In the House of Lords the Lord-Chancellor, in answer to an inquiry by Lord Selborne, maintained that every engagement entered into by the Government had been fulfilled both in the letter and in the spirit, and the proclamation applied only to cases where of necessity the complete title of the crown must be used. There were certain documents, which originated in the United Kingdom, but did not spend their force there, in which it would be necessary to set forth the full titles of the sovereign, but with that exception it was not intended to use the new title in England. A similar explanation was made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Disraeli said, in answer to an inquiry whether the imperial title would be used in military commissions, that the proclamation would completely cover every single public document or instrument of state which could be employed in the whole of the administrative system, with the exception of military commissions. These were purposely omitted, because the army served the Queen in India as well as in other parts of the world, and it was not thought right that the title of Empress of India should be omitted from their commissions. On the 11th of May Sir Henry James moved, in the House of Commons, a resolution that, having in view the declarations which have been made by the ministers during the progress of the act, the proclamation did not "make adequate provision for restraining and preventing the use of the title of Empress in the internal affairs of her Majesty's dominions other than India." This resolution was negatived by a vote of 334 to 226. Arrangements were made to have the new title assumed and proclaimed in India with grand ceremonies, in presence of the native princes, on the 1st of January, 1877.

Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, introduced a bill to amend the merchant shipping acts of 1875 into the House of Commons, February 10th. The temporary act of the previous year had worked so satisfactorily that all of its provisions were made permanent in the new bill. An additional clause provided for the establishment of a court of survey, to which any ship-owner charged with dispatching an overloaded ship might immediately appeal; or he might have a survey made for himself, with the assistance of an assessor appointed by the local marine board. The bill gives authority to local officers to detain ships suspected to be unseaworthy until they can communicate with the Board of Trade, and provides for the appointment of commissions of a superior class of officers to conduct investigations of shipwrecks. A clause was added imposing additional restraints on deck-loading. The bill was passed in the House of Commons May 26th, and in the House of Lords July 22d.

In the House of Commons, April 5th, Mr. Dixon moved a bill in amendment of the Elementary Education act of 1870. The bill contained provisions for the establishment of school boards in all the districts of the country, as well as of the towns, throughout the United Kingdom, and for the universal enforcement of compulsory attendance upon the schools. It was favored by the Nonconformists in preference to the bill which it was understood the Government was about to propose, because they believed that educational affairs would be administered more satisfactorily to them by boards chosen expressly for the purpose than through the ordinary local officers. Mr. Dixon's bill was defeated on the second reading, by a vote of 281 to 160. The bill agreed upon by the Government was introduced into the House of Commons by Viscount Sandon, May 18th, was passed by the House by a large majority early in August, and became a law August 15th, to go into operation on the 1st of January, 1877. This act is intended to supplement the educational act of 1870, by enlarging the provisions for enforcing attendance upon the schools. By the act of 1870, direct compulsion could be applied only in districts where school boards were established, and its adoption was left optional with the boards. The optional feature is retained in the new act, but the privilege of applying compulsion is extended to the local authorities of all the districts, as well those where there are not as those where there are special school boards. The compulsory by-laws made by the school-attendance committees of such districts are, when sanctioned by the education department, rated as equally binding with those of any school board. The chief means, however, relied upon in this law for securing attendance, is indirect compulsion. Its operation is universal and obligatory. During the year 1877 no child under nine years of age, after 1878 no child under ten years of age, can be employed at all. No child who is under eleven years of age in 1877 (to be raised to twelve years in 1878, to thirteen in 1879, and to fourteen in 1880) may be employed who has not obtained a certificate of proficiency in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, or of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school. Every person taking a child into his employment contrary to the provisions of the act is liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings. A parent who employs his child in any

labor, exercised by way of trade or for the purpose of gain, is liable to the same penalty. That the expense of school fees may not prevent the children of the poor from obtaining an education, school boards are still allowed to remit the fees charged in board schools, while the boards of guardians are empowered to pay the fees of children attending either board or voluntary schools. Still further to encourage regularity in attendance, those pupils who shall, before they are eleven years of age, have passed Standard IV. of the new code, and have also attended three hundred and fifty times in not more than two schools during each of two years, will be entitled to the payment of their fees by Government during three years. In 1879 the standard of attendance qualification is to be increased to three hundred and fifty attendances during each of these years; in 1880, during each of four years; in 1881, during each of five years. The scholars whose fees are thus paid must pass a higher standard during each year of their attendance. The fees are to be paid only for children attending schools whose average fee does not exceed sixpence per week, and they can be obtained in one year by not more than ten per cent. of the scholars presented for examination at the annual visit of her Majesty's inspector.

The bill "for amending the law in respect of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords" was introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Cairns, February 10th, and, having passed that body, was affirmed by the House of Commons August 9th. It establishes a court within the House of Lords, to relieve that House of the duty of hearing the trial of cases of appeal. The court is to sit during the whole judicial year, and will consist, besides certain judges who are *ex officio* judges of this court, of Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, who are appointed to that office by the crown, and are entitled to sit during their term of office as members of the House of Lords and as members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. A final appeal will lie from this court, as now lies from all the other courts of the kingdom, to the full court of the House



BATH, ENGLAND.

of Lords, consisting of the Lord-Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Law Lords.

On the 5th of October, the Queen appointed as Lords of Appeal under this act Mr. Justice Blackburn and the Right Honorable G. S. Gordon, and raised them to the peerage under the titles of Lord Blackburn of Kilearn and Lord Gordon of Drumearn.

The bill for removing the electoral disabilities of women, which has been regularly offered several years, was again introduced in the House of Commons, and again rejected, the vote being 239 to 152. It is noteworthy that the bill was opposed by Mr. John Bright, as "in the interest of the women themselves, as the principle of the bill was untenable, and was contradicted by universal experience."

Another attempt was made to obtain the repeal of the so-called "Contagious Diseases Act." The bill having that object in view was defeated in the House of Commons, July 19th, by a vote of 122 in favor of the repeal, to 224 against it.

The House of Commons, May 13th, against the opposition of the Government adopted a resolution to the effect that it regarded it expedient that the law which forbids the general

sale of intoxicating liquors in Ireland during a part of Sunday should be amended so as to apply to the whole of that day. The majority in favor of this resolution, or against the Government, was 57.

The bill known as the "Permissive Prohibitory Bill," the object of which is to give to local authorities a discretionary power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within their districts, and which has been much favored by a portion of the temperance reformers, was defeated in the House of Commons, June 14th, by a vote of 299 to 81. In the House of Lords, June 30th, the Archbishop of Canterbury moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the prevalence of habits of intemperance and into the manner in which those habits had been affected by recent legislation and other causes. He was prompted, he said, to bring forward the subject by a memorial from 8,000 clergymen of the Established Church, calling upon the Episcopal Bench to draw the attention of their lordships to it, with a view of ascertaining whether a remedy could not be found for the evil. The committee was ordered. In the House of Commons, July 6th, Mr. Cross, in reply to a question, said that the Government were fully alive to the importance of the inquiry ordered by the Lords.

On the 30th of June, Mr. Butt offered in the House of Commons a resolution calling for the appointment of a select committee, to inquire and report upon the nature, the extent, and the grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament, with power to control the internal affairs of that country. In the debate on this resolution, Mr. J. P. Smyth, who had proposed to move an amendment declaring that the Irish people preferred the repeal of the Union to home-rule, but was precluded from moving it by the rules of the House, made a forcible speech against home-rule. He opposed the proposition of Mr. Butt as a vain and illusory expedient for the removal of Irish grievances, and described his scheme of federation as nothing more than the creation of a vestry which the Irish people would reject with indignation. For his own part, he would not be satisfied with anything less than a separate and independent Parliament and government, united to the rest of the empire only by the crown. The discussion was continued by Mr. O'Connor Power, Captain Nolan, Mr. Kirk, Mr. R. Power, Mr. Jacob Bright, and others, in favor of the motion, and Mr. Kavanagh and Sir F. Wilmot, against it. Sir M. Hicks Beach continued the discussion against the resolution with an argument showing that the principle of federation adopted in Canada was inapplicable to Ireland, and closed with the declaration that the seventy-six years of the Union had brought with them a great advance in prosperity, and some day those who supported this motion would be glad that the Government had rejected a scheme to reduce Ireland to the rank of a province from that of a component and governing part of the first empire in the world. The motion of Mr. Butt was rejected, by 291 votes to 61. On the 1st day of August Mr. O'Connor Power moved a resolution, "that in the opinion of the House the time has come when her Majesty's gracious pardon may be extended to the prisoners, whether convicted before the civil tribunals or by courts-martial, who are and have been for many years undergoing punishment for offenses arising out of insurrectionary movements connected with Ireland." The resolution was supported by several members, among them Mr. Jacob Bright, and was opposed by Mr. Hardy, Home Secretary at the time the murders in Manchester took place, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Mr. Cross, who all showed that the prisoners had in view by the resolution were not held for political offenses, but on criminal charges. Mr. Power offered to withdraw his resolution, but a division was insisted upon. The resolution was lost, by 117 votes to 51. A bill was passed with reference to the Irish peerage, the effect of which will be to put an end to the further creation of Irish peers.

A bill was passed amending the law relating to cruelty to animals, the object of which is to regulate the practice of vivisection. It provides that the person wishing to practise vivisection must have a license, and that the place where he performs his experiments must be registered and open to inspection. The animals must previously be rendered insensible by chloroform or some other anæsthetic, *curare* alone being excepted; and the act prevents cats, dogs, asses, horses, and mules, being made the subject of experiment, except under certain conditions, when a special license is required.

On the 3d of March Mr. Osborn Morgan offered, in the House of Commons, a resolution to the effect that the parish churchyards of England and Wales having been, by the common law of England, appropriated to the use of the entire body of the parishioners, it is just and right, while making proper provision for the maintenance of order and decency, to permit interments in such churchyards either without any burial services, or with burial services other than those of the Church of England, and performed by persons other than ministers of that church. The resolution excited an active debate, and was defeated by a majority of 31 votes. A resolution of similar purport was moved by Earl Granville in the House of Lords, May 15th, and was rejected by a vote of 148 to 56. A bill was introduced in the House of Lords proposing the establishment of burial boards, to be elected by the parishioners, and asserting a control over burials of dissenters in churchyards, "in order to prevent the occurrence of any unseemly

scenes." The second reading of this bill was postponed, May 23d, for six months.

A bill was passed for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade by her Majesty's subjects in India.

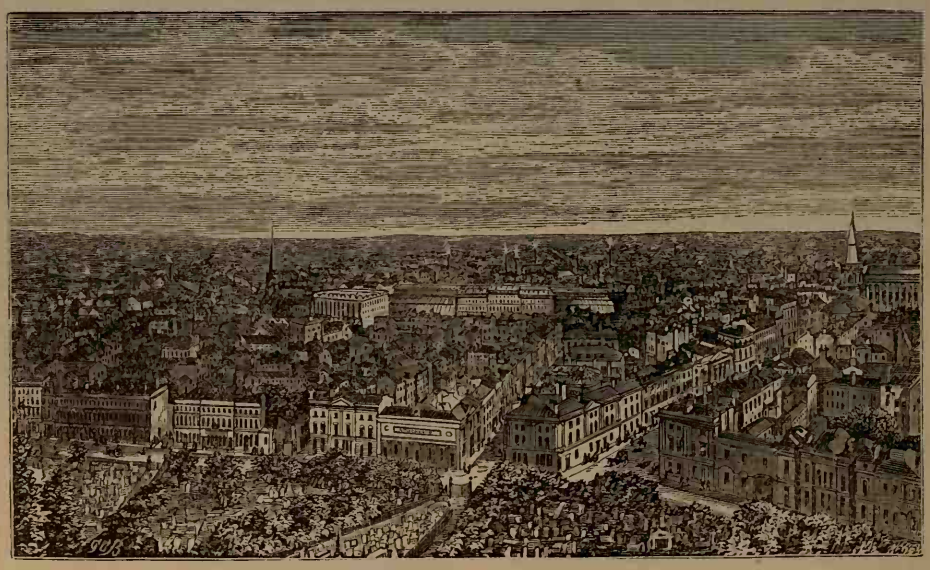
A bill was passed for the regulation of commons. It carries out the recommendations which were made by the committee on that subject in 1869, maintains the principle that all existing rights shall be preserved, and while it does not assume to prevent any legal inclosures of lands taking place under it, gives urban authorities a *locus standi* to appear against all schemes for inclosure.

A bill was passed to prevent the pollution of rivers. Its principal object, as stated in the preamble, is to prevent the establishment of new sources of pollution. It makes provisions against putting offensive matters into streams, prescribes the duties of sanitary authorities to afford facilities of sewerage to manufacturing establishments, prescribes the legal proceedings to be taken to enforce its provisions, and gives the necessary powers to local boards and officers.

The Turkish question, and the relations of England to it, occupied much attention during the later weeks of the session. Parliament was prorogued August 15th. In her speech on this occasion, the Queen spoke of her relations with all foreign powers as being friendly. In regard to the Eastern question she said: "The efforts which, in common with other powers, I have made to bring about a settlement of the differences unfortunately existing between the Porte and its Christian subjects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, have hitherto been unsuccessful, and the conflict begun in those provinces has been extended to Servia and Montenegro. Should a favorable opportunity present itself, I shall be ready, in concert with my allies, to offer my good offices for the purpose of mediation between the contending parties; bearing in mind alike the duties imposed upon me by treaty obligations and those which arise from considerations of humanity and policy." In regard to relations with the United States she said: "A difference has arisen between my Government and that of the United States as to the proper construction of that article of the treaty of the 9th of August, 1842, which relates to the mutual surrender of persons accused of certain offenses. The inconveniences to both countries which would follow on a cessation of the practice of extradition are great and obvious, and I entertain the hope that a new arrangement may soon be arrived at by which this matter may be placed on a satisfactory footing." The speech then referred to the return of the Prince of Wales from India; to the assumption by the Queen of the title "Empress of India;" to the reëstablishment of peace and order in the Malay Peninsula, which was considered assured; to the settlement of the controversy with the Orange Free State with reference to the province of Griqua-Land, and the consequent advance in establishing friendly relations with the South African states; and to the conference on South African affairs which was then sitting in London.

The Eastern question received considerable discussion in Parliament during the later part of the session, and engaged public attention predominantly during the rest of the year, after the adjournment of Parliament. The news of the riot at Salonica, and the murdering of consuls on the 6th of May, had the effect of strengthening the convictions of the Liberal party that more effective measures ought to be adopted to secure protection to the Christian subjects of the Porte, and stimulated them to urge that the Government should take a more decided stand on this matter than it had ever before assumed. A large fraction of the party went so far as to advise that the Government should withdraw from the position it occupied of affording indirect protection to Turkey, and should join with the other powers in demanding substantial reforms assured by valid guarantees as the alternative of war. The Government, however, adhered to the course which it had marked out for itself, and which was conformed to its traditional policy of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire. In May the Government replied to the memorandum which had been agreed to by the conference of the great powers assembled at Berlin, commonly called the "Berlin note," refusing its adhesion to it on account of one point, viz., that in which the memorandum suggested that the six powers unitedly should have to consider "other and more efficacious measures," in case, at the expiration of the proposed armistice, their friendly intervention should have been unable to lead to a pacific result. The Government objected to this declaration that it contained the principle of an armed intervention in the internal affairs of Turkey, and a menace to the liberty and independence of that empire in which Great Britain could not join even with the reserve of the condition which stipulated that no decision could be taken except by collective agreement of the six powers. On the 9th of June Mr. Disraeli stated, in the House of Commons, that the Berlin note had not been presented to the Porte, and he believed it had been withdrawn, in view of the change in the head of the Turkish state; and that the refusal of the British Government to give its sanction to it had been received in no unfriendly spirit by the powers, but rather the contrary. He added that there were three points in the current negotiations on which the Government concurred entirely with the powers; that there should be no undue pressure put upon the new Sultan of Turkey, but that he should be given time to mature measures and a policy; they were all in accord in impressing Servia with the importance of temperate conduct on her part; and they had agreed in the recognition

of the new Sultan. On the 22d of June Mr. Disraeli advised a postponement of debate and action on Turkish affairs, till the result of the action of the Turkish Government should be known, basing his recommendation on the ground that debate at that time might excite unreasonable expectations and lead to delusive hopes. June 26th, attention being called, in the House of Lords, to reports of massacres in Bulgaria by Bashi-Bazouks and Turkish troops, Lord Derby said that the statements were not borne out by official advices. He thought they were exaggerated, but admitted that the situation in Servia was critical. On the 3d of July the Government was sharply questioned, in the House of Commons, to make known what its policy was. Mr. Jenkins said the country had a right to be taken into confidence before it was committed to a policy of which it might not approve. The Government would be supported by public opinion in endeavoring to preserve peace, or in a policy of neutrality; but it would not be supported in a policy of maintaining the integrity of Turkey and of repressing the struggles of its Christian subjects for liberty by the sacrifice of British blood and treasure. Mr. Fawcett said that the House of Commons ought to be consulted on this subject, as well as foreign powers. Mr. Disraeli said that the papers explaining the action of the Government would be laid on the table as speedily as possible, and added, by way of further explanation of the delay in submitting them, that in negotiations of this kind there were always confidential documents which it had never been the custom to publish without the consent of the Government from which they proceeded. July 10th it was reported that no answer had been received to the inquiries which Lord Derby had instituted in regard to the outrages in Bulgaria; whereupon the Government was urged to press its inquiries with energy, Mr. Forster saying "it was humiliating and revolting to the conscience of the nation that it should be supposed to be supporting a gov-



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

ernment which could be capable of these atrocities." Lord Denbigh gave notice, in the House of Lords, July 17th, of a motion instructing the Government to withdraw from the Declaration of Paris regarding belligerent rights. Lord Derby said that the treaty of Paris, although it had not been formally ratified, was yet binding, and could not well be departed from. In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli read dispatches from Sir Henry Elliot, British minister at Constantinople, saying that there had been outrages committed in Bulgaria, but that the worst stories told of them were regarded as fictions.

On the 31st of July Lord Stratheden moved in the House of Lords a resolution that the House was ready to support the measures which might become necessary for upholding the Paris treaties of the 30th of March and 15th of April, 1856. Earl Granville and Lord Derby both admitted that the state of affairs in the East was critical, and the Turkish administration bad. The fleet, it was explained, had been sent to Besika Bay, for the protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte. On the same day, a resolution was moved in the House of Commons, declaring it the opinion of the House that the Government, while maintaining the respect due to existing treaties, should exercise all their influence

with the view of securing the common welfare and equal treatment of the various races and religions which are under the authority of the Sublime Porte. Mr. Gladstone spoke at length in criticism of the policy of the Government; after some further debate, the resolution was withdrawn. The debate on the outrages in Bulgaria was continued in the House of Commons, August 7th and 9th. Mr. Anderson spoke strongly against the course of the Government. Mr. Bourke defended the ministry, while he admitted that the outrages had been committed, but ascribed them wholly to the Bashi-Bazouks and independent troops. The Marquis of Hartington affirmed that the reports of the outrages had been substantiated, and declared that it was impossible for the Government to address Turkey in terms too strong for the occasion. Mr. Bourke stated that repeated and strong statements had been made to the Porte on these outrages, and that a British consular agent had been sent to Philippopolis, so that the Government might be placed in direct communication with the scene of the outrages. On the third reading of the appropriation bill, August 11th, Mr. Evelyn Ashley called attention to the delay in obtaining official information regarding the outrages, and the want of prompt and energetic action in the matter. He complained that the Government had, from the first, treated the matter with indifference, and that even now no remonstrance worthy of the character and power of England had been addressed to the Porte. Mr. Bourke said that the Government had always felt the deepest sympathy for the Christian subjects of Turkey, and had done its best to procure an improvement of their position; but this sympathy ought not to blind them to other important considerations. To prevent a recurrence of similar scenes elsewhere, General Sir Arnold Kemball would accompany the Turkish army as military *attaché* of the Government. Mr. Disraeli denied altogether that the Government had any knowledge of the atrocities in Bulgaria until they learned them from the newspapers. What he had disclaimed in answer to Mr. Forster was, not the existence of atrocities, but certain specific statements which were brought forward, and of which he said that the knowledge in the possession of the Government did not justify them. Mr. Disraeli then went on to give a flat contradiction to the assertion that England was peculiarly responsible for what occurred in Turkey, or that the Turks were its especial *protégés*. Like Russia, France, Germany, and Italy, England was an ally of Turkey, and had guaranteed, along with Austria and France, the territorial integrity of Turkey. As long as England was governed by English parties who understood the principles on which its empire rested, and were determined to maintain them, the influence of England in that part of the world would never be a matter of indifference. The state of affairs required much care and management, and those who supposed that England was acting from blind superstition, or from want of sympathy with the aspirations of Eastern Europe, were mistaken. The duty of the Government, however, was to maintain the empire of England, and they would never agree to any step which would assail the existence of that empire.

The discussion was carried on before the public quite as actively after the adjournment as it had been during the session. The excitement was increased by the publication of a report by Mr. Eugene Schuyler, and of other accounts agreeing with his, in the *Daily News* and *Times*, confirming in detail almost the worst that had been alleged regarding the outrages in Bulgaria. Mr. Gladstone, September 3d, published a pamphlet, entitled "Bulgarian Horrors, and the Question of the East," in which he urged that England should move to stop the anarchical misrule in Bulgaria, and make effectual provision against a recurrence of outrages by excluding the administrative action of the Ottoman Government from Bulgaria as well as from Bosnia and the Herzegovina. He favored, however, upholding the territorial integrity of Turkey. He gave a freer utterance to his views at a great public meeting held at Blackheath, September 9th, at which resolutions favoring energetic measures were adopted. At a large meeting of citizens of London, September 18th, presided over by the Lord-Mayor, and at a workingmen's meeting, held at Exeter Hall, London, on the same day, Prof. Fawcett, M. P., presiding, similar views were expressed. Mr. Disraeli made an address at the Buckinghamshire Agriculturists' dinner, at Aylesbury, September 20th, in which he entered into a full defense of his course and the policy of the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote defended the Government, at Edinburgh, September 11th. Lord Derby was waited upon, September 27th, by a deputation from the meeting of citizens of London of the 20th, and made a full exposition of the position of affairs in the East, in the course of which he made reference to a circular which had been sent to Sir Henry Elliot, at Constantinople, instructing him to make very strong representations to the Porte of the indignation which England felt at the outrages, and to express expectation that the recurrence of such atrocities should be prevented. Numerous other meetings were held all over the kingdom, and the opportunity was generally taken by members of Parliament to explain to their constituents their position on the action of the Government upon the subject. Among the more important of these occasions was that on which Mr. Bright addressed the Manchester Reform Club, October 3d, in support of the views of the Opposition. A "Great National Conference on the Eastern Question" was held in London, December 15th, at which it was arranged should be discussed the misgovernment of the

Turkish Empire and the hopelessness of reforms; the responsibilities of Europe, and of England in particular, in reference to the Eastern question; the review of the recent negotiations, the present diplomatic situation, and the means of averting war; the exactions that should be made from Turkey in the way of reforms, and security for their being carried out; and a protest should be made against war for the Ottoman power, and against holding out hopes of support to that power in case of war. The Duke of Westminster and the Earl of Shaftesbury presided; the two chairmen, Mr. Gladstone and Canon Liddon, the Rev. Baldwin Brown, Sir F. Fowell Buxton, M. P., Prof. Faweett, M. P., and numerous other men of distinction, spoke. An association was formed for the purpose of watching events, of giving further expression to public opinion, and of spreading correct information upon the subject throughout the country.

A select committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the causes for the depreciation of silver, of which Mr. Gosehen was chairman, published their report early in July. The committee did not make any recommendations with regard to legislation, and considered that, in view of the many uncertain elements entering into every calculation as to the future, they were not authorized to offer an opinion regarding the future course of the silver-market, beyond indicating the various circumstances which had to be taken into account. They were of the opinion that the evidence taken conclusively showed that the fall in the price of silver was due to the following causes:

1. To the discovery of new silver-mines of great richness in the State of Nevada.

2. To the introduction of a gold currency into Germany in place of the previous silver currency. This operation commenced at the end of 1871.

3. To the decreased demand for silver for export to India.

It should be added—

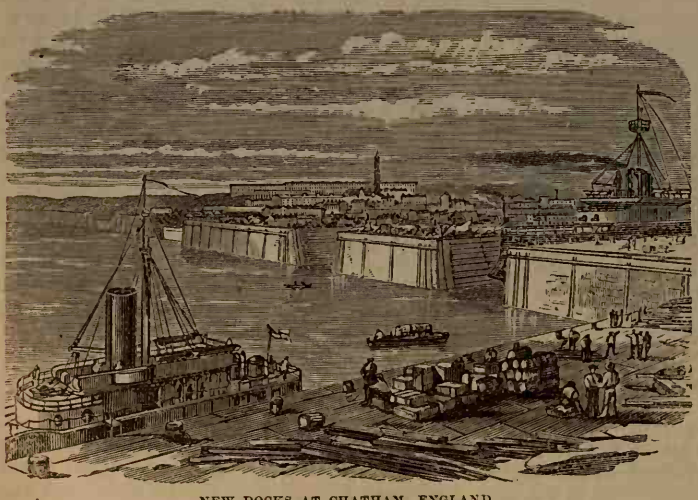
4. That the Scandinavian Governments have also substituted gold for silver in their currencies.

5. That the Latin Union, comprising France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece, have since 1874 limited the amount of silver to be coined yearly in the mints of each member of the union, suspending the privilege formerly accorded to all holders of silver bullion, of claiming to have that bullion turned into coin without restriction.

6. That Holland has also passed a temporary act prohibiting, except on account of the Government, the coining of silver, and authorizing the coining of gold.

With regard to India and the East, the committee said:

So much must depend upon the prosperity of the populations, on the abundance of the crops, in fact, on their powers of production, that it is impossible to make any forecast; and, as regards actual facts, no more can be stated than that, on the one hand, they have always possessed a very large power of absorbing bullion; while, on the other hand, that power has been diminished by the growth of the sums annually payable by India to the home Government. The only facts in any calculation as to the future which are certain, and appear to be permanent, are the increased total production of silver, and the effect caused by the necessity of the Indian Government to draw annually for a heavy amount. Both are adverse to the future value of silver, as far as they go; but they may be partially counterbalanced by changes in the trade with the East.



NEW DOCKS AT CHATHAM, ENGLAND.

The elections for members of the School Board in London, held in the first week in December, were warmly contested between the friends of the old School Board, whose policy had been marked in favor of undenominational education, and those who sought to give more scope to the policy of denominational education. The result was a decisive victory for the friends of the old board, and approval of their policy. Of fifty members elected, the friends of the old board returned thirty-one; the National Society, or Denominationalist Church party, returned eighteen; and one Roman Catholic priest was elected. Four women were chosen members of the board.

A deputation from a meeting of Churchmen and Dissenters had an interview with the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, July 8th, with reference to the school-books used in the Roman Catholic schools during the time fixed for secular teaching. They alleged that, mixed with the secular teaching in Roman Catholic schools, there was religious instruction, with the commendation of Roman Catholic ceremonies, pilgrimages, worship of relics, and the

depreciation of Protestantism. They contended that as Protestants were bound by law to abstain from all religious teaching during the secular hours, and also from attacks upon other church systems, the Roman Catholics ought to be guided by the same rules as required by the Education Act. The deputation also complained that, while Protestants were prohibited from appointing ministers or clergymen as teachers, the Roman Catholic schools were taught by the various orders of the Roman Catholic priesthood in contempt of this general rule. The Rev. Dr. Rule produced the books to which references were made. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, in reply, said that the books to which the deputation had referred should be looked into, and their complaints considered. A few days afterward Cardinal Manning, presiding at a meeting in aid of the Catholic Poor School Committee, referring to this deputation, said that the school-books had been carefully revised a few years ago, so that they might be made to conform to the law; and, although they contained references to some Catholic practices, such as pilgrimages, it was merely in the way of history, and if that were forbidden they might as well forbid geography and geology.

Early in the year the Home Secretary issued a volume which had been several years in preparation, the design of which was to show the number of landholders, and the amount and condition of their estates, in England and Wales, not including the metropolis. It is commonly known as "The New Doomsday-Book." It gives a complete list of the land-owners in the kingdom, great and small, with the extent of the estate of each, and its rental value. The following is a summary of the number of land-owners, with the relative extent and gross amount of their possessions, showing also the rental values of their estates, and the relative proportion of the estates of each class to the whole landed property of the kingdom:

ENGLAND AND WALES.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LAND-OWNERS.		Total Amount of Estates in Acres.	Value of the Gross Products of the Lands.	Average Produce per Acre of Each Class.	Ratio of the Estates of Each Class to the Whole Territory of the Kingdom.
Of less than one acre	703,289	151,171	£29,127,679	£192 14s.	0.5
" one acre and less than ten	121,983	478,679	6,438,825	13 9	1.4
" 10 acres and less than 50	72,640	1,750,080	6,509,290	8 14	5.3
" 50 " " " " 100	25,889	1,791,606	4,302,003	2 8	5.4
" 100 " " " " 500	32,317	6,827,347	13,680,760	2 0	20.7
" 500 " " " " 1,000	7,799	3,317,678	6,427,552	1 19	10.2
" 1,000 " " " " 2,000	2,719	3,799,307	7,814,372	2 2	11.5
" 2,000 " " " " 5,000	1,815	5,529,190	9,579,312	1 15	16.5
" 5,000 " " " " 10,000	581	3,979,725	5,522,610	1 8	12.1
" 10,000 " " " " 20,000	223	3,098,675	4,337,023	1 8	9 4
" 20,000 " " " " 50,000	66	1,917,076	2,331,302	1 4	5.8
" 50,000 " " " " 100,000	3	194,939	188,747	0 19	0.6
" 100,000 and over	1	181,617	161,847	0 18	0.6
Tracts of which no report was received of acreage.	6,448	.....	2,831,452	....	....
Of which no report was received of produce	113	1,424	.....	....	....
Total	972,836	33,013,514	£99,352,801	£3	100

The following table exhibits in like manner the distribution of the land in Scotland:

SCOTLAND.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LAND-OWNERS.		Total Amount of Estates in Acres.	Value of the Gross Products of the Lands.	Average Produce per Acre of Each Class.	Ratio of the Estates of Each Class to the Whole Territory of the Kingdom.
Of less than one acre	113,005	28,177	£5,800,046	£205 17s.	0.1
" one acre and less than ten	9,471	29,327	1,433,106	48 17	0.2
" 10 acres and less than 50	3,469	77,619	843,471	10 17	0.4
" 50 " " " " 100	1,213	86,483	380,345	4 8	0.5
" 100 " " " " 500	2,367	556,372	1,674,773	3 0	2.9
" 500 " " " " 1,000	827	582,741	1,263,524	2 3	3.1
" 1,000 " " " " 2,000	591	835,242	1,179,756	1 8	4.4
" 2,000 " " " " 5,000	587	1,843,378	1,946,507	1 1	9.7
" 5,000 " " " " 10,000	250	1,726,869	1,043,519	0 12	9.1
" 10,000 " " " " 20,000	159	2,150,111	965,166	0 9	11.3
" 20,000 " " " " 50,000	103	3,071,728	945,914	0 6	16.2
" 50,000 " " " " 100,000	44	3,025,616	588,788	0 4	16.0
" 100,000 and more	24	4,931,884	623,148	0 3	26.1
Tracts of which the acres are not reported	11	.....	10,740	....	....
Of which the produce is not reported	11	1,147	.....	....	....
Total	132,132	18,946,694	£18,698,803	£1	100

The book also gives tables of the average value of the produce per acre in each county of the kingdom. The average for the whole of England and Wales is £3 per acre, and

ranges from £14 13*s.* per acre in Lancashire to 10*s.* in Cardiganshire. The average value in Scotland is £1 per acre, and ranges from £9 4*s.* in Edinburghshire to 2*s.* in Shetland.

The island of Barbadoes was disturbed by serious riots in April. Their origin was ascribed to the opposition of the colored population against the execution of a plan entertained by Governor John Pope Hennessey for the incorporation of Barbadoes in a confederation of the Windward Islands. The plan involved changes in the character and composition of the legislative body, which the insurgents regarded as infringements of their habitual rights, and was thought to be to the financial disadvantage of Barbadoes. The island was in a disturbed condition during the whole early part of the month. The Governor was denounced as a tyrant, and the insurgents were uttering threats and committing outrages, burning houses, goods, crops, and cattle-sheds, digging up the potatoes, and stealing all they could. The city of Bridgetown was threatened, and it was reported at one time that several families had fled for safety to the ships in the harbor. With the permission of the Governor, the citizens of this place organized companies of volunteers to assist in suppressing the insurrection. A conflict took place, in which the insurgents were utterly defeated, with the loss of a considerable number of their men disabled or taken prisoners. On the 28th of April Governor Hennessey telegraphed to Lord Carnarvon that the riots had ceased. The Government had been besought to take measures in reference to the insurrection, but, in view of its prompt suppression, judged that none were necessary. Shortly after the suppression of the insurrection a statement was sent to Lord Carnarvon, signed by the bishops and archdeacons of Barbadoes, thirty-four clergymen, and four Moravian missionaries, stating that the riots were not caused by any suffering among the people, but were largely promoted by a general impression among the negroes that the land and property of the planters would be divided among them, with the Governor's consent. The belief was very general that the property had been awarded to the negroes by the Queen, at the Governor's instance, and was wrongfully withheld from them.

Mr. Disraeli, on the 16th of August, was raised to the peerage, under the title of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

The Prince of Wales, returning from his journey to India, landed at Portsmouth, April 11th, when he was received with befitting ceremonies and festivities. An address of welcome by the corporation was made to him, an ode of welcome was sung by the choir, after which he, escorted by members of the royal family, took the train for London. Here the Victoria station and route to Buckingham Palace were decorated. He was met at the station by a deputation from the corporation of the city of Westminster, with an address. A reception was given him by the civic authorities of the corporation of London at Guildhall, May 19th.

Sir Salar Jung, premier of the dominions of the Nizam, or representative of the former Mogul Emperors of India, visited England in June and July on a mission respecting the political relations of the Nizam's territory to the crown. He was regarded as perhaps the ablest, and cetainly the strongest, of the viziers of the native states of India, and had rendered service to the English during the mutiny, the value of which was freely and thankfully acknowledged. Through the conservative influence which he exerted over the Mohammedans of the Deccan, he had secured Hyderabad and the Madras Presidency to the British crown. His request, which implied substantially the restoration of the independence of the Nizam's dominions, could not be granted, for reasons of obvious political expediency. Nevertheless, he was cordially welcomed, and was given every possible courtesy and honor, and his visit proved to be of an agreeable character to himself and the people with whom he came in contact. He left a record of his own impressions in his reply to an address presented to him by the East India Association, in which he said, "I feel confident that the close intimacy and intercourse between the gentlemen of England and India cannot fail to be productive of lasting benefit to either country."

GREECE,* a kingdom of Southeastern Europe. Reigning King, George I., King of the Hellenes, born December 24, 1845, second son of the reigning King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown June 4, 1863; declared of age by a decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; married October 27, 1867, to Olga, daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, born August 22, 1851. Issue of the union are three sons and two daughters: Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, born August 2, 1868; George, born June 25, 1869; Alexandra, born August 30, 1870; Nicholas, born February 9, 1872; Maria, born March 3, 1876.

The area of the kingdom amounts to 19,353 sqnare miles; the population, according to the census of 1870, to 1,457,894 persons.

In the budget for 1876 the revenue was estimated as follows (1 drachma = 19.3 cents):

		Drachmas.
1. Direct taxes		12,735,000
a. Land tax, tithe	10,000,000	
b. Duty on cattle and pastures	1,245,000	
c. Duty on beehives	40,000	
d. Licenses	800,000	
e. Taxes on edifices	650,000	
2. Indirect taxes		16,205,000
a. Customs	11,500,000	
b. Stamp	4,200,000	
c. Miscellaneous	505,000	

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA of 1874 for statistics on the population of large cities, on nationalities, on religious denominations, and on education.

	Drachmas.
3. Produce of national property	2,788,300
4. Public service	1,104,800
a. Posts	700,000
b. Telegraphs	400,000
c. Printing-office	4,800
5. Sale of national property	3,085,000
6. Miscellaneous receipts	1,095,700
7. Ecclesiastical receipts	303,000
8. Arrears	1,510,000
Total revenue	38,826,800

The expenditures were estimated as follows:

	Drachmas.
1. Interest on foreign debt	1,258,000
Interest on internal debt	6,435,499
2. Pensions	3,070,820
3. Civil list	1,125,000
4. Salaries of deputies	450,000
5. Department of Finance	1,334,240
6. " Foreign Affairs	1,152,973
7. " Justice	3,091,782
8. " Interior	4,777,477
9. " Worship and Education	2,106,410
10. " War	7,469,300
11. " Marine	1,959,890
12. Cost of general administration	2,847,450
13. Miscellaneous expenditures	1,985,000
Total	39,063,841

The actual budgets of the kingdom differ, however, widely from the budget estimates. Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit.

The foreign debt, according to Mollet (in reports by his Majesty's secretaries of embassy and legation, 1875), amounted, at the close of 1874, to 335,500,000 drachmas; the home debt, to 94,600,000: total debt, 430,100,000.

The army of the kingdom is formed by conscription, with the general privilege to procure substitutes, which is done to a very large extent. The strength of the army on the peace-footing was, according to the budget of 1876, 12,188 men with 636 horses; on the war-footing the army numbers 29,584 men, with 50 guns.

The navy, in 1875, consisted of 2 iron-clad frigates, 1 royal yacht, 8 screw-steamers, and 10 sailing-vessels.

The general commerce, in 1874, was as follows, in drachmas:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	38,730,000	46,827,000
Turkey	21,218,000	8,291,000
Austria and Hungary	15,647,000	7,751,000
Russia	13,626,000	2,423,000
France	17,867,000	3,490,000
Italy	7,214,000	1,564,000
Other countries	6,065,000	5,639,000
Total, 1874	120,367,000	75,485,000
" 1873	117,635,000	76,853,000
" 1872	128,131,000	67,378,000
" 1871	108,536,000	76,382,000

The movement of shipping, in 1873 and 1874, is shown by the following table:

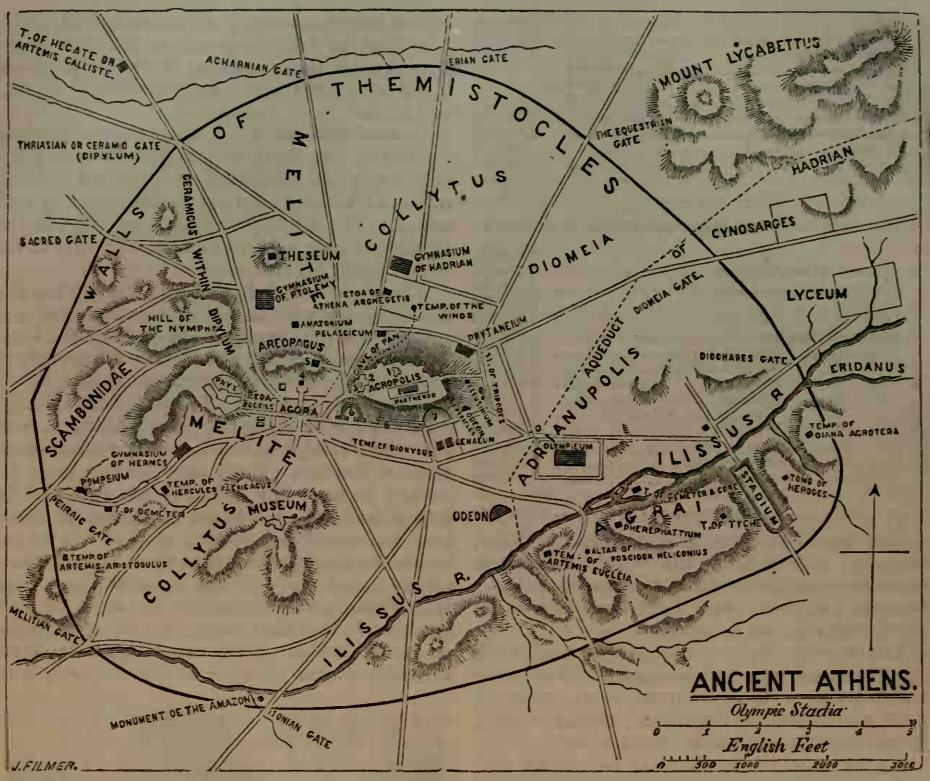
ENTERED AND CLEARED.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ocean navigation	1873	16,624	2,332,162
Coast "	1873	96,090	4,004,325
Ocean "	1874	21,494	3,550,025
Coast "	1874	121,009	4,495,406

The merchant navy, on December 31, 1874, consisted of 5,202 vessels, of 250,077 tons; among them there were 20 steamers, of about 6,048 tons, and 4,097 sailing-vessels, of 42,877 tons.

Greece had, in 1875, only one railroad in operation. It connects Athens with the ports of Piræus and Phalerum, was opened in 1869, and is 12 kilometres long (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile). The aggregate length of the electric telegraph-lines is 1,600 kilometres; that of the wires, 1,800 kilometres.

The Chamber of Deputies, after having disposed of forty-three out of one hundred and four of the bills brought before it by the Government, was adjourned by the King early in February, because a quorum could not be obtained. On the 22d of April King George with his family departed from Athens to visit his native land, Denmark, and the other countries of Europe. Many speculations were indulged in as to the object of his visit and its probable duration. Some professed to think that he would not return, or that his return would be made conditional upon certain alterations being made in the constitution. Minister-President Kumunduros was credited with the remark that the country would prove, while he and his fellow-ministers conducted the Government in the absence of his Majesty, how well it could do without the King. After the departure of the King the minister addressed a circular to the departmental prefects, in which he referred to the quiet which prevailed throughout the country, and expressed the hope that, even in the existing precarious state of foreign affairs, the peace of the nation would be preserved; for in the Eastern question the Government would pursue a policy friendly to Turkey. This circular was also sent out to the Greek representatives in foreign countries. It seems to have had a wholesome effect on the mind of the Turkish Government, for the Porte expressed a willingness to proceed to the solution of the questions of difference existing between it and the Greek Government,

PLAN OF ATHENS AND THE PORT TOWNS.



1. *Erechtheum.* 2. *Propylæa.* 3. *Temple of Nike Apteros.* 4. *Temple of Ares.* 5. *Sanctuary of Semnæ.* 6. *Odeon of Herodes.* 7. *Theatre of Dionysus.* 8. *Stoa Eumenea.* 9. *Monument of Lysicrates.*

PLAN OF ANCIENT ATHENS.

viz.: that of the Greco-Turkish Railroad; that of naturalization, which had been pending for several years; that of the ratification of the Greco-Roumanian trade convention; and that of the adjustment of boundaries. In a short time the question as to the rights of native Greeks residing in Turkey was settled by the concession by the Turkish Government of its position. The Government adhered steadily to the policy which was outlined in the circular of the minister-president. Nevertheless, as the difficulties in the way of the settlement of the questions between Turkey and the great powers seemed to increase, it did not neglect to care for the provision of the country for defense in case of emergencies which should require the exhibition of force. The Cretan Assembly had refused to accept the reforms which had been imposed upon that province by Ali Pasha. The Porte having refused to grant the demands of the Cretans, advice was sought from the Greek Government. It counseled them to appeal to the great powers, and await the result. The recruiting-officers of the Servians were ordered to be arrested if they were found within the Greek territory. No relations or unions were acknowledged between Greece and Servia, and the hope which was expressed by Prince Milan in his manifesto of a participation of Greece in the struggle was pronounced to be without foundation. In July, five cannon belonging to Montenegro were found at Corfu. The Turkish Government wished to seize them, but the Greek Government declined to permit it. The general secretary of the Minister of the Interior, who, on an official visit to Corfu about this time, had put himself in communication with Bosnian insurgents, was subjected to an examination on this account.

The Chambers were opened in extra session on the 2d of October, but without a speech from the throne, the King not having yet returned from his visit abroad. It was significantly remarked that his presence was not needed, and on the contrary might have been made use of to the disadvantage of the country by the party of action, who would have made it an occasion for turbulent demonstrations. The address of the minister-president at the opening of the Chambers made no mention of the Turkish question. M. Zaimis, the ministerial candidate, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, by 75 against 54 votes. On the 1st of October a public meeting, attended by about 8,000 persons, was

held at Athens. It was addressed by Professors Pappunigopulon, Cocino, and Damala, who dwelt upon the intolerable position of the Greek provinces of Turkey, and expressed regret that the powers, in their proposals for the pacification of the East, had ignored the interests and just claims of these provinces, thus creating an inequality between them and the provinces inhabited by the Slavs. They maintained that the Greeks had been treated with neglect, as the reward for the services they had rendered at the wish of the powers to the cause of peace, and they urged the Greek nation to complete its preparations and hold itself in readiness for every eventuality. To a deputation visiting him from this meeting, Minister Kumunduros replied, on the 3d, that Greece would act very unwisely if it should now plunge itself into the inevitable dangers attending a participation in the Turkish controversy. When it came to a settlement, Europe would not ignore the rights of Greece. An armament would cost money, and whoever sought it must apply to the Chambers. On the 20th of October the minister-president laid before the Chambers the programme of the Government. Without believing that war would come immediately, he would have Greece ready for any event, so far as concerned necessary preparations. He had a bill to lay before the Chambers to perfect a military organization, so that Greece would soon be in a position to demand and defend the rights it claimed. The bill contemplated the imposition of an obligatory military service, and an increase of the regular forces. The military exercises which the youth in the schools had gone through during the year would facilitate this work. Besides, all men between twenty and thirty years of age should be drilled, and if necessary incorporated into the army. By such measures, the Government would soon have a considerable force on a war footing. In regard to internal policy, the minister advised the leaders of the different groups in the Assembly to select a ministry which knew the wants of the country, and go hand-in-hand with it. The bill introduced by Minister Kumunduros provided for a land-force of 200,000 men, of which 120,000 should consist of active troops, and 80,000 should be enrolled as reserves or Landwehr, and for the raising by loan of the sum of 10,000,000 drachmas, to be secured by an increase of taxes. The deputies, shortly afterward, 88 to 77, passed a vote of confidence in the Government, approving its precautionary policy. Nineteen deputies, however, did not vote.

On the 11th of November the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Contostavlos, made to the Chamber an address, in which, after expressing his agreement with the views previously expressed by M. Kumunduros, he made substantially the following declarations:

> We have followed a peaceful policy, and shall adhere to it, unless events compel us to another. Inasmuch as there exists a probability that we may be embarrassed by the events of a war, we propose military preparations, not as significant of warlike designs, but as a measure of precaution. We expect that Europe, guided by a sense of justice and seeking a permanent peace, will undertake efficient and suitable steps in the East to secure the rights of the Christian people and preserve tranquillity, and will thereby facilitate our adherence to the policy which we have marked out and held to, but for the further observance of which we need a moral support. Indeed, I would be wanting in sincerity if I sought to conceal the fact that continued inactivity when the future of the Greeks subjects of the Porte is concerned would be scarcely conceivable, nay, would be impossible, for the kingdom of Greece. What binds the free Greeks and the others is not only community of race, language, thought, and national traditions; it is in a higher degree the consciousness of the obligation that free Greece owes to all Greeks. For the freedom of the Greek kingdom was obtained only by the common struggles of all Greeks, and no power on earth could bind Greece to quiet and inactivity in the face of the perpetration of injustice against the subject Greeks.

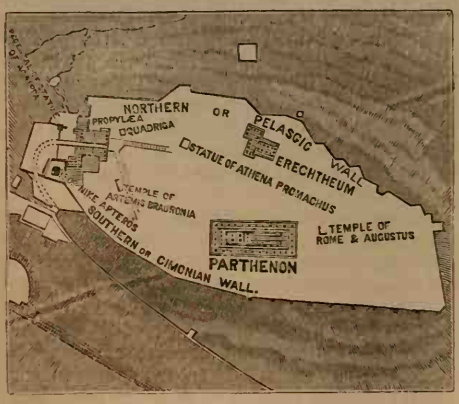
The defensive bill passed its first reading in the Chamber of Deputies on November 23d. Subsequently the clause providing for an increase of one-half per cent. in the taxes on articles of consumption, for the purpose of securing the interest and payment of the loan of 10,000,000 drachmas contemplated in the bill, was lost on a second division—82 to 81. Upon this vote Kumunduros and his fellow-ministers resigned. The formation of a new cabinet was undertaken by Deligeorgis. Upon the appearance of the new ministry in the Chamber the deputies, by a vote of 88 to 59, made it understood that it was not acceptable to them. The King seemed to have no resource but to call Kumunduros again to the head of the ministry. Besides the office of minister-president, Kumunduros also took charge of the Department of Justice. Bubulis was appointed Minister of the Marine, and the other ministers of the old cabinet were retained in the posts they had previously held. A proposition made by the newly-organized ministry to refer the bill for defensive preparations to a special committee was adopted by the Chamber, 101 to 57—Zaimis, Trikupis, and Bulgaris, with their followers, voting for it, while only the party of Deligeorgis stood out against it. After that the Chamber approved of the obtaining of a loan of 10,000,000 drachmas for the reorganization of the army and for other especial military measures

Judicial processes were begun, February 7th, against M. Valassapulos, ex-Minister of Worship; M. Nikolapulos, ex-Minister of Justice; and the Archbishops of Cephalonia, Patras, and Messene, for simony. The case was one that attracted great popular interest. The court was held in the new court-room, in which the Chamber of Deputies had sat for three months, and which was capable of holding one thousand men. The President of the Court of Cassation, Balbis, presided over a court of twelve judges. The Chamber of Deputies was represented by five prosecutors chosen from the

body; thirty-five advocates were retained by the defense; one hundred and six witnesses had been summoned for the prosecution, and one hundred and seventeen witnesses for the defense. Special places were assigned for stenographers and journalists, as well as for the diplomatic body and the advocates, while the public occupied the galleries. The first five days were consumed in the hearing of the technical objections of the defense to the competency of the court to try the case. Among the objections to the jurisdiction of the court was one set up by the inculpated bishops that they were amenable only to a spiritual court. On this it was ruled that the crime for which they were arraigned was a civil crime, of which the civil tribunals could take cognizance. Finally, all of the objections were overruled, and the court asserted its full jurisdiction over the whole body of the offense and over all the accused. The first witness called was Kastorches, Archbishop of Phthiatis, a man of more than ninety years of age. His evidence went to show that bribery with regard to the

GENERAL VIEW OF THE ACROPOLIS AT THE PRESENT DAY.

nomination of bishops had become so customary as to be now looked upon as quite a matter of course; it was indeed, he said, considered impossible at the present time that a



GROUND-PLAN OF THE ACROPOLIS.

bishop should succeed to his appointment by any other means, and the minds of the clergy had become so familiar with this state of affairs that they were, to use his own language, "quite intoxicated" on the subject.

Autonopulos, Abbot of Egina, testified that before the appointment of his friend Averkios to the see of Patras, Averkios being at the time a candidate for the see, he had gone to see him, and found him very gloomy. He inquired what was the matter, and Averkios confessed to him at length that he had been asked for money in order to get the nomination, and saw no hope of obtaining the see by any other means. The abbot refused to believe this; but finally arranged to go and see the minister, and find out for himself, taking with him the sum demanded. He went accordingly to Valassapulos, and spoke to him about the appointment of his friend. After some conversation, the minister made use of the words, "I must be satisfied." The abbot asked him whether he required money, and, being answered affirmatively, put down a sum and departed. Averkios was consequently nominated to the see of Patras. On the part of the accused, Valassapulos repelled every charge. The Archbishop of Patras, Averkios Lampiris, stated that, during his long residence in Athens, he had had friendly intercourse with the most

prominent men in Greece, especially with Messrs. Bulgaris, Deljannis, and Grivas. After he had been nominated by the synod to the archbishopric he suddenly encountered obstacles, which he was advised to overcome by means of a sum of money. He declared to his friend Anthimus that he would rather lose his appointment than obtain it by such means. Anthimus, however, would not agree to this, and, without consulting him further, and against his expressed refusal to pay any money, had paid to the minister Valassapulos 10,000 drachmas, which had been borrowed for the expenses of his installation. After his nomination he desired to make a present to Bulgaris, but the latter refused it. Kompothekras, Archbishop of Cephalonia, refused to say anything in his defense. The defendants, Charitakis and Oekonomopulos, denied absolutely that they had had any part in the corrupt transactions. The two ministers and the three archbishops were all found guilty of the offenses charged against them, and sentenced, April 13th, as follows: Valassapulos, former Minister of Worship, to one year's imprisonment, deprivation of political rights for three years, and to pay over the sum he had received as a bribe to the poorhouses; Nikolopulos, ex-Minister of Justice, to an imprisonment of ten months; the Archbishop of Cephalonia to a fine of 10,000, the Archbishop of Patras to a fine of 4,400, and the Archbishop of Messene to a fine of 4,000 drachmas, these being double the several amounts they had paid as bribes. The Synod of the Church also imposed an interdiction of three years upon each of the bishops, during which time their dioceses should be managed by commissioners. The deputy of the King at the synod declined to sign this judgment, regarding it as too severe.

Early in January a new convention with the Laurion Mining Company was approved by the Chamber of Deputies, under which the taxation on the clear proceeds of the silver-bearing ores was reduced from fifty-three per cent. to ten per cent.

GREEK CHURCH. The following table gives a statistical account of the clergy of the Greek Church for 1876:

COUNTRIES.	Metropolitans and Archbishops.	Bishops.	Secular Priests.	Monks.	Nuns.
Austria proper	1	2	362	80	.....
Hungary	2	8	3,100	200	.....
Russia (inclusive of Asiatic provinces)	16	32	50,758	10,862	14,707
Greece	16	15	4,661	1,830	150
Roumania	2	6	9,702	4,762	4,076
Servia	1	3	712	122	.....
Turkey	49	51	(?)	(?)	(?)
Montenegro	....	1	(?)	(?)	.....
Total	87	118	(?)	(?)	(?)

The proportion of the secular clergy, and monks and nuns, to the total population, is as follows:

COUNTRIES.	NO. OF INHABITANTS FOR EVERY		
	Secular Priest.	Monk.	Nun.
Austro-Hungarian monarchy	884	10,900	.....
Russia	1,060	5,000	3,700
Greece	350	900	10,000
Roumania	420	857	1,003
Servia	1,900	11,000	.....
Total	4,614	28,657	14,703

In Russia, according to the report for 1874 of the President of the Holy Synod, there were 55 dioceses; in the exarchate of Georgia connected with it since, 3 dioceses; in America there is a mission under the Bishop of "the Aleutian Islands and Alaska." On the 31st of December, 1873, there were 40,364 churches and 13,386 chapels. During the year 1874 there were built 419 churches and 140 chapels, at a cost of 699,591 rubles (about $600,000), a third part of which was given by the Government, about two-thirds from the funds devoted to religious instruction, some little being added from the local revenues of the bishops. The Orthodox inhabitants of the empire at the close of 1873 were reported as 55,777,152. (There were no returns received up to that date from the dioceses of Kamtchatka and Tomsk, or from the army and navy.) The births, marriages, and deaths, in the Orthodox Church (except in the diocese of Kamtchatka and the eparchy of Georgia, concerning which the reports were not in) were: Births, 3,272,414, of which 1,667,949 were males; marriages, 602,427; deaths, 1,223,209 males, 1,155,986 females — in all, 2,379,195. The ecclesiastical educational establishments were 242; 186 being ecclesiastical schools, 52 seminaries, and 4 ecclesiastical academies, these latter being at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, and Kazan. One hundred and twenty-eight professors and teachers were employed in the academies, 850 in the seminaries, and 1,560 in the schools. The scholars numbered respectively 562, 12,396, and 26,227; 503 in the academies, 6,201 in the seminaries, and 9,430 in the schools receiving aid. The parochial schools numbered 7,722, with 165,839 male scholars, and 27,874 females. During 1874 there were 9,033 converts to Orthodoxy, 1,707 of these from Romanism; 11 had been Armenians, 732 Protestants, 2,890 schismatics from the Orthodox Church, 427 Jews, 747 Mohammedans, and 2,519 idolaters. In 1876 Bishop Bugnion, of the Greek Church, made arrangements with the Government of South Australia for the introduction of 40,000 adults of the same religious faith as himself into the Northern Territory, who were then residing in South Russia, Mauritius, America, and India. The immigrants were to receive grants of land at a small rental, and at the end of ten years have the fee simple.

The following particulars concerning the missions of the Russian Church in Japan and China are from the last report of the President of the Holy Synod, Count de Tolstoy. The Russian mission in Japan took its rise from the diocese of Kamtchatka in 1870. Last year its *personnel* consisted of the archimandrite Nicholas, the head of the mission, the monk Anatolius, twelve catechists and thirty catechetical scholars preparing for missionary work under the immediate direction of the missionaries. Two of the catechists, Peter Sasaloff and Paul Savabe, zealously engaged in proclaiming the gospel at Sendae, were prepared for holy orders. By decree of the Holy Synod, in accord with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paul, Bishop of Kamtchatka, visited Japan. The great importance of the Japan mission, and the work which had been carried on there year after year, demanded an increase of the number of laborers. Wherefore, by a decree of the Holy Synod, Enthymius and Moses, two monks of the Petchersky Lavra at Kiev, were appointed to missionary duty in Japan. With the increased number of missionaries, the need of increased support became evident. The Holy Synod felt it necessary to ask for a grant for the Japan mission of the balance of the Government appropriation for its support. It also permitted the head of the mission to use, for its necessary expenses, what remained of a sum granted for its support from the special funds of the Holy Synod. It was determined also that subscription-books should be sent, by the head of the mission, to St. Petersburg, to individuals, for subscriptions in both the capitals, for the needs of this mission.

The work of the Peking mission was temporarily checked in 1873 by the death of two of its members. At present the mission is in charge of the archimandrite Palladius. A monk in this mission, Flavian by name, who was assigned to it in 1874, is very busily engaged in superintending the schools, and in editing new translations for the mission. The organization of the Russian Church is described as follows in "A Brief Explanation of the Seven Holy Mysteries," by Alexander Jeloboffsky, archpriest of the Church:

Those persons who, by the will of God, are appointed to serve in the Church, and to teach men the Holy Faith and a good Christian life, are divided into three orders: 1. Bishops (in Russian *episcop*, *archierie*); 2. Presbyters (*presvyter*, *svaistchennike*, *ierie*); 3. Deacons (*diacon*). The bishops are the principal, the chief, pastors and teachers of the Christian Church. The word bishop (*episcop*) signifies an inspector, a superintendent; *archierie* means a chief priest. [It may be considered but another form of the word hierarch, which is of like derivation.] The bishops can celebrate all the seven Christian mysteries. It appertains to them to ordain men to the ministry. Without bishops there could not be priests. On account of their great episcopal dignity, they bless the people with *both* hands; during the service they wear special robes indicating their office, and, in token of their high authority, they either hold in the hand, or there is carried before them, a pastoral staff. Some bishops are called vicar-bishops, others archbishops, metropolitans, and, among the Greeks, patriarchs. All these names, however, designate one office, that of the episcopate, and only differ among themselves in dignity and precedence. Vicar-bishops (the term vicar denotes their position and duty) do not have independent sees or dioceses, but assist other bishops, under whom they are placed. On account of the greatness of some dioceses, for we have some with a very large population, or covering a great extent of country (there are dioceses five or six hundred miles long, e. g., Novgorod), it would be very difficult for one bishop to acquaint himself with all the churches, clergy, and Orthodox population of these; an additional bishop is given in such cases, as an assistant to the diocesan. An archbishop is a chief bishop. The word metropolitan is not Russian: it designates a bishop who presides over one of the chief cities of the empire; "mother cities" they may be called, such as St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev. The titles of archbishop and metropolitan are, however, given to a bishop for special services and merits. The metropolitans wear not a *black* mitre (*clobuk*), like the other bishops, but a *white* one, ornamented in front with a cross of precious stones. Consecrations to the episcopate are performed not by one bishop, but by several. When there occurs a vacancy in the episcopate, the Holy Synod nominates to the see several worthy archimandrites, and presents their names to the Emperor for confirmation. On his designation, one of these candidates is chosen.

The second, the most numerous order of the ministry, is that of presbyters or priests. These are ordained by the bishops, and receive through them, from the Lord God, authority to instruct the people in the Christian faith, and to celebrate all the mysteries except that of orders. Priests lay hands on priests, but they cannot ordain. As a bishop with us is always celibate, so, on the contrary, the priests, like their people, living in the world, and with laymen, themselves also lead a family life. It is only conceded to a priest to marry *before* ordination. Very high and holy is the priest's office, and he who is hallowed by it, and joined to the Saviour, ought not afterward to be affianced to any human being.

As bishops, on account of special services and worth, are given the honorary titles of archbishop and metropolitan, so worthy and honored priests are distinguished by the titles *protierie* and *protopresvyter*. The name presbyter, signifying an elder, is given to them.

The senior priests who are set over the army chaplains are called *glavnie svaistchennikie*. One of them is the "Superior Priest of the Guards and Grenadiers," and the other the "Superior of the Army and Navy." These appoint the clergy in their departments, watch over their zealous and faithful service, guide and instruct them in their various difficulties; in a word, their duties in regard to the army chaplains closely resemble those of the bishops with their clergy. To their high positions these honored priests are appointed by the Holy Synod, subject to the Emperor's confirmation. The third, the largest order of the ministry, consists of the deacons. The name signifies *one who serves*. Such a name is given to the deacon because he does not and cannot celebrate any mystery, but only serves (assists the priest) in the celebration of the mysteries. Every divine service can be celebrated by the priest without a deacon, none by the deacon without a priest. Ordinations to the diaconate, as well as to the priesthood, are performed by the bishops. Some deacons, serving bishops, or connected with an imperial chapel, on account of their special dignity, are called by the name of *protodiacon*.

These three orders, bishops, priests, and deacons, make up the Christian hierarchy—the pastors, the teachers, the stewards of things spiritual. Ordination to each of these is a mystery, and is solemnly

performed, with special ceremonies, in connection with the divine liturgy.

Other persons serving in the Church (readers, etc.) do not form a part of the Church hierarchy.

The supreme authority to which every bishop, priest, and deacon is subject, and which examines into and decides the special and most important affairs connected with the Faith and the Church, for us Orthodox, is the Holy Governing Synod. This consists of most worthy bishops and honored priests.

The members of the Synod are appointed thereto by the Emperor.

In Austria proper there is one ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan at Czernowitz, and two bishops in the Bukowina and Dalmatia. There were besides, in 1870, 316 parishes, two in Vienna, three in the Littoral, 219 in the Bukowina, and 92 in Dalmatia. The number of the secular clergy, together with the candidates for the priesthood, was 433, of whom three were in Vienna, nine in the Littoral, one in Galicia, 292 in the Bukowina, and 128 in Dalmatia. The number of monasteries was 14, three in the Bukowina, and 11 in Dalmatia, together with 85 members belonging to them. In the lands of the Hungarian crown there are two ecclesiastical provinces, of which one with a metropolitan at Carlowitz is for the Servian, and the other with a metropolitan at Hermannstadt is for the Roumanian nationality. The Church in the entire monarchy is ruled by an Episcopal Synod, the Emperor having the chief superintendence. The bishops of each province form a synod under the presidency of the metropolitan. The Episcopal Synod for the entire monarchy comprises all the bishops, the Metropolitan of Carlowitz presiding. The latter bears the title of patriarch, and in ecclesiastical affairs all the bishops of the empire are subordinate to him. In each of the three provinces church congresses are occasionally held, consisting of the bishops and representatives of the clergy and laity. In the administration of his diocese every metropolitan, archbishop, and bishop, is assisted by a consistory. The number of inhabitants connected with the Greek Church in Austro-Hungary, according to the census of 1869, was 3,050,830, of whom 461,511 were in Austria proper, and 2,589,319 in Hungary.

In Turkey the ecclesiastical power is vested in the Œcumenical Patriarch of Constantinople and the Holy Synod. The latter consists of the four metropolitans who carry the patriarchal seal, and of from six to eight other metropolitans who are called by the patriarchs; but all the Greek bishops who are present in Constantinople can take part in its deliberations. The national churches of Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, are dependent upon the Patriarch of Constantinople in doctrinal matters, but are otherwise independent. In each of these three countries the ecclesiastical power is in the hands of a synod, which in Servia consists of the bishops, and in Roumania and Bulgaria of the bishops and archbishops.

Some years ago the Bulgarian Church undertook to resume its ancient autonomy, and while the movement was favored by the Government of Turkey, and not discountenanced by the Russian Church, the Greek Churches denounced the Bulgarians as schismatics or even heretics. There have been for some time past symptoms of a reconciliation. A mixed commission in 1876 came to an understanding, and submitted to the Patriarchate of Constantinople a scheme for a concordat. On November 5th, a commission met in Constantinople to consider the question, How shall those who have been ordained among schismatics be received, when they return to their mother-church? This meeting was supposed to have particular reference to the Bulgarian question.

The venerable Patriarch of Jerusalem, Cyril, after presiding most worthily in that see for twenty-seven years, was, in 1872, deposed from his office, and even excommunicated as a schismatic, by the Synod of Jerusalem, because differing from them in regard to the Bulgarian question. This decree was annulled by the synod in 1876.

GRUPPE, Otto Friedrich, a German philosopher, poet, and archæologist, born April 15, 1804; died January 7, 1876. He attended the gymnasium in his native town, Dantzic, and afterward studied philosophy, natural sciences, and the old German language and literature. His literary labors, particularly his art reviews, brought him in connection with the *Allgemeine Preussische Staatszeitung*. In 1842 and 1843 he had an appointment in the ministry of Ecclesiastical and Educational Affairs, was appointed Extraordinary Professor of Philosophy in Berlin in 1843, and Life Secretary of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in 1863. As a philosopher he was a decided opponent of Hegel, while as a poet he showed particular talent for epic poetry. He wrote "Ariadne, die tragische Kunst der Griechen in ihrer Entwickelung und ihrem Zusammenhange mit der Volkspoesie" (1854); "Die römische Elegie;" "Ueber die Theogonie des Hesiod;" and "Minos."

GUATEMALA (República de Guatemala), one of the five independent republics of Central America, extends from 13° 50′ to 18° 15′ north latitude, and from 88° 14′ to 93° 12′ west longitude. Its boundaries are, on the north, the Mexican State of Chiapas; on the east, British Honduras and the Caribbean Sea; on the south, the republics of Honduras and San Salvador; and on the southwest, the Pacific Ocean.

No further progress has been made during the past year in the negotiations relating to the district of Peten, claimed by Mexico.*

The President of the Republic is Lieutenant-General Rafino Barrios, elected May 7, 1873; and the cabinet is made up of the following

* Minute details concerning the territorial division, area, and population of Guatemala may be found in the Annual Cyclopædia for 1875.

members: Interior and Finance, Señor F. Alburez; War and Public Works, Señor J. M. Samayoa; and Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, Señor Macal.

The standing army is composed of 3,200 men, besides which there is a militia force of 13,000.

The Government, not satisfied with merely having established public schools throughout the country, still continues to bestow upon the cause of education a degree of care and zealous attention which cannot fail to prove fruitful in happy results. One of the first important acts of Minister Macal, after his appointment to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, was to visit the schools and other educational establishments in the several eastern departments, publishing at his return a report on the condition of the "schools of the east," from which we extract the following particulars:

DEPARTMENTS.	SCHOLARS.	
	Males.	Females.
Sacapa	746	110
Chiquimula	1,294	180
Jalapa	797	187
Jutiapa	535	44
Santa Rosa	706	213
Total	4,078	734

The number of scholars attending all schools, public and private, in the capital, was 3,527; the total monthly expenditure for the public schools of the city being $15,824.25 per month.

Señor Macal proposes a complete reorganization of the public schools, especially those for the primary branches, and some desirable modifications in the present system of management. It is also highly probable that gymnasiums will be established in connection with the public schools.

The department of the Interior and Public Works was engaged in examining several schemes proposed for the development of the agricultural interests of the republic.

No regular returns of the finances and commerce of Guatemala were published last year,

GUATEMALA LA ANTIGUA.

so that the most recent statistics to be consulted on these branches are those given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.

In the matter of the national debt the Guatemala Government issued a decree on April 27, 1876, by virtue of which the loan decreed on February 28th of the same year was increased to $500,000.

A premium of 20 per cent. was granted on this second loan, both capital and premium to bear interest at one per cent. per month, payable every three months.

Another decree of same date directs that all promissory notes and orders emanating from this war debt shall be admissible in payment in all the Government offices. After July 1st the interest on this debt and on the promissory notes was to be paid at the National Bank. After the same date the 25 per cent. increase on certain import dues decreed on March 11th, and the new duties on certain goods, might be paid for by promissory notes given toward extinction of the debt.

Another decree, of April 27th, provides that on and after May 1st payments might be made in the public offices, one-half in National-Bank notes and the other half in money, and that after June 1st the entire sums might be paid in the notes of the above bank. The object is to enhance the value of these notes.

From the following extract from an official organ it would appear that Guatemala is determined not to be behind Costa Rica in the matter of railways:

> The need of a railway in our republic is evident, not only to place us on a level with the general movement of progressive ideas, but also to meet the requirements of commeree and public and private business. Accordingly, the Government has decided, as a first and most important undertaking, to open a line of railway from the port of San José to Esquintla, the most difficult part of the road in the rainy season. On October 9th a meeting of capitalists and business-men was held, at which it was agreed to support the Government railway scheme. Under date of October 10th a commission was appointed to undertake the necessary preparatory studies of the scheme. The gentlemen named were Señors Juan Serigiers, Franciseo Comacho, and Gregorio Uruela.

The republic of Guatemala has enjoyed a year of undisturbed peace, although there was some probability in the early months of President Barrios taking up arms against General Gonzales, the disturber of San Salvador.

GUIGNIAUT, Joseph Daniel, a French scholar, born May 15, 1794; died March 13, 1876. He entered the Normal School at an early age, where he was the fellow-student of Augustin Thierry, Patin, Dubois, and others; upon leaving, was appointed professor in the Collége Charlemagne, and in 1818 became Master of Conferences at the Normal School. Equally well versed in Greek and in German, he conceived the idea of popularizing in France the great German works on ancient mythology. In the execution of this idea he published in 1825 the first volume of "Religions de l'Antiquité considérées principalement dans leurs Formes symboliques et mythologiques," the fourth and last volume of which appeared in 1851, and which was principally a translation of Dr. F. Creuzer's "Symbolik." He also furnished to Burnouf for his translation of Tacitus two treatises, one entitled "Sur la Vénus de Paphos et son Temple" (1827), and the other "Sur le Dieu Sérapis et son Origine" (1828). He contributed a number of articles to the *Globe*, the *Lycée*, of which he had been one of the founders in 1828, the *Journal de l'Instruction publique*, and other journals. After the reorganization of the Normal School under the name of preparatory school, he took the place of M. Boissonade in the Sorbonne, was again appointed Master of Conferences, and afterward Director. In 1835 he exchanged his title of Director of the Normal School against that of Professor of Geography, in the Faculty of Letters, and was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in 1847. He was called to the Royal Council of Instruction in 1846, of which body he was secretary until 1850. In 1854 he was appointed Professor of History in the College of France, and in 1866 became a member of the Council of Public Instruction. In 1860 he was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was created an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1847, and commander in 1862.

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HANEBERG, Daniel von, a German Catholic prelate, born June 17, 1816; died June 17, 1876. He studied at the University of Munich, and was ordained priest in 1839. He was appointed professor of the University of Munich in 1844, and member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences in 1848. His lectures were chiefly on the Old Testament. In 1850 he entered the Benedictine order, became Abbot of St. Bonifacius in 1854, and founded the Reform School at Andech. He established missions in Algiers, Constantine, Tunis, and one in Constantinople. In 1871 he sympathized with the Old Catholics, and was even present at some of their meetings, but afterward withdrew from the movement. In 1864 he refused the bishopric of Treves, but in 1871 was elected Bishop of Spires, which he accepted. Among his works are: "Geschichte der biblischen Offenbarung" (1850; third edition, 1863), "Die religiösen Alterthümer der Bibel" (second edition, 1869), "Ueber das Schulwesen der Mohamedaner" (1850), "Erörterungen über Bendo-Wakidi's Geschichte der Eroberung von Syrien" (1860), "Ueber die Theologie des Aristoteles" (1863), and "Beleuchtung von Renan's Leben Jesu" (1864).

HANSON, Sir Richard Davies, a British author and jurist, born in 1805; died March 4, 1876. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and practised for a short time in London. In 1830 he took part in an unsuccessful attempt

to found the colony of South Australia, which project did not receive the sanction of Parliament until 1834. Owing to the delay in the establishment of the colony, he was not among the first to settle there, as he had intended. In 1838 he accompanied Lord Durham to Canada, as assistant commissioner of inquiry into crown-lands and immigration; went from there to New Zealand, and finally settled in South Australia in 1846. In 1850 he was appointed Advocate-General, and in 1856 Attorney-General, which office he was forced to resign in 1859, upon the election of a new Legislature. In 1861 he was appointed Chief-Justice, upon the retirement of Sir Charles Cooper, which office he held up to his death. He was the author of "Jesus of History," and of a series of papers on "Law and Nature."

HARVEY, Sir GEORGE, a British painter, born in 1805; died January 23, 1876. He displayed a taste for drawing at a very early period of his life, but having been apprenticed to a bookseller, he enjoyed but limited opportunities for cultivating his talent. From the year 1823 to 1825 he studied at the school of the Trustees' Academy, in Edinburgh. In the year 1826 the Scottish artists resolved to establish an academy of their own, framed upon the model of the Royal Academy in London. Harvey was invited to join it as an associate. He became an academician in 1829. Incidents from the history of the Covenanters supplied the subjects for some of the pictures by which he first won fame. His work, "First Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's," produced in 1847, made him known at the London Exhibitions. He painted very many domestic subjects, and completed all his works with a masterly hand. His "Dawn revealing the New World to Columbus," and his "Quitting the Manse," are in the Scottish National Gallery. He was elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy on the death of Sir John Watson Gordon, in 1864, and was knighted in 1867.

HASENCLEVER, RICHARD, a German physician, and one of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement, born May 16, 1813; died June 8, 1876. He showed in his youth considerable talent for music and mathematics, and desired to become an artist, but, in deference to his parents' wish, he studied medicine. After graduating from the University of Bonn, he settled in Düsseldorf, where he became a warm friend of the poet Immermann, for whom he composed the music to a number of his plays. In 1845 he was married to the only daughter of the painter Schadow. He was the author of a number of medical works, of which one, on the diseases of the eye, became well known. He was a member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies and of the first German Reichstag, in both of which bodies he was a bitter opponent of the Catholic party. When the Old Catholic movement began he became one of its leaders, organizing an Old Catholic congregation in Düsseldorf. He was the author of "Ueber die Grundsätze einer rationellen musikalischen Erziehung" (1874), and "Das neue Dogma der Unfehlbarkeit des Papstes im Lichte der Vernunft und der alten Lehre betrachtet" (1874).

HAUG, MARTIN, a celebrated German Orientalist, born January 30, 1827; died June 3, 1876. He studied at the University of Tübingen, devoting particular attention to Sanskrit, and afterward went to Göttingen, where he attended the lectures of Ewald and Benfey. In 1856 he went to Heidelberg in order to take part in the preparation of Bunsen's Bible. In 1859 he went to India as Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, and Professor of Sanskrit, in the Poona College. Here he soon gained such a reputation by his superior knowledge of Sanskrit that the Indian priests initiated him into the secrets of the ritual of the Vedas and the hitherto secret fields of Indian learning. In 1863 he undertook, at the instance of the British Government, a scientific journey through the province of Guzerat, on which he gathered numerous Zend, Bahlavi, and Sanskrit manuscripts. In 1866 he returned to Germany on account of his health, and in 1868 became Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Munich. His most important works on the explanation of the Zendavesta are "Die fünf Gatha's oder Sammlungen von Liedern und Sprüchen Zarathustra's" (Leipsic, 1858–'62, 2 vols.), and "Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsees" (Bombay, 1862). His principal work on ancient Indian literature was an edition and translation of one of the oldest ritual books of the Vedas, the "Aitareya Brahmana of the Rigveda" (Bombay, 1863, 2 vols.). Of his older works the best known are "Ueber die Schrift und Sprache der zweiten Keilschriftgattung" (1855), and "Ueber die Pehlewisprache und den Bundehesch" (1854). He published, at the order of the Government, in connection with one of the most learned Parsee priests, the following works: "An Old Zand-Pahlavi Glossary" (1867); "An Old Pahlavi Pâzund Glossary," with a long "Essay on the Pahlavi Language" (1870); "The Book of Ardâ Virâf, together with other Pahlavi Texts," with a translation, notes, a glossary, and a short grammar (2 vols., 1872–'74). Among his other works are "Brahma und die Brahmanen" (1871), and "Ueber den Werth und das Wesen des wedischen Accents" (1874). He was a member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, to the journal of which he contributed a number of valuable papers.

HAYES, RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD, was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, whither his father, Rutherford Hayes, a merchant, and his mother, Sophia Birchard Hayes, had removed from Vermont in 1817. He graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1842; studied in the Law School of Harvard University under Judge Story and Prof. Greenleaf, from 1843 to

January, 1845, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio in March following. He began the practice of the law in Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Sandusky County. In 1850 he removed to Cincinnati, where his integrity and ability soon secured for him professional success. In the fall of 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas Court. In April, 1859, he was chosen City Solicitor by the City Council of Cincinnati, to fill a vacancy; and the following spring he was elected by the people to the same office. In April, 1861, in common with the entire Republican ticket, he was defeated for reëlection.

In politics Mr. Hayes had always been a Whig, with strong antislavery convictions. He became a member of the Republican party on its organization, and in 1860 earnestly advocated the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency. June 7, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Dennison major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which soon after was assigned to duty in West Virginia. In September Major Hayes was appointed by General Rosecrans Judge-Advocate of the Department of Ohio, which position he held for about two months, and in October he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He distinguished himself in the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, where he was severely wounded in the arm by a musket-ball, and on the 24th of October following he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment. In the spring of 1864 Colonel Hayes commanded a brigade in General Crook's army which moved to cut the main lines of communication between Richmond and the Southwest, and he led the force which successfully stormed the enemy's works at Cloyd Mountain. In the first battle of Winchester, July 24, 1864, he commanded a brigade in a division of General Crook's army, and while forced to retreat displayed great personal bravery under deadly fire from the enemy. Subsequently he led his brigade into the thickest of the fight at the indecisive battle of Berryville. In the battle of Winchester, or Opequan, September 19, 1864, Colonel Hayes bore a conspicuous part in the operations of Crook's corps of Sheridan's army. He succeeded to the command of the division, and led it in the assault on South Mountain, or Fisher's Hill, September 22d, and in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19th, where his horse was shot under him. Colonel Hayes was now made a brigadier-general, and on March 13, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of brevet major-general, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia." During the war he was four times wounded.

In the autumn of 1864, while in the field, General Hayes was elected to represent the Second District of Ohio in Congress, and took his seat December 4, 1865. He was made chairman of the Library Committee. In 1866 he was reëlected. He made no elaborate speeches in Congress, but was a careful voter and an honest worker. In 1867 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of 2,983 over Judge Thurman, and, having resigned his seat in Congress, was inaugurated, January 13, 1868. In 1869 he was reëlected Governor by a majority of 7,506 over George H. Pendleton. Having refused to be reëlected, Governor Hayes retired from the office of Chief Executive after four years' service. In 1872 he was induced against his wishes again to be a candidate for Congress, but the election went against the Republicans, and General H. B. Banning was the successful candidate. In 1875 ex-Governor Hayes was a third time elected Chief Executive of Ohio, by a majority of 5,544 over his Democratic opponent, Governor William Allen. The campaign was vigorously contested, and was of national importance. Its leading issue was the financial question. The Republicans had declared in favor of that policy "which, without unnecessary shock to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar."

The Democrats denounced "the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to forced resumption of specie payment," and demanded that "the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade."

The wide-spread interest aroused by this campaign, and the success of the Republican candidate, gave to Governor Hayes a national reputation. The Republican State Convention of Ohio which met in March, 1876, recommended his nomination for the presidency by the National Republican Convention. The convention met in Cincinnati, June 14th, and on the following day Governor Hayes's name was presented for the first place on the ticket by ex-Governor Noyes of Ohio, and he was finally nominated. (For the particulars and the result of the election, *see* UNITED STATES.) In 1852 Mr. Hayes was married, in Cincinnati, to Miss Lucy W., daughter of Dr. James Webb. He is the father of eight children, of whom five are living.

HELL-GATE, IMPROVEMENT OF. Hell-Gate, or Hurl-Gate, is the name of a narrow, navigable channel between Long Island and Ward's and Manhattan Islands, connecting Long Island Sound, through the East River, with New York harbor, and with the Hudson. Through this narrow passage two tides must pass, and their enormous force renders the accumulation of sediment in the channel impossible, and its depth would admit of the passage of the largest vessels at either tide. Owing, however, to numerous reefs in the channel, and the swift and constantly-shifting eddies which they produced, Hell-Gate has always been impassable to large ships, and exceedingly dan-

gerous to smaller ones. Its perils, however, have not prevented it from being much used as a thoroughfare between New York and the Eastern ports, and numberless wrecks and mishaps have occurred. The removal of these destructive obstacles would not only shorten by a great deal important commercial highways, but would render New York twice as easy of defense in case of a naval war and blockade. The Government and the merchants of New York, therefore, both turned their attention to this object long before any sufficient method of dealing with submarine obstructions of this character was known.

In 1848 Lieutenants-Commanding Charles H. Davis and David Porter, of the Navy, made a careful survey of Hell-Gate, and reported upon the character of the dangers of the channel, the best manner of navigating it, and the best plan for rendering it safer. The reports of these officers pointed out the Gridiron as the most dangerous reef, and the Pot and Frying-Pan Rocks, and Way's Reef, and the Bread-and-Cheese Reef, by Blackwell's Island, as also very dangerous. They proposed that Pot Rock, the Frying-Pan, and Way's Reef, be destroyed by blasting. Lieutenant Davis advised further the clearing of the middle channel by blasting; his associate questioned the feasibility of this, and proposed the destruction of a part of Hallett's Point Reef. The large reefs, Lieutenant Davis proposed, should be faced with walls or piers conforming to the shape which the waters had given the reefs, and provided with spring-fenders, which would turn the vessels striking against them into the channel-ways. No sufficient method of submarine blasting to carry out their projects was then known, and these officers suggested no new device.

The first efforts at opening the channel were made in 1851, when $13,000 was raised by the citizens of New York, and about $1,000 more than that sum was expended on the different rocks in Hell-Gate, including Pot Rock, the Frying-Pan, Way's Reef, Shelldrake, Bald-headed Billy, Hoyt's Reef, Diamond, and Hallett's Point Reefs. The blasting done at that time was on the plan of surface-blasting invented by M. Maillefert, and was superintended by M. Maillefert himself. It consisted simply in depositing charges of powder on the surface of the rocks, and exploding them by an electric current. This plan proved very successful at the beginning; but it was soon found that, after knocking off the rough projections and coming down to a smooth surface, it was very difficult to go any deeper. Much of the labor spent upon the portions of the rocks which were cleared away might have been saved if the services of the diver had been employed in the selection of spots where the charges might be so laid as to throw the dislodged masses into deep water. The work accomplished by M. Maillefert was of high value, although his method was entirely inefficient to remove any considerable portion of the Hell-Gate rocks, or indeed to accomplish any more than it did already. Nevertheless, Congress was induced, during the following year, to appropriate $20,000 for carrying on the work which had already been begun by the private subscriptions of citizens. Of this, $18,000 was expended on Pot Rock, which was lowered only about two feet. In 1856 the advisory council to the "Commission relative to the Encroachments and Preservation of the Harbor of New York" made a report upon the subject of improving Hell-Gate, recommending the removal of Pot Rock, the Frying-Pan, Way's Reef, a part of Hallett's Point Reef, and a number of small rocks near shore, and the construction of sea-walls quite similar to those proposed by Lieutenant Davis. They advocated the method of drilling, instead of the Maillefert process.

No improvements, however, were undertaken until 1866, when the duty of examining Hell-Gate was committed to Brevet Major-General Newton, of the U. S. Engineers. He surveyed the different rocks, and made a report to Congress the following year. In 1868 Congress made the first appropriation ($85,000) for carrying on the work according to the plan recommended by General Newton. The history of the operations for the first year or two is one of accidents and vexatious failures. After the appropriation of $85,000, proposals were issued for the removal of the Pot and Frying-Pan by contract. The contract was bid off by Sidney F. Shelbourne, who worked upon these rocks without success with a machine which was driven at first by water and afterward by steam power; this machine was finally wrecked by a colliding scow. The Maillefert contract expired at the close of the year 1869, after Way's Reef had been lowered to the depth of 17½ feet, and Shelldrake to 18½ feet. General Newton finally took the work into his own hands.

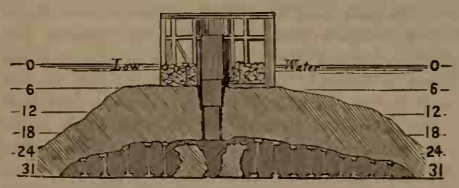
The only method of drilling under water before in use, i. e., from diving-bells, would not do here at all, on account of the powerful currents, and also of the danger from colliding vessels. It was after long reflection, and a close study of the ground, that General Newton worked out his idea of a cupola-scow. In his first report he proposed a platform, which could be floated on scows to the places of operation, having sliding supports, which could be lowered to the bottom and then coupled together. From this the drills could be worked by an engine, and, to protect them from the currents, they could be made to pass through iron tubes reaching to the bottom. Another apparatus thought of was an iron caisson of oval form, having its top above the water to support a platform for the operations, with self-adjustable legs at its bottom. It should contain chambers inside, which could be filled with air when it was to float, and with water when it was to sink. It became apparent, however, that neither of these machines, if made of suf-

ficient size to be stable, would answer for some of the smaller rocks to be operated upon, and also that they could not be easily protected against the collisions which were sure to occur. They gave place, therefore, to the idea of the steam-drilling cupola-scow, with which many of the submerged reefs have been successfully demolished. This apparatus consists of two parts, the first a large scow, moored to the shore, serving as a fixed platform, with a well-hole through its bottom, affording passage for the drills. It is built very strong, with an overhang or guard to take the shock of colliding craft. The other part is a hemispherical cupola, open at top and bottom, made with a powerful iron frame, covered with boiler-iron. Its diameter is thirty feet. Its hemispherical form is the one most favorable to stability; for the pressure of the currents, being normal to its surface, passes through its centre, and tends to hold it more firmly in place, rather than to subvert it. When it is required to move the dome, it is slung to the bottom of the scow with chains by four hoisting-engines. The dome serves as a framework for holding twenty-one drill-tubes. The drills have cross-shaped cutting edges 5½ inches long; together with their rods, they have a length of 10 feet, and a weight of 600 to 700 pounds. The engines raise them through a distance of 18 inches, and, releasing them, they fall upon the rock by their own gravity. Before the cupola is unslung from the scow, a diver explores the bottom to find the right spot for sinking the caisson. The bow and aft moorings of the float are arranged to pull directly against the tidal current at ebb and flood; it is further provided with side-anchors to stay it. The mooring-chains are fastened to capstans, with which the position of the scow can be altered. The dome stands upon the bottom by sliding legs, which are let go after it is lowered into position, and which fix themselves as they strike the bottom by self-acting cams. The diver examines the rock under the dome, to determine which of the drill-tubes may best be employed. As absolute fixity of the platform is not obtainable, the drill-rods are attached to the pistons of the engines by a rope, whose length is regulated by a feed-gear. The nitro-glycerine, which was the principal material used in these blasts, was brought to the spot on a small scow, after the drilling-scow had been removed fifty or a hundred yards, and there filled in tin cases of various lengths, according to the depth of the holes, and lowered to the diver. He is guided to the first hole by a cord, and finds his way to the others by cords attached to the plugs. Before the cartridges are lowered, they are attached to the electric wire. The friction-battery and the wet-battery, with underground connection, which allowed of a much smaller length of leading-wire, were both employed in these blasts. Mr. Striedinger, the engineer in charge, gave great attention to the improvement of the cartridge-caps, and was able, in every case, to procure an explosion, even when the nitro-glycerine was frozen; the percussion was produced by about 25 grains of fulminate. The holes were drilled 6 or 8 feet apart, and to a depth of about 4 feet below the level to which the rock was to be broken; the charges averaged 50 or 60 pounds of nitro-glycerine. When a reef has been sufficiently broken up by the blasts, the fragments are dredged up and removed by Morris & Cummings's steam-grapple. This machine has been able, so far, to do its work without protection against the currents; but, should the force of the water become too violent, as it is probable it may in some parts of Hell-Gate, it is proposed to shut out the currents by a network of chains, with one side resting upon the bottom, and one side buoyed up by a boat. A similar chain-netting was devised for the purpose of excluding currents from the lower part of the drill-cupola, if this should ever become necessary.

The construction of the scow-drill machine was commenced in July, 1869, and, after long experiments upon the drills, to determine the weight and size of point required, and upon the explosive power of nitro-glycerine, the practical work was commenced in May, 1871, upon Diamond Reef, near the mouth of the East River. The surface of this rock had first to be dredged; it was then drilled with holes 7 to 13 feet deep by 4½ inches diameter at the surface and 3½ inches at the bottom, and blasted with 30 to 55 pounds of nitro-glycerine charges. During the same year operations were carried on in alternation upon Coentie's Reef. This reef was broken up, during two working-seasons, with 400 charged holes and 56 surface-blasts, and the consumption of 22,606 pounds of nitro-glycerine. Owing to a blunder in the title of the appropriation bill, the dredging was obliged to be left over, in part, until 1875. In Hell-Gate the Frying-Pan was leveled in July, 1872, with 17 holes and 11 surface-blasts. Pot Rock was commenced upon August 5th. The number of blasts was 40 holes blasted and 60 seam and 24 surface-blasts. During the labors here sixteen collisions occurred; two of the vessels were sunk, and one of them, being driven under the scow, carried away the dome, which was recovered, considerably injured, in 80 feet of water. Work was remitted upon these rocks until stricter regulations should be enforced upon pilots. Way's Reef was removed to the depth of 26 feet below mean low-tide mark during the latter part of 1874. The size of the rock rising above that level was 235 feet length by 115 feet greatest width. The drill-holes were 262, with an average depth of 8.13 feet and an aggregate depth of 2,130 feet. Thirty-five hands was the average working-force employed on the scow. Computations of Engineer Striedinger, in a report to General Newton, gave the following numerical data: Average

depth of drill-hole per cubic yard of rock, 0.7; average number of pounds of nitro-glycerine required per yard, 5.54; number of feet drilled per machine per shift of 8 hours, 6.5; average cost per foot of hole drilled, including placing and removing of scow, lowering and raising cupola, the expenses of drilling, of sharpening drills, and loss of steel, $2.05; cost of dredging and dumping *débris* per cubic yard, $4.29.

For the removal of Hallett's Point Reef a different method was employed—that of tunneling. This plan for the destruction of dangerous reefs under water was suggested in1868 by G. C. Reitheimer, former superintendent of the Holyhead Breakwater Works, and in the same year it was advanced by General Alexander, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, who proposed it for the removal of Blossom Rock in San Francisco harbor, and by A. W. von Schmidt for the same object, who projected making an excavation deep enough to receive the exploded fragments. The plan of each was to sink a large shaft of iron or other material to the surface of the rock, and, after so



VERTICAL SECTION OF COFFER-DAM AND EXCAVATION AT BLOSSOM ROCK.

adjusting it at the bottom as to prevent the entrance of water, to bore downward into the interior. Mr. von Schmidt exploded Blossom Rock in 1869 according to this plan, but without following out his project of a deep excavation to receive the *débris*.

Hallett's Point Reef has been a serious obstruction in the East Channel, dangerous to large and small craft alike; it did not leave enough sea-way for vessels floating down with the ebb and steering clear of Flood Rock, and vessels have often been cast against it; it created, besides, dangerous eddies at either tide, particularly a strong drift toward the Frying-Pan, when the tide set in from the sound. The reef was semicircular in form, 720 feet across, and running out 300 feet into the channel.

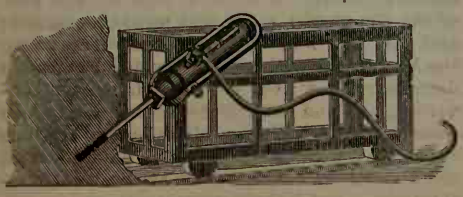
The work was commenced in July, 1869, by the construction of a coffer-dam, of irregular pentagonal form, between high and low water marks, reaching 95 feet out upon the rock, and having a breadth of 145 feet at the shore. The shaft, 105 feet by 95 feet, was sunk to the depth of 33 feet below mean low water. Tunnels, 10 in number, were then driven into the rock and connected by cross-cut galleries at regular distances. The tunnels were carried out to distances varying from 51 to 126 feet before any transverse sections were made. The tunnels radiated from the centre, and the galleries followed concentric lines around the shaft. As the distance between the tunnels became greater, additional branching tunnels were made until, at the last, they numbered in all 35. There were 10 galleries, whose mean distance apart was 25 feet from centre to centre. The area covered by the tunnels and shaft was 2⅝ acres. Tunnels varied at the shaft from 13 to 22 feet high, with an average height of 19½ feet, and from 9 to 12¾ feet wide, with an average width of 10¾ feet; but they decreased rapidly as the reef declined, until their dimensions were little greater than the heading. The first gallery had a height of 12 feet and a width of 9 feet, but the outer ones were much smaller. The number of piers left standing was 172. The total length of tunnels was 4,857 feet, and of galleries 2,568 feet, making in all 7,425 feet.

The process of driving ahead the tunnel was by drilling a number of holes converging toward each other, and springing out a mass of rock, thus creating a cavity, into which the surrounding portions could be exploded from holes drilled perpendicularly to the face. When large charges can be safely used in tunneling, the convergent lines are drilled deep around a pyramidal mass with a rectangular base, and perpendicular holes (one or more) are made within the base, and all are charged and fired together, thus producing a deep excavation. This rapid process could not be much used, however, in the Hallett's Point excavations, owing to the danger of heavy charges and simultaneous firing. Charges of not more than eight ounces of nitro-glycerine were generally employed, and the Bickford fuse used to set them off. The cartridges were made with cases of pasteboard, coated with an impervious composition, and the percussion was produced by means of a cap containing fulminate of

GROUND-PLAN OF TUNNELS AND GALLERIES AT HALLETT'S POINT.

mercury. The explosive material was nitro-glycerine and the compounds of nitro-glycerine, except in spots where the rock was sufficiently laminated to require only gunpowder. Owing to the impracticability of heavy blasts

and simultaneous discharges, and of enlarging the excavation as it advanced, the progress was slow compared with land-tunneling. Up to July, 1872, the drilling was mostly done by hand. The Burleigh steam percussion-machine was then adopted. It proved to be much better than the hand-drill, even for the small holes required by these operations, drilling 30 feet of holes in eight hours, at a cost of 36 to 37 cents per foot, including repairs, against a cost of 95 cents per foot by the manual process. Experiments were made with the Ingersoll percussion-machine, which proved not inferior to the other; the diamond drill was also used, which was found to be an excellent instrument, but useful here only for exploring the rock ahead, the varying dip of the rock and the frequent quartz-veins rendering it incapable for general work. The new Rand drill was employed later, with approved success.



BURLEIGH DRILL AT WORK.

The bottom was accurately surveyed in 1871, and the plans and calculations for the work were based on as many as 16,000 soundings. The inclination of the tunnel was varied so as always to leave a roof of 6 to 15 feet thickness with an average of 10 feet between the mine and the water. The tunnels were kept free from water by constant pumping; in some of these the floor was inclined so as to convey off the water. The total mass of the reef has been computed at 110,461 cubic yards. The utmost care had to be taken not to leave too thin a roof, and not to break through the roof by too heavy explosions; and the unmanageable character of the rock, which is a very hard hornblende gneiss of variable inclination, with foliations and intersecting quartz-veins, greatly enhanced the difficulties of the work. Of the expense of tunneling, blasting represented 46 per cent., and the removal of the rock to the shaft 17 per cent. The amount of explosives employed was carefully proportioned to the work done, according to the principle that the charges required in blasting are proportionate to the cubes of the lines of least resistance. The numerical coefficient of nitro-glycerine for this rock expressed in pounds, that is, the weight required for a line of least resistance of one foot, General Newton found by experiment to be .038. This into .75 gave the amount required in pounds of dynamite (formula, $L^3 \times .038 \times .75$).

The insufficiency of the appropriations of Congress greatly delayed the work. The amount of rock excavated and carried away through the shaft was 47,461 cubic yards, leaving only about 30,000 yards to be dredged away, provided that the shattered masses were not heaped together upon the bottom by the explosion—a result which General Newton sought to avoid by distributed charges. When the works were ready for the explosion, which was to shatter the remaining shell of the reef, the pillars and roof were charged with a multitude of small charges of explosive material distributed all through the remaining rock, and every charge was connected with an electric wire, excepting a certain number which were not primed, but must explode from the concussion. In the concluding portion of the work there were 67 men employed, 3 foremen, 17 miners and chargers, and 47 helpers. The engineers in charge were: John Newton, lieutenant-colonel of engineers, brevet major-general; James Mercur, captain of engineers; Joseph H. Willard, first-lieutenant of engineers; Julius H. Striedinger, civil engineer, assistant; Bernard F. Boyle, mining engineer, overseer; James Quigley and Robert S. Burnett, assistants. Captain William H. Heur was for a long time resident engineer at Hallett's Point. The minimum amount of explosive material would have been employed if every square pier had received one charge in its centre, and every oblong pier two charges; but General Newton determined to decrease the lines of least resistance by using a greater number of blasts, and thus diminish the vibratory and disturbing effect upon the reef.

The day before the blast the water was let into the mine by means of a siphon over the coffer-dam. The explosion was delayed until Sunday, by reason of a delay in the delivery of explosives, and General Newton received many remonstrances against firing the mine on that day, but refused decidedly to risk the lives of his men by a day's delay. The holes were divided into 184 groups of 20 holes each, every eighth group having a separate battery; and all the wires were conducted over a plate or cross-bar in the bomb-proof near the shaft, which acted as a circuit-closer and effected the simultaneous ignition of all the primers. This plate was also made the means of establishing the voltaic current; for when the operator, General Newton, touched the key of his battery, it caused a torpedo to explode which broke a cord, by which the plate was suspended, and it falling plunged a number of pins, with which its under side was studded, into small cups of mercury, thus generating the electricity which exploded the mine. At 2.51 P. M., the hour of high tide, September 24th, the blast took place. The explosion lasted three seconds. It was marked by a vast mass of foaming water, composed of numerous distinct spouts, rising up in the air to the height of 40 or 50 feet, above which issued fragments of rock mingled with mud, which were projected 15 or 20 feet higher, accompanied by a thick cloud of black

smoke. The vibration of the earth was very slight, the least tremor and a low booming sound only being experienced in the city of New York; yet the shock was perceptible at a considerable distance in some directions, even as far as Springfield in Massachusetts. No damage resulted to property in the neighborhood. The amount of explosive material discharged was: dynamite, 28,901 pounds; rendrock-powder, 9,061½ pounds; vulcan-powder, 14,244 pounds: total quantity, 52,206½ pounds. The explosives were contained in 13,596 cartridges. The number of separate blasts was 4,462, and the number of charged holes 4,427, of which 3,645 were primed; the holes were 2 or 3 inches in diameter, and of 9 feet average depth; they were made from 6 to 10 feet apart. The blasts were connected together by 100,000 feet of wire, and with the batteries, of which there were 64 with 960 cells, by 120,000 feet of leading-wire. The usual charge was three cartridges with a primer of dynamite, which was exploded by the percussion of fulminate of mercury, discharged by the voltaic current. Rendrock and vulcan powders were found preferable, notwithstanding their inferior explosive power, to the liquid nitro-glycerine. The concussion was not greater than was expected by the engineers, although great fears had prevailed among the people. The success of the explosion was greater than the engineers had looked for, the rock being broken into smaller fragments, and settling to a greater depth, than was expected. Before the middle of 1874 the explosive substances used almost altogether in the blasts was nitro-glycerine. Mica-powder, giant-powder, several thousand pounds of rendrock, and finally a large amount of vulcan-powder, all compounds of nitro-glycerine, were afterward employed. The latter compounds, it was demonstrated, though possessing less explosive power than nitro-glycerine, did more effective work; and that notably of vulcan-powder, costing less than one-half the price of nitro-glycerine per pound, ten ounces would break as much rock as eight of the pure substance.

The total amount of money appropriated by Congress for the East River and Hell-Gate improvements, from 1868 to 1876 inclusive, has been $1,940,000, viz.: In 1868, $85,000; 1869, $180,000; 1870, $250,000; 1871, $225,000; 1872, $225,000; 1873, $225,000; 1874, $250,000; 1875, $250,000; 1876, $250,000. The sum expended up to the time of the Hallett's Point explosion was nearly $1,717,000. The principal part of the remainder of the appropriation already made will probably be consumed in the dredging of Hallett's Point Reef. The estimated cost of completing the improvements (from the date of August 1, 1876) is $5,139,120, and the estimate of the entire cost about $6,926,000. The obstruction which is to be next operated upon is the great sunken Flood Reef, which has nearly three times the area of the demolished Hallett's Point Reef.

The entire commercial results of opening up a safe passage for vessels of every size through Hell-Gate cannot be predicted with any certainty. The transoceanic trade may not be diverted to any considerable extent from its old route; and, if it is drawn into this new thoroughfare, it will probably be by slow degrees. The fogs of Long Island Sound, with its crooked channel and rocky shores, would prevent the ocean-ships from using this road for the sake of the 200 or 300 miles that would be gained; and the risk and inconvenience of crowding the East River with shipping would be another deterring cause. On the other hand, the convenience of the immediate connection, which could be made with the railroads, and the long extent of wharfage which could be utilized in the upper East River, would act as strong attractions. But if the improvements were made simply for the benefit of the coastwise trade, no doubt can be entertained of their importance and utility.

HEMANS, Charles Isidore, a British scholar; died in Bagni di Lucca, Italy, October 26, 1876. He was the son of Mrs. Felicia Hemans, the well-lknown poetess. He left England early in life, and, after residing in various parts of Europe, finally fixed his abode in Italy, chiefly in Rome, where he soon became known as a scholar of considerable historic and archæological attainments. He was the author of "Catholic Italy," "A History of Ancient and Mediæval Christianity and Sacred Art in Italy" (2 vols., embracing a period from A. D. 900 to 1500), and "Historic and Monumental Rome." He was also a regular contributor to the *Academy*.

HENDRICKS, Thomas Andrews, an American statesman, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 his father settled in Shelby County, Ind. Thomas graduated at South Hanover College in 1841, studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., was admitted to the bar there in 1843, and returned to Indiana to practise. In 1845 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1850 a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. From 1851 to 1855 he represented the Indianapolis district in Congress, from 1855 to 1859 was Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and from 1863 to 1869 was a member of the United States Senate, in which he was regarded as the Democratic leader. He served in the Committees on Claims, Public Buildings, the Judiciary, Public Lands, and Naval Affairs. He was strongly opposed to the Republican plan of reconstruction, and held that the prosperity of the white people of the South was of more importance than that of the negroes. He opposed the exalting of the freedmen into a governing class, while a part of the white people were to be disfranchised. He also took ground against the proposed amendments of the Constitution, believing that the foundations of government ought not to be disturbed during the war or immediately after its close. He supported measures necessary to maintain the

prosecution of the war. In the Democratic National Convention of 1868, which assembled in Tammany Hall, New York, Mr. Hendricks was a leading candidate for the presidential nomination. On the twenty-first ballot he received 132 votes, while General Hancock received 135½. It seemed probable that Mr. Hendricks would be the choice of the convention, when the name of Horatio Seymour was brought forward, and unanimously agreed upon. As the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, Mr. Hendricks was defeated in 1860 by Henry L. Lane, and in 1868 by Conrad Baker, but in 1872 was elected for the term ending January 1, 1877. Prior to the assembling of the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, in July, 1876, Governor Hendricks's name was prominently brought forward for the first place on the ticket, but Mr. Tilden became the nominee for President, and Governor Hendricks was chosen as the candidate for Vice-President. (For Governor Hendricks's views on finances and other public questions, *see* his letter of acceptance. For the result of the election, *see* UNITED STATES.)

HENNEBERG, RUDOLF, a German painter, born September 13, 1826; died in Brunswick, his native town, September 14, 1876. Having finished his studies, he held for one year a position as auditor in the circuit court in Brunswick; and in 1850, following his own inclinations, devoted himself to the study of art in the academy at Antwerp. In the following year he went to Paris, where he became a pupil of Couture. In 1861 he went to Italy and spent two winters in Rome, devoting himself to the study of the works of the old masters, and particularly of Titian. After a short residence in Munich, he went to Berlin in 1866, and to Rome in 1873, where he remained up to a short time before his death. In 1867 he sent to the Paris Exhibition his "Wild Huntsman," which gained for him a medal and considerable reputation. In the following year appeared his "Chase after Fortune," for which he received a gold medal in Berlin, and the art medal of the Vienna Exposition, and which placed him in the front rank of German artists.

HERBERT, Sir PERCY EGERTON, a British general, born in 1822; died October 7, 1876. He was the second son of the second Earl of Powis; entered the army in 1840, and rapidly advanced. He served in the Kaffre War of 1851 to 1853, and in the expedition into the Orange River sovereignty. He took part in the Crimean War, was wounded at the Alma, and distinguished himself at Inkerman and at Sevastopol. He afterward served in India, when he took part in various affairs and skirmishes. He was Treasurer of the Household in 1867, and became major-general in 1868. In the latter year he married the only child of the Earl of Kerry. He was M. P. for Ludlow in 1854–'60, and from 1865 up to his death sat for South Shropshire.

HEUGLIN, THEODOR VON, a German explorer, born March 20, 1824; died November 5, 1876. After having passed through the gymnasium, he devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences, particularly pharmacy, and then made extensive travels through Europe. The year 1850 saw him in Egypt, Arabia, and on the shores of the Red Sea. Prepared by his study of the Oriental languages and customs, and well acquainted with life in the East, he was in 1852 attached to the Austrian consulate in Khartoom, as secretary to the consul, Dr. Reitz, and, on his journey thither, had occasion to visit some very interesting regions. He remained for some time in Dongola, and visited the oasis El-Khâb and the plain of Bajuda. His first enterprise, together with Dr. Reitz, was an official journey to Abyssinia, through entirely unknown regions. After the death of Dr. Reitz, Heuglin became consul. He brought with him from this journey numerous interesting scientific notes, which he published under the title of "Reisen in Nordostafrika" (1857). His next journey was into the territory of the White Nile, and to Kordofan, from which he brought back a large number of interesting animals, both living and dead, which he sent to the Zoölogical Garden in Vienna. In his "Systematische Uebersicht der Vögel Nordostafrikas" (1854), he mentioned 754 distinct species of birds. In 1857 he traveled over the west coast of the Red Sea and the Somali coast. The results of this journey he described in Petermann's *Mittheilungen* for 1860 and 1861. In 1861 he set out on a journey from Egypt into the interior of Africa, to determine the fate of the celebrated explorer, Edward Vogel. Among his companions were a number of men distinguished as explorers, among them Hansal, Steudner, Schubert, and Kinzelbach, while he was afterward joined by Munzinger Bey. After traveling through Abyssinia and the neighboring countries of the Gallas, the Bogas, and the Kunamas, meeting with a very friendly reception on the part of King Theodore of Abyssinia, they returned and arrived again in Khartoom in July, 1862. In the beginning of 1863 we find Heuglin and Steudner again as members of the expedition of the Dutch lady Miss Tinné to the Bahr-el-Ghasal, the western tributary of the White Nile. Heuglin returned alone to Khartoom in March, 1864, Steudner having died the previous year. In November of the same year he was in Suez, whence he returned to Europe in 1865. He now devoted himself entirely to working up the scientific material which he had brought home from his journeys; first making journeys to France, Holland, and Northern Germany, everywhere comparing the libraries of those countries. He then published the "Reise nach Abessinien und den Gallaländern" (1868), "Ornithologie Nordostafrikas" (57 numbers, 1869–'75), and "Reise in das Gebiet der westlichen Zuflüsse des Weissen Nil" (1869). In 1870 and 1871 he made two trips to the North-

ern Ocean, the first to Spitzbergen and the other to Nova Zembla, which he described in "Reisen nach dem Nordpolarmeer in den Jahren 1870 und 1871" (3 vols., 1872–'74). In the beginning of 1875 he again set out for Africa, in order to explore the unknown territory of the Beni-Amér, and in the latter part of that year accepted an invitation to enter the service of the Khedive.

HODGSON, WILLIAM NICHOLSON, M. P., born in 1801; died April 2, 1876. In politics he was a Conservative, and proclaimed himself in favor of "strict neutrality in our diplomatic intercourse." He sat in Parliament for Carlisle from 1847 to 1852, being defeated in the latter year. Being returned by the same constituency, he represented them from March, 1857, to April, 1859, when he was again defeated. In July, 1865, he was again returned, and retained his seat until 1868, when he was once more rejected. In November, 1868, he was returned for East Cumberland, a few days subsequent to his defeat at Carlisle.

HOGG, Sir JAMES WEIR, Bart., a British statesman, born in 1790; died May 27, 1876. He received his early education at Dr. Bruce's Academy, Belfast, and afterward studied at Trinity College, Dublin. Having been called to the bar, he went to India in 1814, and obtained a large and lucrative practice at the Calcutta bar. In 1822 he accepted the appointment of Register of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Calcutta, which he held until his return home in 1833. In 1834 he entered the House of Commons as member for Beverly. This town he represented until 1847, when he was elected a member for Honiton, for which borough he sat until the general election in 1857, when he was defeated by two votes. He was elected a director of the East India Company in 1839, of which he was throughout his career one of the leading spirits, and its principal spokesman in the House of Commons. In 1858, when the Government of India was transferred to the crown, he was elected a member of the Council of India, in which he sat until 1873, when he resigned. In politics he was a liberal Conservative, and was a stanch supporter and friend of Sir Robert Peel, from whom he received a baronetcy in 1846. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James MacNaghten Hogg, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

HOLZGETHAN, LUDWIG, Freiherr VON, an Austrian statesman, born October 1, 1810; died June 12, 1876. He entered the service of the state in 1831, was appointed Councilor of Finance in Verona in 1850, and President of Finance in Venice in 1852. In 1870 he became Minister of Finance for Austria proper, first under Potocki, and then under Hohenwart, after whose retirement in October, 1872, he was for a time president of the ministry. In January, 1872, he became Minister of Finance for the empire. He was created a knight (*Ritter*) in 1855, and a baron (*Freiherr*) in 1865.

HORSMAN, EDWARD, a British statesman, born in 1807; died December 1, 1876. He was educated at Rugby, was admitted to the Scotch bar in 1831, and was one of the commissioners to inquire into the state of the Kirk of Scotland. In 1836 he was elected to Parliament from Cockermouth, which he represented until the general election in 1852, when he was defeated. But early in the following year he was returned for Stroud, and was one of the members of that constituency until 1868, when he was again defeated. In May, 1869, he was returned from Liskeard, which borough he represented up to his death. In politics he was a Liberal. He was sworn a privy-councilor in 1855, being appointed at the same time Chief Secretary for Ireland, which position he resigned in 1857.

HOWE, SAMUEL GRIDLEY, an American philanthropist; died in Boston, January 9th. He was born in that city, November 10, 1801. He studied in the Boston Grammar-School, thence went to Brown University, where he graduated in 1821, and studied medicine in Boston. In 1824 he went to Greece, and served as a surgeon in the patriot army, and in various other capacities, till 1830. In 1831 he returned to the United States, and soon became interested in the project for establishing an institution for the blind in Boston. He accepted the charge of it, and embarked at once for Europe, to acquire the necessary information and engage teachers, visiting the schools of France and England for this purpose. While in Paris he was made President of the Polish Committee, and undertook to carry and distribute funds for the relief of the detachment of the Polish army which had crossed into Prussia. In the discharge of this duty he was arrested and imprisoned for about six weeks by the Prussian Government. He was then liberated, and escorted over the French frontier by night. In 1832 the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in Boston, was put in operation under his charge. One of his greatest achievements was the successful education of Laura Bridgman, the blind deaf-mute, who was a pupil in this institution and whose instruction was undertaken by Dr. Howe personally. She was born at Hanover, N. H., December 21, 1829. Up to the age of two years she possessed all her faculties, but a severe illness at that time occasioned the loss of sight and hearing, and consequently of speech, while the sense of smell was also destroyed, and that of taste greatly impaired. She recovered her health gradually, but none of her lost senses were restored. She entered the institution when she was eight years old, and soon acquired such a familiarity with the building and its various apartments that she could wander at will through it unattended. Dr. Howe resolved to undertake the task of instructing her, a work which until that time had never been attempted with success. The first step was to teach her the names of objects: for

this purpose an object with which she was familiar, such as a fork or spoon, and with its name in raised letters, was put into her hand. This was repeated many times and with different objects, till she had learned that the word bore some relation to the object. As yet, however, her idea of this relation was very vague. The next step was to present her the separate letters in relief, at first so arranged as to form the name of an object which she knew. Finding that she recognized the word, her teacher disarranged the letters, and taking her hands in his own, proceeded to reconstruct the word, causing her to observe each letter which composed it; having done this several times, she constructed the word herself without assistance. The same process was then repeated with other words, and before the close of her lesson the idea had evidently dawned upon her mind that this was the means by which she could communicate her own thoughts to others. This process was continued until she had become familiar with a considerable number of words. She was then furnished with type having the letters in relief, and a board which had been pierced with holes for the reception of the type. Objects known to her were then presented, and she would compose the names with the type. This afforded her great delight. She was next taught the manual alphabet, which she acquired very readily. This having been attained, her teacher presented her with an object with which she was not familiar, and left her for a time to inform herself concerning its form and use. The teacher then spelled its name with the manual alphabet, the child following each letter till she had comprehended that it was the name of the object, when she herself spelled it in the same way, then composed it with her types, and finally, as if to make assurance doubly sure, placed the words thus composed by the side of the object. All this was accomplished in the first three months. The same course, together with some lessons on the physical relations of objects, was continued through the year. Laura never wearied of this instruction, but when left to herself was constantly spelling words either with her type or the manual alphabet. Her instruction was confined for the first two years to the names of objects; the attempt was then made to instruct her in their qualities, and subsequently in their relations to each other. There were many difficulties connected with each step, but patience and perseverance overcame them all. She was next taught to write, and her first effort was to write a letter unassisted to her mother. She subsequently acquired the rudiments of arithmetic; took lessons on the piano, on which she became a skillful performer; and acquired a practical knowledge of needle-work, and of some household duties. At the funeral of her benefactor and instructor Miss Bridgman was one of the most deeply-afflicted mourners.—Dr. Howe took a prominent part in founding the experimental school for the training of idiots which resulted in the organization, in 1851, of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth. He was actively engaged in the anti-slavery movement, and was a Free-soil candidate for Congress from Boston in 1846. He engaged earnestly in the sanitary movement in behalf of the soldiers during the civil war. In 1867 he again went to Greece as bearer of supplies for the Cretans in their struggle with the Turks, and subsequently edited in Boston *The Cretan*. In 1871 he was one of the commissioners to visit Santo Domingo and report upon the question of the annexation of that island to the United States, of which he became an earnest advocate. He published an "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution" (1828), and a "Reader for the Blind," in raised characters (1839). In 1843 Dr. Howe married Julia Ward, an American poetess, who survives him.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, and one of the two main divisions of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. (All the affairs which are common to the entire monarchy have been treated of under the head of AUSTRIA.) As the Military Frontier, which had formerly its own administration, has been wholly incorporated, partly with Hungary proper and partly with Croatia and Slavonia, the lands of the Hungarian crown now consist of three large historic divisions, namely:

DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population in 1869.
Hungary proper	87,046	11,530,397
Transylvania	21,217	2,115,024
Croatia and Slavonia	16,782	1,864,034
Total	125,045	15,509,455

The Hungarian ministry, as reconstructed on October 20, 1875, was composed as follows: 1. President of the Ministry, Koloman Tisza; 2. Minister near the King's person (*ad latus*), Baron Wenckheim; 3. Minister of Finance, Koloman Szell; 4. Minister of the Interior, Koloman Tisza; 5. Minister of Education and Public Worship, Dr. Augustin Trefort; 6. Minister of Justice, Bela Perczel; 7. Minister of Public Works, Thomas Pechy; 8. Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, Baron Simonyi; 9. Minister of Croatia and Slavonia, Count Pejacsevitch; 10. Minister for the Defense of the Country, B. Szende von Kevesztes. Besides its share in the common debt of the monarchy, Hungary has a special debt, amounting, at the end of 1870, to near 700,000,000 florins (including a debt of 269,000,000 florins for redeeming real estate and commuting the wine-tithes). The assets of the state were estimated at 696,600,000 florins.

The aggregate length of railways open for traffic was, on January 1, 1876, 6,415 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile). The number of private and official letters, newspapers, etc., was 76,672,000. The length of telegraph-

wires, in January, 1875, was 48,167; of telegraph-lines, 14,333 kilometres. The number of telegraph-stations was 837.

The most important events in Hungary during the year related to the negotiations for the renewal of the "Ausgleich," or compact with Austria, which, in some shape or another, claimed attention during the whole year, and to the discussions concerning the attitude of the country toward the insurrectionary movements in the Herzegovina and Servia. The "Ausgleich" is a treaty or common constitution defining the relations of the Austrian Empire and the kingdom of Hungary. It formed a part of the plan of adjustment by which the claims of the two states were brought into harmony, and Hungary obtained autonomy as to her own affairs, while she recognized the Emperor of Austria as her King, and accepted the same laws in matters common to both states. It embraces political provisions, respecting the common affairs of the countries, the method of their treatment in the delegated bodies, and concerning the direction of the common jurisdiction; financial and commercial clauses, concerning the adjustment of the proportion which each division of the state should pay toward the common expenses; the regulation of customs and trade; and provisions relative to the common defense. This compact was first concluded in 1867, to last for a period of ten years. In anticipation of its expiration in 1877, the cabinets of the two states began, before the close of the year 1875, to make preparations for renewing it. Hungary had made new demands in the renewal of the treaty for changes in the financial clauses, and had formed a project for the establishment of an independent national bank in Hungary, whose notes should be held as equal in all respects to those of the Austrian bank. On the 2d of January the cis-Leithan ministers went to Pesth to consult with the Hungarian ministry respecting the renewal of the treaty. They were there presented by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce, Simonyi, with the project which had been adopted by the Hungarian Ministerial Council on the 30th of December. At the end of March the Hungarian ministers visited Vienna, where the subjects which had been considered in the conference of January, at Pesth, were again discussed in the presence of the Emperor. The negotiations proceeded harmoniously, with every prospect of a speedy satisfactory adjustment, till about the 18th or 20th of April. On the 18th the directors of the bank in Vienna held a meeting for the discussion of the Hungarian project for a bank, the result of which was a decision to oppose the proposition. On the 22d of April Minister-President Tisza, having returned to Pesth, informed the delegation of Liberal members of the Diet that he had told the King that he neither could accept, nor advise the Parliament to accept, the compromise under the conditions which he had found to be the ones acceptable to the Austrian Government. On the 24th the Hungarian Ministerial Council approved a declaration that the Austrian propositions could only afford the basis for future negotiations; if the Hungarian demand, now reduced to a minimum, could not be granted, the cabinet would retire from office. By the influence of Count Andrassy, who saw the necessity, in view of the pending difficulties in the East, of securing harmony in the empire, and who declared that if Tisza and his colleagues went out of office he would also resign, another conference was held, and an adjustment was made on the 2d of May, by which the compact was renewed in all its important points for ten years longer. The proportion which each country should contribute to common expenses was settled to remain as before. The question respecting the consumption tax was left as it was; on the question of the customs duties, Austria made a concession in the matter of an indemnification for repaid indirect taxes in case of export, amounting to about one and a half million of florins annually in favor of Hungary. The demand of Hungary for an independent bank was not granted, and the unity of the bank of issue and of the standard of valuation was adhered to. Whether a part of the metallic reserve should go to Pesth was left to be decided in the negotiations of Hungary with the national bank for the prolongation of the privilege, which it was expected would be completed during the year.

The result of the negotiations was not satisfactory to the Hungarians, and Tisza was obliged to defend his course to his friends. He said, in a conference of his party, May 6th, that it had been a question whether they should reject what they could obtain and expose the land to all the consequences of such an act, or should accept the compact and defend themselves before the Diet. The latter course had been adopted: first, because, all things considered, the compact contained a not unimportant advance upon the present conditions; and, second, because, more than any other country, Hungary needed peace, and it was the present duty of the Government to see that the whole power of the monarchy, unimpaired by division, be exerted for peace. The Liberal deputy Jokay also advised his friend to accept the compromise, because no better adjustment could be reached. The position and action of the ministers were sustained by the House of Deputies, May 11th. Nevertheless, about seventy members of the majority, who were not present at the sitting of the House, dissented, and endeavored to form a party in opposition to the course of the ministry. Negotiations relating to the further solution of the question of the bank were continued till near the close of the year, the Hungarians continuing to press their demand for the reorganization of the national bank in a dual shape. In the mean time three fractions of the Constitutional party in the Austrian

House of Deputies had combined to resist the ratification and execution of the compact. The directors of the national bank gave unfavorable answers to the propositions made to them by the Hungarian ministry, and refused to consider the question of a dual bank. A new difficulty had also arisen with reference to the adjustment of the debt of eighty millions owed by the state to the bank. The Austrians claimed that Hungary should be charged with a proportion of the debt, while the Hungarians refused to acknowledge the obligation. The Austrian ministry were placed in an embarrassing position, since on one side they had pledged themselves to their Hungarian colleagues to support the compact, and on the other hand they could not afford to break with their party at home. With a view to effect another compromise, corresponding to the demands of the Austrian Constitutional party, they visited Pesth, December 3d, to ask that certain "technical modifications" might be made in the compact. The Hungarian ministers adhered firmly to their position, and refused to recede one step from the stipulations which had been made in May. In consequence of this condition of affairs, both the Austrian and Hungarian ministers sent in their resignations. At the close of the year the Emperor had not accepted the resignations, and was seeking means to adjust the difficulty.

The situation of Hungary, with its borders touching those of the European provinces of Turkey, causes it to take a peculiar interest in all questions and movements connected with those provinces. Consequently the discussions concerning the Eastern question, which filled so large a place in the history of all European countries during the year, were watched by the Hungarian Parliament and people with

BUDA, HUNGARY.

great interest, and the ministers were often questioned on the subject. In February the matter of the payment of 100,000 florins, spent for the subsistence of Bosnian refugees in Hungary, formed one of the items of the account for common expenditures to be settled between the finance ministers of the two parts of the empire On the 11th of March Minister-President Tisza declared in the Chamber of Deputies that in case Servia joined the insurrection against Turkey, the accord of the powers would not be disturbed, and Hungary would act only as its own interests should direct. On the 18th of May the delegations of the two states met at Pesth, to adjust the budget, and at the same time a conference was held with Andrassy upon the Turkish question. On the 14th of June Tisza replied in the Chamber of Deputies to an interpellation by Franzi, respecting the situation in Constantinople, that the aim of the Hungarian Government was to preserve peace, and avoid, at all events, whatever would involve the empire in embarrassment. On the 4th of July a decree was published in the Hungarian official paper by the Minister of the Interior, admonishing the magistrates that they would be held responsible for repression and punishment, according to the law, of all movements against the peace of Austria with the Porte. Many arrests and seizures of arms were made; the frontier guards were strengthened, and monitors were stationed at Semlin. On the 6th of July Count Andrassy held a conference with the Hungarian ministers, at which a clear understanding and full accord were reached with reference to Eastern politics. During this month (July) the deputy Miletics was arrested

in Southern Hungary on a charge of exciting agitations and being an agent of the Servian Omladina. The minister-president authorized a prosecution to be instituted against him. On the reopening of the Parliament, September 28th, the case was referred to the Committee on Privileges. They made a report, October 2d, justifying the arrest, and their report was approved by the Chamber. About this time Tisza declared in the House of Deputies that the Government was in entire accord with the policy of Count Andrassy. On the 17th of November the minister declared, in answer to interpellations by Simonyi and Helfy, that the administration must and would treat the Eastern question by consideration neither of Russian nor of Turkish, but of Austro-Hungarian interests. The principles announced by Tisza were afterward strongly supported by Simonyi, leader of the Conservative Opposition, who defended the policy of peace, and said that the interests of the Magyars and the German-Austrians were to be regarded as well as those of the Slavs. There "should be no talk of a Magyar-Turkish policy. Austria will, in case Russia oversteps her bounds, know how to defend the interests of the whole state with arms, but till then she must observe a friendly neutrality toward the southern Slavs. This was the true Austro-Hungarian policy in foreign affairs." A few days after this, in reply to an interpellation in reference to some proceedings of the Austrian Government against the Statthalter of Dalmatia, the minister-president stated that while the Hungarian Government was in accord with that of Austria with respect to its foreign policy, it had nothing to do with Austrian internal affairs. A demonstration of students at Pesth, in the shape of a torch-light procession to the Turkish minister, was arranged to take place late in October, but it was forbidden by the police. Some of the adherents of the extreme Left attempted to take advantage of this occasion to make a demonstration against the ministry and its position on the Eastern question, but the authorities had anticipated such an event, and had made ample preparations to repress any disorder that might arise. Patrols were stationed throughout the city, the streets were promptly cleared of disorderly persons, and a wholesome impression was made upon the populace.

The estimates for 1877 were submitted to the House of Deputies by the Minister of Finance in October. The total expenditure for the coming year was calculated at 233,000,000 florins, and the revenues were estimated at 218,000,000 florins, leaving a deficit of about 15,000,000 florins, or about the same as the deficit of the preceding year. That the deficit was not reduced, was not because the expenditures had not been lessened, for there was an actual reduction in the year's estimates of administrative expenditures of 4,000,000 florins; but was partly because of the high price of gold, and partly because the estimates of the proceeds of various sources of revenue had been reduced, which had been set at too high a figure in former estimates. The probable receipts from these sources of revenue had now been calculated on the actual proceeds of the last few years, and the minister thought the calculation would prove a correct one. He pointed out that there must always be an uncertainty about the revenues of a country depending mainly on agriculture. In spite of the floods which had devastated the land in the spring, and the frosts which had come afterward, the returns of revenue had been beyond all expectation favorable, there having been a large increase in the nine months past over the receipts for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The first session of the Hungarian Diet was dissolved by a royal decree, March 27th. A second session was called to meet the next day (the 28th), which after completing a few formalities, adjourned to meet again April 20th. On the 20th of June the Diet again adjourned till September 28th. Aside from the discussions concerning the compact with Austria, the relations of the kingdom to the Eastern question, and the adjustment of financial affairs, its proceedings were not of marked importance. On the 20th of January the House of Deputies approved a proposition of the Government for the redemption of from 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 florins out of the proceeds of the second half of the rent-loans, to make the beginning of a sinking-fund. On the 16th of February the House of Deputies adopted a measure recommended by the ministry to have a register of the services which had been rendered to the country by Francis Deak enrolled among the statutes, and approved of a plan for the erection of a monument to Deak by a national subscription.

The floods at the end of February and beginning of March were very destructive. The villages along the banks of the Danube and the Theiss were submerged, hundreds of houses were carried away or ruined, and immense quantities of property and crops were destroyed. The Ofen and Alt-Ofen quarters of Buda-Pesth were overflowed; a hundred manufactories of Neu-Pesth, and numerous fine buildings in the river quarters of the city, were undermined; and 12,000 out of the 18,000 inhabitants of Alt-Ofen were reported to have been rendered homeless. On the 28th of February the Emperor devoted 15,000 gulden to the relief of the sufferers by the flood in Pesth and its vicinity, and the Empress added a gift of 10,000 gulden. The Emperor and Empress also bestowed 40,000 florins for the relief of the people throughout Hungary who had been visited by the inundations.

A remarkable speech was made in February by Bishop Herwarth to his electors in Pesth, in which among other things he declared himself in favor of the introduction of a law mak-

ing civil marriage obligatory, and referred to France and Belgium as countries in instance to show that the existence of such a law need not involve a breach with the Church.

The ninth International Statistical Congress met at Pesth, September 1st, and was opened by the Archduke Joseph.

HUNT, CHARLES SEDGWICK, died in New York, October 15th. He was born at Litchfield, Conn., April 7, 1842. In 1855 he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he remained for two years, and then became a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. At the outbreak of the war he entered the navy, and became acting master on the war-sloop Juniata, but resigned his commission toward the close of the war, and entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1868. He then became a reporter on the *New York Tribune*. For a time he was financial editor of the *New York Standard*, and from 1871 to 1873 was Albany correspondent of the *Tribune*, in which capacity he rendered valuable service in exposing fraud. In 1873 he became an editorial writer on the *Tribune*, writing chiefly upon topics of finance and political economy. He was also associated with Mr. John F. Cleveland in the preparation of the "Tribune Almanac." Early in 1876 he joined the editorial staff of the *New York Times*, where he continued until his death. Mr. Hunt was a thorough and enthusiastic student of political economy, and many of his articles in the *Tribune* and in the *Times* attracted wide attention.

HUSSEIN-AVNI PASHA, a Turkish statesman and general, born in 1819; assassinated in Constantinople, June 16, 1876. In 1850 he went to Constantinople, where he studied law for some time; but, meeting by chance one of his townsmen, who was in the military school of Harbije-Mekteb, and as the military career at that time seemed to offer greater inducements to young Turks than that of the law, he was easily induced to change his career. He graduated from the military school in 1842, with the rank of captain on the general staff, and in 1850 became major. He distinguished himself in the war in the Crimea, in 1856 was the Turkish delegate to the commission to regulate the Persian frontier, and was soon after appointed Director of the Military School of Harbije-Mekteb, and at the same time chief of the general staff of the army. He took part in the war with Montenegro as commander of a division, and after his return was appointed President of the General War Department, a position ranking next to that of Minister of War, which position he held for two years. His renown rapidly increased, and he particularly succeeded in gaining the confidence of the two most prominent statesmen at that time, Fuad Pasha and Aali Pasha. When Fuad Pasha was appointed Grand-Vizier, with the portfolio of War, he induced the Sultan to appoint Hussein-Avni Pasha to the position of commanding general of the army corps comprising the Guards, and at the same time his representative in the ministry of war. This position he held up to the fall of Fuad Pasha and Aali Pasha in 1866, when he was also compelled to retire. In the early part of 1867 he again came into favor, being appointed Governor-General of Bosnia, which position, however, he never assumed. The reason for this was that he was, immediately after receiving this appointment, intrusted with the chief command of the forces in Candia; and, as he was unable to produce any favorable results in that island, he was recalled in April, 1867, and was placed in command of an army corps on the frontier of Greece. But owing to dissensions between Omer Pasha, his successor, and Aali Pasha, the Grand-Vizier, who was his personal friend, the former resigned, and Hussein-Avni Pasha was again appointed to the chief command of the troops in Candia. With the aid of Aali Pasha he succeeded in quelling the rebellion, and in 1869 was rewarded for his services by the position of Minister of War. This position he held until the death of Aali Pasha in 1871, when he was removed by Mahmud-Nedim Pasha, the new Grand-Vizier, and was sent into exile, on a charge of misappropriation of public moneys. With the accession of Midhat Pasha on July 31, 1872, he was permitted to return, and when Essad Pasha was Grand-Vizier he was first Minister of the Navy, and afterward of War. In February, 1874, he finally reached the goal of his ambition, and was appointed Grand-Vizier. His administration was not a successful one, and when in April, 1875, he was dismissed, it was with the displeasure of the Sultan; and, in order to have him out of the way, he was shortly after appointed Governor-General of Smyrna. This position he, however, resigned in May, and then made a tour of England and France. In August, 1875, he, together with Midhat Pasha and Mahmud-Nedim Pasha, all three bitter enemies of each other, was called upon to form a new cabiet, receiving the department of War, which position he retained up to his death. He was one of the principal actors in the eventful scenes that led to and accompanied the overthrow of Abdul-Aziz, whom he did not long survive.

I

IDAHO. The assessment-rolls of the different counties for 1876 were as follows:

COUNTIES.	Cash Value of Real and Personal Property.	Total Amount of Taxes.
Ada	$1,275,608 00	$28,701 18
Alturas	212,572 00	6,597 98
Bear Lake	165,021 00	3,300 42
Boisé	641,542 66	21,170 91
Idaho	345,920 30	7,956 16
Lemhi	195,855 00	4,407 68
Nez-Percé	298,838 00	8,068 03
Owyhee	692,324 50	22,500 54
Oneida	497,131 00	9,942 62
Shoshone	56,470 00	1,552 93
Territory	$4,381,277 46	$114,198 45

The receipts into the Territorial Treasury, from December 1, 1874, to October 31, 1876, were $61,674.28; amount on hand, $9,676.77; total resources, $71,351.05; disbursements, $55,496.30; balance, $15,854.75. The bonded debt (coin) amounted to $71,386.45; the unfunded debt (currency), consisting of unredeemed warrants and accrued interest, was $56,606.82, after deducting cash in the Treasury. The Governor, in his message to the biennial session of the Legislature, December 4, 1876, says:

Being unable to meet our obligations at this time, it is due to our creditors, as well as to the people themselves, whose honor is involved, that at this session measures be taken which will afford sufficient time; and, what is more important still, provide the means of payment according to the new promises we make.

It is recommended that an act be passed, supplemental to that of January 8, 1875, providing for a new series of ten per cent. gold bonds, running fifteen years from December 1, 1876, with interest semi-annually, both payable at the Territorial Treasury. Let the principal of the coin debt, yet unprovided for, be merged in these bonds. Allow to creditors ten per cent. difference upon the principal of their old bonds, but none on accrued interest.

It is also worthy of consideration whether it is not sound economy to put the warrant debt into currency bonds having sufficient time to run to give us the advantage of growth in population and resources. Let this be done, and a sure income provided to pay as we go all our current expenses as well as interest. This will justify the repeal of the law under which we now pay ten per cent. interest on warrants which we sell at thirty per cent. discount.

The estimated revenue for the years 1877 and 1878 is as follows:

From property-tax	$62,500
From license and poll tax	23,250
Total	$85,750

The estimated expenditures are:

ITEMS.	Amounts.
Territorial prisoners	$10,000
Interest on bonds	13,000
Salary of Controller	3,000
Salary of Treasurer	2,000
Printing blanks	2,000
Interest on prison-fund warrants	5,000
Interest on general-fund warrants	3,000
Salary of three district attorneys	9,000
Total	$47,000

The whole number of children in the Territory, between the ages of five and eighteen years, so far as reported for 1875, was 3,852; for 1876 it is 2,777; some of the more populous counties not having reported.

In the former year, the number attending school was 2,093; receipts, including balances, $23,734; expenditures, $18,478.63. In 1876, 2,724 were reported as attending school; receipts, including balances, $36,215.42; expenditures, $16,590.55. Says the superintendent in his report: The reports of the county superintendents show, "for the most part, but a meagre array of figures, which by no means represent the flourishing condition of many schools in the Territory, and the deep interest taken in education by the people. This is not the fault of the county superintendents, but that of the system under which they are compelled to act. The law makes the county superintendencies *ex-officio* appendages to other important and responsible county offices, which confine the incumbent to his place of business and to a routine of duties; thus rendering the personal supervision of schools impossible. The county superintendent can only collate and report such information as he may recive from reports made to him by the trustees of the different school-districts in his county. The law gives to the trustees of the various school-districts the entire control and supervision of schools within their respective districts, as regards the qualifications of teachers and all local matters pertaining to education. The same reflections and remarks will apply with equal force to the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction. He cannot go beyond the source of information thus furnished, however much good-will he may bring to the task."

A large share of the wealth of Idaho lies beneath the soil. The surface has only been sufficiently worked to indicate the rich deposits yet awaiting development. Capital, skill, and machinery, are wanted. Owing to the great distance from railroads and navigable streams, the most enterprising have found almost unconquerable discouragement.

It was proposed to the Legislature to memorialize Congress to cause a thorough geological survey to be made, as has already been done in other Territories and States; and, as soon as resources will permit, to organize a Geological and Mining Bureau, for the purpose of developing the mines, forming a cabinet of ores, and of publishing useful knowledge in this most important department of industry.

Provision was made at the last session of the Legislature for a revision and publication of the Territorial laws under the supervision of commissioners.

IGLESIAS, José María, a Mexican statesman, born in Mexico, on January 5, 1822. Before completing his twentieth year he was appointed professor in the Colleges of San Gregorio and San Ildefonso, both in his native city. In the first he occupied the chair of Arts, and in the second that of Modern Languages—French and English. At the age of twenty-two he received his diploma as lawyer, and at twenty-four he became Professor of Law. His first official position was that of chairman of the Board of Aldermen (1846). On the occupation of the capital of the republic by the American troops, in 1847, young Iglesias hastened to rejoin the Government, for the time being established at Querétaro, for which proof of loyalty he was rewarded with the position of Minister of the Supreme Military Court, and shortly afterward with that of Auditor of the Army of the East. After the celebrated peace treaties he returned to the capital, and was chief of a section of the Board of Public Credit, from 1850 till 1852, in which latter year he was elected deputy to Congress, where he won his first laurels as an orator of distinction. The year 1855 saw him at the head of the second section of the Ministry of Finance, where his superior intelligence, brilliant qualities, and fidelity, elicited the admiration and secured for Iglesias the friendship of Don Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, elder brother of the late President of Mexico, Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, and then minister of the department (1856). Under the Comonfort Administration Iglesias was intrusted with the portfolio of Justice (1857), and immediately after the termination of the War of Reform he was appointed administrator of the public fund. When on May 31, 1863, Juarez was constrained to quit the capital, Señor Iglesias followed the fortunes of his chieftain, and during the eventful peregrinations of the national Government he was successively Minister of Finance, of Justice, and of Public Works. In spite of unusually arduous official duties, he found time to devote to writing his monthly reviews published under the unassuming title of "The Foreign Intervention." On the return of the legitimate Government to Mexico, Iglesias was still a member of the cabinet, having been, for the third time, appointed to the portfolio of Finance, which he now retained until his election to the general Congress in 1868. In September of that year President Juarez made him Minister of the Interior, intrusting him provisionally with the portfolio of Justice, which last post he resigned in October, 1870. In 1872 he once more became administrator of public funds, and held that office until May 16th of the following year, on which day he took the accustomed oath preparatory to entering upon the high functions of President of the Supreme Court of Justice—a post equivalent to that of Vice-President of the Republic. Among the candidates proposed simultaneously with Señor Iglesias for the office was General Porfirio Diaz, over whom he obtained a majority of 4,410 votes. Señor Iglesias has ever been a faithful and close student; he has attained much eminence among the men of letters and journalists of his country, and his unaffected and forcible eloquence places him in the front rank of Mexican parliamentary speakers. His whole political career has been an almost uninterrupted series of successes.

ILLINOIS. The State of Illinois is one of the most flourishing and progressive in the Union. In the last two years there have been incorporated under the general law 513 companies for purposes of pecuniary profit, and 150 for educational, religious, literary, and benevolent purposes. There have also been 34 new railroad organizations formed under the railroad act; eleven cities and sixty-one villages have organized under the general law for that purpose. The name of the town of Milton in Coles County has been changed to Humboldt, New Rutland in La Salle County to Rutland, and Clintonville in Kane County to South Elgin. The financial condition of the State is especially gratifying. On October 1st the bonded debt was $1,480,600.27, and there had been a reduction of $250,371.88 during the year. The last of the State bonds become payable after 1879. On December 1, 1874, there was a balance of $2,126,532.06 in the Treasury, and the receipts from that time to September 30, 1876, amounted to $9,262,169.99, making a total of $11,388,702.05. The disbursements for the same period were $8,979,747.71, leaving a balance on hand of $2,408,954.34. The receipts from the canals for two years were $267,828.32; disbursements, $171,189.74: net receipts, $96,638.58. The lock and dam across the Illinois River near Copperas Creek are nearly completed. The total cost is $410,532 29, of which $62,329.80 has been expended by the United States Government.

The amount of money raised for school purposes was $9,605,623.90 in 1875, and $9,948,769.64 in 1876, making a total of $19,554,393.54 for two years, of which $13,977,901.85 was raised by direct taxation. The expenditures for school purposes were $8,066,949.97 in 1875, and $8,268,539.58 in 1876, or $16,335,489.55 for the two years. The number of children of school age in the State is 973,589, of whom 687,446, or about 75 per cent., were enrolled in the schools during the past year. There are twelve charitable and reformatory institutions which receive aid from the State, and all are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The new asylum for feeble-minded children at Lincoln is nearly finished, as is also the new wing of the Southern Insane Asylum at Anna. The penitentiary at Joliet contained over 1,600 convicts at the end of the year. The institution is overcrowded, and a new prison is in contemplation. The cost of maintenance for each convict at Joliet in 1876 was 40¾ cents per day.

The new Capitol at Springfield, though not fully completed, has been occupied by the va-

rious departments of the government. The total amount expended upon it is $3,432,216.-68, and a new appropriation will be required to finish it.

The militia of the State has been greatly increased during the year, and now consists of 5,145 men, constituting one brigade of seven regiments, three battalions, and eight detached companies, or 85 companies in all. These organizations are altogether voluntary and independent.

The crop reports of the year show that there were 8,935,686 acres of corn, with a prospective yield of 251,066,311 bushels. The estimated area of hay-meadow was 2,518,750 acres, yielding 3,895,974 tons, of an aggregate value of $24,449,057. The total value of hogs, on May 1st, was $8,934,647.

The political canvass of the year was opened by the Independent or Greenback party, which held a convention at Decatur in February, and nominated Lewis Stewart, of Kendall County, for Governor. It also appointed delegates to the National Convention of the party, and put in nomination candidates for presidential electors.

The Republican State Convention was held at Springfield, on May 24th. It appointed delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati, nominated candidates for presidential electors, adopted a platform, and put a State ticket into the field. The following were the nominations for State officers: For Governor, Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon County; for Lieutenant-Governor, Andrew Shuman, of Cook; for Secretary of State, George H. Harlow, of Tazewell; for Auditor of Public Accounts, Thomas B. Needles, of Washington;

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for State Treasurer, Edward Rutz, of St. Clair; for Attorney-General, James K. Edsall, of Lee.

The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republican party of the State of Illinois, through its delegated representatives assembled in this, the one hundreth year of the existence of the republic, proclaims the following as the foundation principles of its faith and practice:

1. That the doctrine of the inherent sovereignty of man leads to a republican form of government, as that form furnishing the surest guarantee of impartial protection to property, liberty, and life; that our fathers having affirmed the equality of rights of all men, regardless of condition or nationality, and that affirmation having been, after the lapse of nearly a century, embodied as a part of the Constitution of the United States, it should be enforced by whatever statutory or executive instrumentality may be necessary to insure its vitality.

2. That the policy of leniency by the Republican party toward the people recently in rebellion against Federal authority having resulted in the death by violence of at least 5,000 Unionists, white and black, since the commencement of the present policy of reconstruction; also, in placing in power in the Lower House of Congress a political party dominated by ex-Confederates; and finally in relegating back into the control of disloyal whites nearly every State reconquered to Federal authority by Federal arms—it is the duty of the Executive branch of the Government to extend especial care over Union men throughout all the South, so that American citizenship there shall be in name, at least, what it is not now in fact—as secure as it is in foreign lands and upon foreign seas.

3. That as the three amendments to the Constitution of the United States—which may be accepted as the crystallization of the blood of brave men—require Federal statutes for their enforcement, so, too, in their turn, Federal statutes require a Chief Executive whose public life is a guarantee of the alacrity and fidelity with which he will discharge these great public trusts.

4. That the credit of the General Government, under Republican administration, having appreci-

ated to a point when the present rates of interest upon United States optional bonds are no longer necessary, therefore laws should be passed authorizing the speedy funding of such securities into longer-time bonds, bearing lower rates of interest.

5. That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to redeem every promise it has made in absolute good faith, and we therefore look with confidence to the National Republican Convention to so solve the difficult problem of the currency that the credit of the nation shall remain untarnished, and just regard be maintained for the rights and interests of all the people, East as well as West, North as well as South; that it is hereby further declared that the Republican party has given to the people the best system of paper currency ever devised, and would deprecate any legislation that might by any possibility cause a return to the system of paper currency in existence before the war.

6. That the efforts of President Grant to purify the public service by a rigid enforcement of the internal revenue and customs laws, even to the extent of punishment of prominent members of his own political party, furnish an example of Executive efficiency and impartiality for which a parallel may be sought in vain throughout the records of the Democratic party; and while it has been the aim of his administration that no innocent man should be convicted, yet it has been his special order, "Let no guilty man escape."

7. That the Republican party remembers with gratitude the services of those soldiers and sailors who upheld the cause of the Union during the late war of the rebellion, and we therefore most indignantly condemn the policy of the Democratic party in the national House of Representatives in its removal of Union soldiers from positions of honor and trust, and the appointment of rebel soldiers in their stead.

8. That as the results of the elections to be held the present year for the choice of Representatives and Senators in Congress, and President and Vice-President of the United States, will determine practically the question of the continued preservation or possible overthrow of constitutional liberty, the Republican masses of Illinois are most earnestly requested to show by their works the same devotion to this great cause which they exhibited in 1860 and 1864, when Abraham Lincoln was their national leader, to the end that the broad shield of the Government of the United States may be continued everywhere, over the humblest as well as over the most exalted of its citizens, and that the life and the death of their martyr President shall not have been in vain.

The Democrats held a convention at Springfield, on the 22d of June, to appoint delegates to the National Convention of the party, but the regular nominating body gathered in the same city, on the 27th of July. The ticket for State officers was: For Governor, Lewis Stewart, of Kendall County; Lieutenant-Governor, A. A. Glenn, of Brown; for Secretary of State, F. Y. Thornton, of Fulton; for Auditor, John Hise, of Cook; for Treasurer, George Gundlach, of Clinton; for Attorney-General, Edward Lynch, of Lincoln. The platform was as follows:

Resolved by the Democracy of Illinois in convention assembled, That the members of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis deserve the plaudits of the whole country for the manner in which they discharged the duties devolved upon them, and we hail the result of their action in the platform of principles adopted, and the presentation of the names of those eminent statesmen, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for the suffrages of the people, as opening up a new and better era in American politics, and giving our people an opportunity, by the election of these great men to the offices for which they are presented, of restoring prosperity once more to the oppressed business interests of the land; of redeeming the country from the disgrace and infamy of the peculations, robberies, and malfeasances that have tended to disgrace and humble us in the estimation of civilized nations, and have reduced the industrial classes of our country to the verge of poverty.

Resolved, That we hereby adopt, indorse, and reaffirm the National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis, on the 28th day of June last, and we pledge the Democracy of Illinois to coöperate with their brethren of the whole country in their efforts for the election of the national ticket, and for the restoration of honesty and economy in the administration of our Government.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, in presenting candidates for State officers, do pledge our earnest and hearty support of each and every nominee of this convention, and hereby declare that we will use our utmost efforts to secure the success of the ticket.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Illinois call upon the Legislature to devise some plan by which the labor allotted to convicts as a punishment for crime, and performed by them under compulsion, shall not come in injurious competition with the free labor of those who have themselves and families to support and educate, as becomes free and enlightened citizens.

The last resolution constituted a minority report from the Committee on Resolutions, but was adopted by the convention. The candidates for Governor and Auditor were those of the Independent party, and the effect was virtually to merge that organization into the Democratic party.

The election took place on the 7th of November. The returns were officially canvassed on the 27th of the same month, the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, constituting the canvassing board, and the result was announced by proclamation of the Governor. It showed that the total number of votes cast for presidential electors was 552,937, of which 277,226 were for the Hayes and Wheeler ticket, 258,602 for the Tilden and Hendricks, and 17,109 for the Cooper and Cary, making the Republican plurality 18,624, and majority over all 1,515. The total vote for Governor was 551,702, of which Cullom had 279,266, and Stewart 272,436; majority for the former, 6,830. For Lieutenant-Governor there were three candidates, and the Republican received 278,168 votes, the Democratic 256,084, and the Greenback 17,783. Of the 19 members of Congress elected 12 were Republicans and 7 Democrats. The Legislature chosen at the same time has 24 Democrats, 22 Republicans, and 5 Independents in the Senate, and 79 Republicans and 74 Democrats in the House. This makes the total Republican strength 101, Democratic 98, and Independent 5, giving the latter the balance of power on a joint ballot. As the Legislature had the task of electing a United States Senator, this became a matter of no little importance in the session of 1877.

The State Central Committee of the Democratic party held a meeting on the 21st of December, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee do hereby affirm the constitutional right of the Senate and the House of Representatives (after the President of the Senate shall have opened all the certificates received by him) to count the electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and declare the result of such count.

Resolved, That we deny the existence of any constitutional right or power in the President of the Senate of the United States, independently of authority from the two Houses, to count said votes and declare the result thereof, and would regard such a proceeding as revolutionary.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of Congress and of the people, and that in this great emergency they will rise above party, maintain the right, sustain constitutional liberty, and that Congress will fairly and impartially determine the result of the late presidential election in such manner as will command the confidence and support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That a mass-meeting be held in each county in this State, on the 30th day of December next, of all citizens irrespective of party, who are in favor of perpetuating the republican feature in our system of government by giving effect to the popular choice of electors of President and Vice-President, made on the 7th of November last, for the selection of delegates to a convention to be held at Springfield on the 8th of January next—each county to be entitled to the same number of delegates as were sent to the State Democratic Convention of July last.

Resolved, That this committee have an abiding confidence that the mass-meetings herein recommended will be participated in by all friends of free government, and that their proceedings will be in harmony with the gravity of the occasion.

At the convention of January 8, 1877, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved by the citizens of Illinois in convention assembled, on the 8th day of January, 1877, That a count of the votes for President and Vice-President by the President of the Senate, without the concurrence and direction of both Houses of Congress, would be contrary to usage, revolutionary in character, and dangerous to the rights of the people.

Resolved, That in the absence of any statute, rule, or order, regulating the counting of the electoral vote, the two Houses of Congress have the right, under the Constitution, to count the votes of electors, to decide all questions arising thereon, and declare the result; and that no vote should be received and counted for President or Vice-President without the concurrence of both Houses of Congress, and in the performance of this duty each House is vested with the authority to inquire into the qualifications of electors and the manner of their appointment. This has been the construction of the provisions of the Constitution respecting the subject, as shown by an unbroken usage from the first election of President to the present time, and by the adoption by both Houses of Congress *unanimously* of the rule known as the "twenty-second joint rule" in February, 1865, under which the electoral votes were counted by Congress in 1865, in 1869, and in 1873, which rule was acquiesced in and maintained, so long as both Houses of Congress were controlled by the same political party.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Senate and House of Representatives to resort to all parliamentary means to secure a fair and honest count of the electoral vote, and that the people will hold Senators and Representatives responsible for the consequences which may follow a failure of the two Houses to agree upon a mode for making such count.

Resolved, That while we have no doubt that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks are fairly entitled to a majority of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, we at the same time believe it to be our duty, and are willing, to submit the question as to who have been fairly and constitutionally elected to the decision of the Senate and House of Representatives, to whom it constitutionally belongs; and we demand of them, as, we believe, do a vast majority of the people of all parties, that they come to some agreement for an honest and fair count of the electoral vote, pledging ourselves to abide by the result, whatever it may be.

Resolved, That it is a well-settled principle of law that when an official duty is to be performed upon the happening of a certain contingency, and no mode has been provided for deciding when the event has occurred, those who are required to perform the duty are the sole judges as to when the contingency arises; and, in accordance with this principle, we declare that it properly devolves upon each House of Congress to decide for itself when the contingency shall arise that requires its separate action under the Constitution, in the election of President by the House of Representatives, and a Vice-President by the Senate.

Resolved, That in case the two Houses, after exhausting all parliamentary means, are unable to agree upon such a count of the votes cast for President and Vice-President, as will secure to any person a majority of the whole number of the electors appointed, it will then become the duty of the House of Representatives immediately to choose a President, and of the Senate a Vice-President, as provided by the Constitution; and if the House of Representatives shall choose a President, or the Senate a Vice-President, according to the provisions of the Constitution, then such constitutional action must be sustained, and all forcible opposition thereto be proceeded against as treason and revolution.

Resolved, That the concerted assertion by the leading Republican newspapers on the morning after the election, that South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana "had gone for Hayes," before any definite information could possibly have been received from those States, followed by the orders to the army of the United States to see that "Boards of Canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties," issued before the Canvassing Boards had assembled, and without any reason to suppose that such boards would be molested in an honest discharge of duty, together with the knowledge that the result of the presidential election, as declared by the people at the polls, could be changed by falsely counting the votes of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana for Hayes, and that the Returning Board of Louisiana, composed of the same persons as now, had arbitrarily, unfairly, and illegally changed the result of a former election, could only have been intended as an assurance to the canvassing officers in those States in advance that they would be sustained in any canvass they might make, however iniquitous, and especially to the canvassing officers of Louisiana, that they would be sustained in repeating the arbitrary and illegal action by which they had continued themselves and their party in power two years before; that the subsequent action of the canvassing officers in two of the States mentioned, in open disregard of the highest judicial tribunals in their respective States, and the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, by which a majority of eight thousand votes for Samuel J. Tilden was fraudulently and illegally changed into a majority of nearly four thousand for Rutherford B. Hayes, in connection with Judge Bond's usurpation in overriding the State courts, the action of the army

in setting up an illegal Legislature in South Carolina, the concentration of troops and munitions of war at convenient points elsewhere, and threats in the partisan press that members of the House of Representatives will be arrested and imprisoned if the House exercises its constitutional prerogatives in regard to the count of the electoral votes, establish the existence of a conspiracy by force and fraud to proclaim and inaugurate a President and Vice-President of the United States contrary to the constitutionally expressed will of the American people.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the House of Representatives, the grand inquest of the nation, to inquire into said conspiracy, and if officers of the Government have been engaged in the conspiracy, and have committed overt acts in furtherance of the plot, by the illegal use of the army, or otherwise, to take immediate action to defeat the conspiracy, and to bring the conspirators to trial at the bar of the Senate.

Resolved, That the president of this convention send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with a request that each lay the same before the bodies over which they respectively preside.

In his inaugural address to the Legislature of 1877, Governor Cullom used the following language in reference to the same subject as that considered by the Democratic convention:

Eleven years have passed since that struggle ended. Just at the time when all hoped and believed that the era of good-will and prosperity had come with the beginning of our new national century, a presidential election occurred which has left the country in an excited condition, owing to the unprecedented closeness of the electoral vote, and the discussion of questions arising from the unfortunate omission of the national Constitution and the laws to provide with particularity the manner of counting the returns contained in the certificates of the electoral colleges. The contest must now be settled by the light of the Constitution. It must be settled according to the Constitution. It must be settled by reason, and not by violence. The people of the nation must listen to the voice of history, so fresh in all our memories, and stamp with prompt and positive condemnation any movement—if any shall be made—looking to an appeal from a constitutional decision of the contest, by those in whose hands it is placed, to force, involving the American people in another war. One attempt has been made to destroy this country and dissolve the Union by a portion of the people when they were dissatisfied with the result as declared at the polls. That struggle cost the country ten thousand million dollars in property and labor, and a million men in battle, a fearful price for refusal to abide the decision of the ballot.

As citizens of the State of Illinois, we claim the right to hold our elections in our own way; giving all our people a fair and equal chance to cast their votes. We claim the right to prescribe the manner in which our polls shall be purged of fraudulent votes, and how and by whom the result of our elections shall be ascertained and announced. All these things we regulate by the laws made by our State Legislature, and when the result is so ascertained and announced we expect it to be respected, as well by our own citizens as by others. While we claim these rights for our own State, we concede the same to every other State in the Union; and insist that when the people of any State have held an election, and the result has been ascertained and announced by the persons and in the manner provided by the laws of such State, that result shall be respected everywhere as the will of the people of that State. The people, without regard to party, owe it to themselves and the country to purify the ballot-box, and protect it from fraud; the people owe it to themselves, in the interest of good government, to favor all lawful means, the object of which is to secure a free and honest ballot and the protection of the citizen in his right to cast it. Fraudulent voting is worse than no voting, and, unless a man is allowed to vote his sentiments, his vote is a falsehood and a fraud.

As a citizen, I confidently believe that the two distinguished statesmen for whom the electoral vote of Illinois was cast for President and Vice-President have received a constitutional majority of the electoral colleges. I have an equal confidence and certainty that when the votes shall have been counted in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and the result announced in accordance with the Constitution and the usage under it, whatever that result may be, it will be accepted and cheerfully acquiesced in by the people.

Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, the present Governor of Illinois, was born in Wayne County, Ky., November 22, 1829. The following year his father removed to Tazewell County, Ill. Young Cullom worked on a farm, and attended a district-school during his early years, and at the age of nineteen went to the Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris. After two years' study his health failed, and he returned to the farm, but he subsequently studied law at Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, being almost immediately after elected city attorney. In 1856 he was candidate for elector on the Fillmore ticket, and at the same time ran for the Legislature, and was elected. He was chosen again in 1860, and became Speaker of the House. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Springfield district, and served for three successive terms. As a member of Congress he displayed not only energy and tact, but considerable ability as a speaker. In the Fortieth Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Territories, and took a prominent part in support of the bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah. Since 1870 he has devoted himself chiefly to private business and his duties as President of the State National Bank at Springfield, but consented both in 1872 and 1874 to be elected to the Legislature of the State. He was Speaker of the House during the session of 1873.

A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered at Washington in April, reversed the decrees of the Circuit Court in Northern Illinois in several cases in which an injunction had been granted against the collection of taxes by counties under the law of 1872 for the taxation of railroads. The validity of the law was sustained, and the cases sent back to the Circuit Court with directions to dissolve the injunctions. The opinion of the court was delivered by Mr. Justice Miller, and established the following points:

1. While this court does not lay down any absolute rule limiting the powers of a court of equity in restraining the collection of taxes, it declares that it is essential that every case be brought within some of the recognized rules of equity jurisdiction, and

that neither illegality nor irregularity in the proceedings, nor error nor excess in the valuation, nor the hardship nor injustice of the law, provided it be constitutional, nor any grievance which can be remedied by a suit at law, either before or after payment of the tax, will authorize an injunction against its collection.

2. This rule is founded on the principle that the levy of taxes is a legislative and not a judicial function, and the court can neither make nor cause to be made a new assessment if the one complained of be erroneous, and also in the necessity that the taxes, without which the State cannot exist, should be regularly and promptly paid into its Treasury.

3. *Quære:* Whether the same rigid rule against equitable relief would apply to taxes levied solely by municipal corporations for corporation purposes as that here applied to State taxes? Probably not.

4. No injunction, preliminary or final, can be granted to stay collection of taxes until it is shown that all the taxes conceded to be due, or which the court can see ought to be paid, or which can be shown to be due by affidavits, have been paid or tendered without demanding a receipt in full.

5. While the constitution of Illinois requires taxation in general to be uniform and equal, it declares in express terms that a large class of persons engaged in special pursuits, among whom are persons or corporations owning franchises and privileges, may be taxed, as the Legislature shall determine, by a general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates, and under this provision a statute is not unconstitutional which prescribes a different rule of taxation for railroad companies from that for individuals.

6. Nor does it violate any provision of the Constitution of the United States.

7. The capital stock, franchises, and all the real and personal property of corporations, are justly liable to taxation; and a rule which ascertains the value of all this, by ascertaining the cash value of the funded debt and of the shares of the capital stock as the basis of assessment, is probably as fair as any other.

8. Deducting from this the assessed value of all the tangible real and personal property, which is also taxed, leaves the real value of the capital stock and franchise subject to taxation as justly as any other mode, all modes being more or less imperfect.

9. It is neither in conflict with the constitution of Illinois nor unequitable that the entire taxable property of the railroad company should be ascertained by the State Board of Equalization, and that the State, county, and city taxes should be collected within each municipality on this assessment in the proportion which the length of the road within such municipality bears to the whole length of the road within the State.

10. The action of the Board of Equalization in increasing the assessed value of the property of a railroad company, or an individual, above the return made to the board, does not require a notice to the party to make it valid, and the courts cannot substitute their judgment as to such valuation for that of the board.

11. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois having decided that the law complained of in these cases is valid under her constitution, and having construed the statute, this court adopts the decision of that court as a rule to be followed in the Federal courts.

In concluding his opinion, the justice said:

But, if for no other reason, we should reverse the decrees of the Circuit Court in these cases because the same questions, involving the same considerations urged upon us here, have been decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in a manner which leads to the reversal of these. The cases referred to are those of Samuel R. Porter, County Treasurer, and John W. Cook, County Clerk, *vs.* Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, decided at the January term, 1874, and the subsequent case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company *vs.* J. J. Cole and another, decided in June, 1875. In these two cases all the points arising in the present cases were presented to the court and decided adversely to the railroad companies. These questions all grew out of the validity and the construction of the tax law involved in the present cases, and out of the same action of the Board of Equalization. The validity of the statute is not seriously questioned here on account of any conflict with the Constitution of the United States. If any such claim be set up it is sufficient to say it is without foundation. As the whole matter, then, concerns the validity of a State law as affected by the constitution of the State, that question, and the other one of the true construction of that statute, belong to the class of questions in regard to which this court still holds, with some few exceptions, that the decisions of the State courts are to be accepted as the rule of decision for the Federal courts. It is, nevertheless, a satisfaction that our judgment concurs with that of the State court, and leads us to the same conclusions.

In a case brought against the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company in the Mason Circuit Court a decision was rendered in May, establishing the point that a railroad company could not show the cost of constructing and operating its road by way of sustaining, as just and reasonable, rates of charges which would afford a fair profit upon the investment.

INDIA, a British viceroyalty in Asia. Viceroy and Governor-General of Bengal, Lord Lytton, appointed in 1876; commander-in-chief of the army, Sir Frederick P. Haines. The Executive and Legislative Council is composed as follows: the Viceroy, the commander-in-chief, Major-General Sir H. W. Norman, A. Hobhouse, E. C. Bayley, Sir William Muir, Sir Andrew Clarke, and Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot. The lieutenant-governors of the provinces are honorary members of the Council, when it meets in their respective provinces. Government Secretaries: For the Interior, A. C. Lyall; for the Finances, R. B. Chapman; for Agriculture and Commerce, A. O. Hume; for Foreign Affairs, C. V. Aitchison; for Military Affairs, Colonel H. K. Burne; for Public Works, Colonel C. H. Dickens. The lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners of the different provinces are as follows: Bengal, Lieutenant-Governor, Sir R. Temple; Northwestern Provinces, Sir I. Strachey; Punjaub, Lieutenant-Governor, R. H. Davies; Central Provinces, Chief Commissioner, E. H. Morris; Oude, Chief Commissioner, Sir G. T. V. Couper, Bt.; British Burmah, Chief Commissioner, A. Rivers Thompson; Madras, Governor-General, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; Bombay, Governor-General, Sir P. T. Vodehouse.

The results of the great Indian census, extending over a term of years from 1867 in Berar to 1871–'72 in almost all the other provinces, were published in the latter part of 1875. Each province took its own census, and sent the reports to the General Government, by whom the returns were revised and corrected.

This caused the statements of the central Government to differ considerably from those of the various others. Behm and Wagner, in *Bevölkerung der Erde*, iv. (Gotha, 1876), have sought to reconcile the different statements, and in some cases have substituted their own figures. In this work they were assisted by a large number of official and non-official works, all of them very valuable. These sources are— 1. "Annual Statements exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India." 2. "A List of the Civil Divisions of India." 3. "A Map of the Civil Divisions of India." 4. "Report on the Census of Bengal." 5. "Census of the Northwest Provinces." 6. "Central Provinces Census." 7. "Report on the Census of British Burmah, taken in August, 1872." 8. "Report on the Mysore General Census of 1871." 9. "Report on the Coorg General Census of 1871." 10. "Report on the Census of the Madras Presidency, 1871." 11. "Census of the Bombay Presidency." 12. "Preliminary Map of the Bombay Presidency." 13. "Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871–'72." 14. A large number of manuscripts from the India Office. 15. "India, Native States." 16. "The Jummoo and Kashmir Territories," by Fred Drew; not official. 17. "Gradation List of Chiefs of the Indian Empire," in supplement to *Allen's Indian Mail*, July 4, 1876. The following table is taken from *Bevölkerung der Erde:*

PROVINCES.	Square Miles.	Population.
I. Bengal Presidency:		
1. Lower Bengal—		
Under British administration (1871–'72)	158,595	60,595,524
Feudatory states (estimate)	38,324	2,218,296
2. Assam	53,856	4,282,019
3. Northwestern Provinces—		
Under British administration (1872)	81,408	30,781,204
Feudatory states (estimate)	5,125	657,013
4. Oude (1869)	23,992	11,220,282
5. Punjaub—		
Under British administration (1868)	101,829	17,611,498
Feudatory states (estimate)	103,528	5,344,000
6. Central Provinces—		
Under British administration (1872)	84,963	8,201,519
Feudatory states (1872)	28,884	1,049,710
7. British Burmah (1872)	88,556	2,747,148
8. Ajmeer (1872) }	2,661	816,032
9. Berar (1867).. } Under the Governor-General	17,334	2,231,565
10. Mysore (1871) }	27,077	5,055,412
11. Coorg (1871). }	2,000	168,312
II. Madras Presidency:		
Under British administration (1871)	138,318	31,281,177
Feudatory states (estimate)	9,471	3,226,427
III. Bombay Presidency:		
Under British administration (1872)	124,462	16,349,206
Feudatory states (1872)	69,250	8,840,000
States under Native Princes, who are assisted by British Political Agents:		
1. Rajpootana Agency	130,000	9,260,000
2. Central India Agency	64,850	8,362,000
3. Hyderabad, under the Nizam, assisted by a British resident	90,000	9,000,000
4. Manipoor, east of Assam	7,600	126,000
Total { Under British administration	905,046	190,840,848
Total { Feudatory states	556,982	48,088,500
Total, British India	1,462,028	238,929,348

For the area and population of the native states there are three different statements, that of the "Memorandum on the Census," that of a work entitled "India, Native States; Approximate Area and Population" (1876), and that of Behm and Wagner. The three statements are compared in the following table:

NATIVE STATES IN	MEMORANDUM.		INDIA, NATIVE STATES.		BEHM AND WAGNER.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
Bengal	39,321	2,212,909	38,900	2,311,000	38,324	2,218,296
Northwest Provinces	5,445	907,013	6,300	1,100,000	5,125	657,013
Punjaub	114,358	5,299,448	115,300	5,568,000	103,528	5,349,000
Central Provinces	28,884	1,049,710	28,884	1,049,710	28,884	1,049,710
Madras	9,810	2,027,048	23,300	4,760,000	9,471	3,226,427
Bombay	63,253	9,298,612	72,200	8,829,000	69,250	8,840,000
Rajpootana	118,947	8,981,588	128,000	9,260,000	130,000	9,260,000
Central India	81,140	7,699,502	88,750	8,400,000	74,850	8,362,000
Hyderabad	78,003	10,666,080	80,000	9,000,000	90,000	9,000,000
Manipoor	7,584	126,000	7,600	126,000	7,600	126,000
Total	546,695	48,276,910	589,184	50,403,710	556,982	48,088,446

The following table gives the area and population of the provinces by divisions and districts, according to the "Memorandum of the Census:"

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
I. LOWER BENGAL:		
Divisions.		
1. Cooch Behar	4,140	513,377
2. Rajshahye	17,694	8,893,738
3. Burdwan	12,719	7,286,957
4. Presidency Division	15,216	6,545,464
5. Dacca	15,621	7,392,932
6. Chittagong	13,592	3,444,874
7. Patna	23,732	13,122,743
8. Bhangulpoor	18,685	6,613,358
9. Nagpoor	28,482	3,419,591
10. Orissa	8,714	3,162,490
II. ASSAM:		
Districts.		
1. Goalpara	4,443	444,761
2. Garo Hills	3,390	80,000
3. Cossya	6,178	141,838
4. Kamroof	33,631	561,681
5. Durrung	3,413	236,009
6. Nowgong	3,648	256,390
7. Seepsangor	2,413	296,589
8. Luckimpoor	3,145	121,267
9. Luckimpoor Hills	8,343	100,000
10. Naga Hills	4,900	68,918
11. Sylhet	5,383	1,719,539
12. Cachar	1,285	205,027
13. Cachar Hills	3,715	50,000
III. NORTHWEST PROVINCES:		
Divisions.		
1. Meerut	11,131	4,977,173
2. Rohilcund	11,805	5,436,314
3. Agra	10,164	5,040,919
4. Jhansie	5,067	934,984
5. Allahabad	13,422	5,468,955
6. Benares	18,314	8,179,307
7. Kumaon	11,500	743,602
IV. OUDE:		
Divisions.		
1. Seltapoor	7,588	2,598,983
2. Lucknow	4,089	2,570,950
3. Fyzabad	7,671	3,379,262
4. Roy Bareilly	4,644	2,648,950
V. PUNJAUB:		
1. Peshawur	7,767	1,035,789
2. Derajab	12,565	991,251
3. Rawulpindee	6,216	711,256
4. Mooltan	20,192	1,474,574
5. Umritsur	5,347	2,743,880
6. Lahore	8,973	1,889,495
7. Jullundhur	12,181	2,477,536
8. Umballa	4,005	1,652,728
9. Delhi	5,595	1,916,423
10. Hissar	8,479	1,232,435
VI. CENTRAL PROVINCES:		
Divisions.		
1. Nerbudda	17,512	1,590,907
2. Jubbulpoor	19,047	1,946,574
3. Nagpoor	22,343	2,280,081
4. Chutteesgurh	24,090	2,331,887

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
VII. BRITISH BURMAH:		
Divisions.		
1. Arakan	14,527	484,363
2. Pegu	27,300	1,662,058
3. Tenasserim	46,730	600,727
VIII. MADRAS:		
Districts.		
1. Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088
2. Vizagapatan	18,344	2,159,199
3. Jodavery	6,224	1,592,939
4. Kistna	8,036	1,452,374
5. Nellore	8,462	1,376,811
6. Zuddapah	8,367	1,351,194
7. Bellary	11,007	1,668,006
8. Kurnool	7,358	959,640
9. Chingeeput	2,753	938,184
10. North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278
11. South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817
12. Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731
13. Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408
14. Madura	9,502	2,266,615
15. Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959
16. Coimbatore	7,432	1,768,274
17. Neilgherries	749	49,501
18. South Kanara	3,902	918,362
19. Malabar	6,002	2,261,250
20. Madras	27	397,552
21. Salem	7,488	1,966,995
IX. BOMBAY:		
Districts.		
1. Khandesh	10,162	1,028,642
2. Nassick	8,140	734,386
3. Ahmednugger	6,647	773,938
4. Poonah	5,099	907,235
5. Satura	5 378	1,116,050
6. Sholapoor	3,925	602,986
7. Belgaum	4,592	938,750
8. Dharwar	4,565	988,087
9. Khuludghee	5,696	816,087
10. Kanara	4,235	398,406
11. Rutnagherry	3,789	1,019,186
12. Kolaba	1,482	350,405
13. Bombay	19	644,405
14. Tanna	4,052	847,424
15. Surat	1,588	607,087
16. Broach	1,358	350,322
17. Kaira	1,561	782,733
18. Punch Mehals	1,781	240,743
19. Ahmedabad	3,844	829,637
20. Kurrachee	14,091	423,495
21. Hyderabad	9,053	721,946
22. Thur and Parkur	11,729	180,761
23. Shikarpoor	8,818	776,227
24. Upper Sinde frontier	1,913	89,985
25. Cantonments and railways	.....	120,432

The population of British India was classified as follows according to religion:

PROVINCES.	Hindoos.	Sikhs.	Mohammedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Christians.	Others.	Religion not known.
Bengal	38,975,418	.....	19,553,831	84,974	90,763	1,672,058	90,680
Assam	2,679,507	.....	1,104,601	1,521	1,947	16,640	827,803
Northwest Provinces	26,568,071	1,003	4,189,348	.....	22,196	586	.....
Ajmeer	252,996	.....	62,722	.....	249	65	.....
Oude	10,003,323	4,752	1,197,704	.....	7,761	.....	6,692
Punjaub	6,125,416	1,144,090	2,337,685	36,190	22,154	945,919	.....
Central Provinces	5,879,772	178	233,247	36,569	10,477	2,041,276	.....
Berar	1,912,155	406	154,951	.....	903	163,150	.....
Mysore	4,807,425	.....	208,991	13,263	25,676	57	.....
Coorg	154,476	.....	11,304	112	2,410	10	.....
British Burmah	36,658	.....	99,846	2,447,831	52,299	110,514	.....
Madras	28,863,978	.....	1,857,857	21,254	538,760	4,328	.....
Bombay	12,289,329	24,007	2,870,450	191,137	126,063	148,220	.....
Total	139,248,568	1,174,436	40,882,537	2,832,851	896,658	5,102,823	425,975

The following table shows the population of India classified according to sex and age:

PROVINCES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			BOTH SEXES.				PERCENTAGES.		
	Under 12 Years.	Above 12 Years.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Under 12 Years.	Over 12 Years.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Under 12 Years.	Over 12 Years.	Age unspecified.	Sex and Age unspecified.	Grand Total.	No. of Females to 100 Males.	No. of Children to 100 Adults.	No. of Girls to 100 Boys.
Bengal	11,304,521	18,906,435	.....	30,210,956	9,415,607	20,841,161	.....	30,256,768	20,720,128	39,747,596	.....	7,080	60,467,724	100.14	52.13	83.29
Assam	809,970	1,315,557	.....	2,125,527	697,007	1,302,315	.....	1,999,412	1,507,067	2,617,872	.....	.....	1,132,019	94.07	57.57	86.06
Northwest Provinces	5,585,710	10,817,153	10,779	16,413,642	4,650,269	9,711,415	5,878	14,367,562	10,235,979	20,528,568	16,657	.....	30,781,204	87.53	49 86	83.25
Ajmeer	.....	.....	211,289	211,289	.....	.....	104,743	104,743	.....	.....	316,032	.....	316,032	49.57	48.75	.....
Oude	2,186,247	3,636,119	.....	5,822,366	1,843,467	3,554,339	.....	5,397,866	4,029,714	7,190,518	.....	.....	11,220,232	92.71	56.04	84.32
Punjaub	3,390,054	6,205,380	.....	9,595,434	2,858,031	5,158,033	.....	8,016,064	6,248,085	11,363,413	.....	.....	17,611,498	83.54	54.98	84.31
Central Provinces	1,624,645	2,541,556	.....	4,172,201	1,495,657	2,533,681	.....	4,029,318	3,120,262	5,081,257	.....	.....	8,201,519	96.58	61.41	92.06
Berar	422,055	731,142	.....	1,153,197	374,136	704,232	.....	1,078,368	796,191	1,495,374	.....	.....	2,291,565	93.51	55.47	88.65
Mysore	922,986	1,612,988	.....	2,535,974	806,200	1,625,198	.....	2,519,488	1,819,226	3,236,186	.....	.....	5,055,412	99.35	56.21	97.11
Coorg	28,041	65,813	.....	94,454	26,440	47,415	.....	73,858	55,081	113,231	.....	.....	168,312	78.19	48.64	92.32
British Burmah	505,986	929,532	.....	1,435,518	455,449	826,151	.....	1,311,630	991,435	1,755,713	.....	.....	2,747,148	91.37	56.47	95.94
Madras	5,808,607	9,659,122	254,557	15,722,306	5,584,364	9,779,260	195,247	15,558,871	11,892,971	19,438,382	449,824	.....	31,281,177	98.96	58.61	96.14
Bombay	3,129,892	5,431,697	.....	8,561,589	3,561,589	4,980,325	.....	7,757,617	5,923,184	10,421,022	.....	.....	16,340,206	90.94	56.88	89.41
Total	35,719,264	61,838,494	476,625	98,054,403	31,125,079	61,070,618	305,868	92,501,565	66,544,343	122,929,112	782,513	7,080	190,563,048	94.34	54.38	87.14
Percentage on total population	18.75	32.46	0.25	51.46	16.33	32.05	0.16	48.54	35.08	64.51	0.41	.....	100	.....	.....	.....

The following are the cities having over 50,000 inhabitants:

CITIES.	Population.	CITIES.	Population.
{ Calcutta	794,645	Trichinopoly	76,530
{ Howrah	97,784	Shahyahanpoor	72,136
Bombay	644,405	Bhangulpoor	69,678
Madras	397,552	Dacca	69,212
Lucknow	284,779	Myrzapoor	67,274
Benares	175,188	Gya	66,843
Patna	158,900	Moradabad	62,417
Delhi	154,417	Monghyr	59,698
Agra	149,008	Multrah	59,281
Allahabad	143,693	Peshawur	58,555
Bangalore	142,513	Allyghur	58,539
Amritsir	135,813	Mysore	57,815
Cawnpoor	122,770	Multan	56,826
Poona	118,886	Jubbulpoor	55,188
Ahmedabad	116,873	Kurracht	53,526
Surat	107,149	Sholápoor	53,403
Bareilly	102,982	Tanjoree	52,175
Lahore	98,924	Madura	51,987
Rangoon	98,745	Beliary	51,766
Nagpoor	84,441	Goruckpoor	51,117
Mirut	81,386	Cuttack	50,878
Furruckabad	79,204	Salem	50,012

The receipts and expenditures for the year 1874–'75 were as follows:

GROSS RECEIPTS.

Land revenue	£21,296,793
Tributes and contributions	724,972
Public domains	583,281
Excise	2,346,143
Assessed taxes	2,747
Duties	2,678,479
Salt monopoly	6,227,301
Opium-tax	8,556,624
Stamp-tax	2,758,042
Coinage	159,021
Post-Office	739,400
Telegraphs	286,479
Court receipts	321,798
Port receipts	298,525
Interest	543,319
Deductions from pensions	698,641
Miscellaneous receipts	673,479
Ordinary receipts	£48,895,049
War Department	988,845
Department of Public Works	555,297
Railroads	130,986
Total	£50,570,177

EXPENDITURES.

1.	Deductions from the gross receipts	£9,552,354
2.	Interest { on the public debt	5,032,486
	{ on service funds	379,568
3.	Administration	1,605,469
4.	Minor departments	320,341
5.	Justice	2,298,180
6.	Ports	590,046
7.	Church	161,724
8.	Sanitary department	181,579
9.	Foreign service	404,223
10.	Pensions, etc	1,738,368
11.	Loss by exchange	897,878
12.	Miscellaneous	122,037
13.	Substitutes for absent officials	216,704
14.	Provincial funds	5,148,774
15.	Army	15,375,192
16.	Public works	2,504,255
17.	Railroads	183,883
18.	Relief for the famine	2,237,860
19.	Sureties to railroad companies	1,299,926
	Ordinary expenditures	£50,251,047
20.	Extraordinary expenditures for public works	4,249,566
	Total	£54,500,613

The budgets, as estimated for the years 1875–'76 and 1876–'77, are as follows:

YEAR.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1875–'76.....	£49,820,000	£53,614,000	£3,794,000
1876–'77.....	50,480,000	54,095,000	3,615,000

The public debt of India on March 31, 1874, was as follows:

TITLE OF DEBT.		Amount.
I. CONSOLIDATED DEBT:		
1. Payable in India, at 5½ per cent...		£10,200,670
" " " 5 " " ...		1,095,900
" " " 4½ " " ...		16,0?6,670
" " " 4 " " ...		38,824,809
" " " 3½ " " ...		65,200
" " without interest		144,041
Total payable in India.....		£66,417,290
2. Payable in England:		
4 per cent. India bonds.....		£3,966,700
India debentures	5 per cent...	1,000
	4 " " ...	5,799,000
5 per cent. stocks.....		17,200,000
4 " "		14,100,000
Without interest.....		20,917
Total payable in England.....		£41,117,617
Total consolidated debt.....		£107,534,907
II. NOT CONSOLIDATED DEBT:		
4 per cent. Treasury notes.....		£1,394,312
Savings-banks.....		1,736,857
Debt due.....		4,660,750
Total not consolidated debt...		7,791,919
Total debt.....		£115,326,826

The values of the principal articles of import and exports, for the year 1873–'74, were as follows:

ARTICLES.	Imports.	Exports.
Grain, particularly rice and paddy	.....	£6,548,000
Seeds and fruits.....	£315,000	2,361,000
Colonial goods, particularly tea and coffee.....	893,000	3,771,000
Wines, spirits, and malt and other liquors.....	1,302,000	.....
Coal.....	740,000	.....
Woods, timber, and carving material.....	.....	605,000
Raw wool, cotton, silk, jute, and other weaving material	787,000	19,117,000
Hides and skins.....	.....	2,618,000
Drugs, chemicals, oils, and resin..	1,122,000	4,974,000
Opium.....	.....	11,342,000
Salt.....	835,000	.....
Yarns and woven goods of all kinds	19,062,000	2,218,000
Other manufactures	5,074,000	92,000
Miscellaneous goods.....	2,464,000	1,315,000
Total goods.....	£32,594,000	£54,961,000
Total precious metals.....	5,792,000	1,914,000
Total.....	£38,386,000	£56,875,000

The movement of shipping, for 1873–'74, was as follows:

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	2,968	2,752,901	3,242	2,964,410
Foreign	4,332	744,778	4,210	675,819
British Indian.....	2,259	496,893	2,362	510,946
Native.....	10,876	429,952	9,815	437,253
Or—				
Sea-going vessels ..	6,264	2,330,465	6,474	2,346,145
Coasting vessels ...	14,171	2,124,059	13,155	2,242,283
Total 1873–'74...	20,435	4,424,524	19,629	4,588,428
Total 1872–'73...	22,053	4,337,526	21,582	4,473,413

On December 31, 1875, there were 6,309 miles of railroad in operation, of which 616 miles were Government roads, and 5,693 miles private roads.

On March 31, 1875, there were 3,492 post-offices. The number of letters sent in the year preceding was 104,353,076, and the number of newspapers 9,365,586.

The length of the telegraph-lines on March 31, 1874, was 16,346 miles, and the number of stations, 225. In 1873–'74 the number of dispatches sent was 788,048, the receipts £196,820, and the expenditures £318,074.

The official report for 1875 on the moral and material progress of India contains the following facts: The progress in education is generally satisfactory. In the Punjaub the number of schools and scholars has increased considerably, although 70 per cent. of the children of school age still receive no instruction. In the north of Bombay the cause of education was affected by the fact that an unusually large number of boys went off to get married. In Bengal the number of schools has also considerably increased, and the desire to learn English is general among the population. In order that other branches besides law and the civil service may be opened for the natives, the Government has decided to open a number of technical and industrial schools of a higher class. The Government measures for the suppression of the prevailing crime of infanticide have been very successful. In the Northwestern Provinces the ratio of the girls to the total number of children rose from $28\frac{8}{10}$ per cent. in the beginning of the year to $30\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. at the close. Much has been done to develop the coal-mines, the supply having been found to be practically inexhaustible, and the coal itself of a superior quality. A great change is at present taking place in the manufactures of India. The old native industries are gradually dying out in many places, through the introduction of English weaving-looms and machinery.

The Oude educational report for 1875–'76 gave some interesting information. The number of schools rose during the year from 1,371 to 1,420, and of scholars from 59,391 to 65,211. Of these, 46,071 were in the Government village schools. The average attendance during the year was 50,397. The number of pupils in aided schools was only 3,751. According to the language studied the pupils were divided as follows: 33,388 for Urdu, 30,115 for Hindi, 9,580 for Persian, 4,958 for English, and smaller numbers for Sanskrit, Arabic, and Latin. Out of the whole number studying English, only about 650 could read and write it readily enough to be fit for employment. According to the religion the pupils were divided into 48,966 Hindoos, 15,574 Mohammedans, 587 Christians, and 84 others. Of girls, there were only 2,711 receiving any sort of education in the province, and this amount was less than in the preceding years. The total expenditure on education in the province for the year was 540,092 rupees.

The Prince of Wales continued his journey through India during the first part of the year, returning home in March. On New-Year's-day he held a grand chapter of the Order of the Star of India, at which a large number of native princes were present. The general arrangements were similar to those when the Duke of Edinburgh held the first grand chapter. A vast inclosure of canvas was prepared, running southeast and northwest on an open plain about a mile from Government House. The rajahs' tents were ranged on the longest side of a parallelogram opening on the inclosure at one end, on the Maidan on the other. At the northeastern extremity of the inclosure was a dais, with silver pillars and a canopy of blue silk and satin, the color of the order. On the dais were two chairs. The one for the Viceroy was of silver and blue, with a crown behind, and golden lions at the side. The footstool was the same, with golden lions. On the right of the Viceroy was a similar chair with the Prince of Wales's plumes at the back and silver arms, with a footstool of blue and silver. Before the dais was a scarlet carpet and a cloth-of-gold tent, carpeted with scarlet and the royal arms in the centre. Behind the dais and on each side rows of seats were arranged. The front rows were for members of the order. Behind were eight compartments for native chiefs, European ladies and gentlemen. Outside the chapter-tent, which is used by the Viceroy for durbars, were seats rising in tiers. At the approach to the grand entrance were lines of marines and sailors. On the left, looking toward the tent, were drawn up infantry in light order as a guard of honor. A large flag-staff with the Union Jack stood in front, where a military band was placed. The prince then continued on his journey, arriving at

BANIAN TREE.

Bankipoor on the 4th, at Lucknow on the 5th, at Cawnpoor on the 10th, and at Delhi on the 11th, being everywhere received with great enthusiasm. At Delhi the prince reviewed the troops stationed there, attended by the Rajahs of Scindia and Bhurtpoor. On January 20th he arrived at Lahore, and was received at the station by the Lieutenant-Governor, the judges, and other high officials. On the plateau facing the fort were a number a feudatory chiefs mounted on elephants, and attended by their sirdars, retinues, and followers, forming a most picturesque spectacle. Among the chiefs present were the Rajahs Kuper, Tulla, Nabha, Mandi, Faridkote, Chamba, Luket, Kalsia, and the Nawabs of Bahwalpoor, Malerkatta, Patondi, Lonara, and Dupina. From Lahore the prince went on to Djumma, the capital of Cashmere. The maharajah had ridden out to meet him outside the city, and in the evening of the 20th the procession arrived in the capital. In the streets the troops of the maharajah were drawn up in lines, presenting a magnificent appearance in their new uniforms. A large camp had been placed at the disposal of the prince, near the new palace which had been built expressly for him, and which had cost £500,000. On the 22d the prince took part in a chase, and in the evening was the guest of the maharajah in his own palace. After supper he received the valuable presents of the maharajah, consisting of magnificent shawls expressly made for him, and valuable jewels. On the 28th the prince was in Agra, this being the ninth and most important day of the Muharram, the Mohammedan New-Year's festival, lasting ten days. On this day the subordinate princes generally appeared before the

rajah, bringing with them their contingent of troops, and their part of the tribute. On this occasion the ceremonies were changed into a reception of the Prince of Wales, the native princes tendering him their tributes in person. The parade took place in the afternoon, and was an imposing spectacle, every prince leading his own troops, and then taking his place at the side of the Prince of Wales.

On February 1st the prince arrived at Gwalior. He was met by the Maharajah of Scindia several miles from the city, who accompanied him to the palace, the route of which was lined by 14,000 of the maharajah's picked troops. At the review held by the Prince of Wales on Tuesday, about 8,000 men of Scindia's forces of all arms were present. They all presented an admirable appearance. The march past was followed by an excellent sham fight, in which the maharajah directed the operations personally, the prince and the military officers of his suite acting informally as umpires. The prince arrived at Bunbussa on February 19th, and was met a few miles from the place by Sir Jung Bahadoor and suite and the British resident in Nepaul, all having crossed the river Sarda into British territory the previous day. The prince on reaching his camp received the visit of Sir Jung Bahadoor, who came in state, wearing magnificent jewels and attended by a brilliant suite, bringing with him a letter from the Maharajah Dhirajh of Nepaul. His royal Highness afterward returned the visit, and was received with due ceremony. A picked force of Nepaulese infantry, cavalry, and artillery, was drawn up and paid the prince the usual military honors. Presents were exchanged, Sir Jung Bahadoor presenting the prince, among other things, with a fine collection of living wild beasts and birds. The prince, on leaving Sir Jung Bahadoor's tent, inspected the Nepaulese force, and complimented Sir Jung on their appearance. Sir Jung Bahadoor returned into Nepaul in the evening, and the prince shortly afterward also crossed into Nepaulese territory. Sir Jung Bahadoor welcomed the prince, and expressed the pleasure it gave his master and himself to see him in Nepaul. Everything would be done to render his royal Highness's visit an agreeable one, and to gratify his every wish. The speaker said, in conclusion, that he had never forgotten the visit which he paid to England in 1850, and the reception extended to him by Queen Victoria and the late prince consort. It was his intention to visit England last year, but an accident prevented him, and he hoped to be able to repeat his visit on a future occasion. The Prince of Wales, in reply, thanked Sir Jung Bahadoor for his expressions of good-will, and for the services of the Nepaulese Government to the British cause during the Indian mutiny. His royal Highness had always strongly wished to visit Nepaul, and was glad to have had an opportunity of doing so; Sir Jung Bahadoor assured the prince that nothing in his career gave him greater satisfaction than to be able to assist the British Government during the mutiny, and, should the necessity arise at any future time, he would feel it his duty to render England the utmost assistance in his power. During his stay in Nepaul the prince gave himself up to the pleasures of the chase, being accompanied by Sir Jung Bahadoor. The visit to Nepaul formed the last stage in the journey of the prince, and he then returned to Bombay, where he left on board the Serapis on March 13th.

An important change took place in the Government of India in 1876. Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy, had already expressed his intention in 1875 of resigning his position. This he did in the beginning of January, and on the 4th of the same month Lord Lytton was appointed his successor, and was confirmed by the India Office. Lord Lytton arrived in Bombay on April 7th, and immediately entered upon his office. In the beginning of the year, Sir William Muir introduced into the Legislative Council a bill to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of native states to be a legal tender in British India. Hitherto the native states had coined their own money, and, as their rupees varied considerably in value, no little inconvenience and loss were caused to all persons who had business transactions within the feudatory states. The proposed law provides that any chief may enter into an arrangement with the Government whereby he will, for a definite period of not less than thirty years, abstain from coining. The Government, on its part, will undertake to strike coins for him at its own mints, these coins being identical in fineness with the corresponding coins of British India, and it will be careful that each coin shall clearly indicate by its device the chief for whom it has been struck. These coins will then be a legal tender throughout British India, while the British rupee will pass in each state which accepts the offer. Two of the native members of Council—the Maharajahs of Benares and Vizianagram—expressed their general approval of the bill; but the former suggested that, instead of asking native princes to abstain from coining, the Government should hold them responsible for the correctness of the weight and value of their coins. It was also mentioned that the little Rajpoot state of Ulwar had signified its readiness to enter into an arrangement such as that proposed by the bill, and that Holkar had opened negotiations for the same purpose.

The financial statement of Sir William Muir was published in April. The budget for 1876–'77 estimated the revenue at £50,480,000, and the ordinary expenditure at £50,336,000. The extraordinary expenditure for public works was fixed at £8,759,000, to meet which it was proposed during the financial year 1876–'77 to raise £3,000,000 by loans, including £360,000 on account of the Scindia and Holkar Rail-

ways. The remaining £2,640,000 was to be raised in England by the Secretary of State. No loan was to be raised in India, and no fresh taxation was intended for the year 1876–'77. The cash balances in India at the end of 1875–'76 were estimated at £16,243,214, and at the end of 1876–'77 at £13,552,614. The budget showed all branches of the revenue to be favorable. The receipts from customs duties have increased since the new tariff act came into operation, but the fall in the rate of exchange caused an estimated loss of over £1,000,000. The Government resolved, to restrict the expenditure on public works as far as possible while exchange continued unfavorable. The drawings of the Secretary of State on the Indian Treasury during the ensuing financial year were to amount to £13,500,000, and the loss by exchange was estimated at £2,300,000.

In September the Viceroy published a resolution in council, the principal points of which are as follows:

The budget announced that the Secretary of State would borrow £2,640,000 in England. This now appears the estimate of the cost in rupees of supplying the sum still remaining to be raised by the Council bills on India, but he expects the entire loss by exchange to be largely in excess of the budget estimate. The adverse rate of exchange has made this insufficient, and the home loan will be £4,000,000. The sum to be supplied to the Home Treasury from India will thus be reduced to £12,300,000, of which £3,344,134 has been already obtained. The Government cannot form an approximate estimate of the unfavorable effect on the customs revenue. The unprecedentedly large opium-crop in Bengal will probably cause the expenditure under the head of "opium" to exceed the estimate by £500,000. The increased amount borrowed will increase the charge for interest. The resolution went on to say that the financial prospects gave cause for very grave anxiety.

BOMBAY, FROM MALABAR HILL.

The local governments and heads of departments have been instructed to stop all outlay which is not absolutely necessary, or to which the Government is not committed, or a discontinuance of which would not cause a disproportionate loss. The expenditure on extraordinary public works will be largely reduced. Municipal corporations, native states, and private persons, are warned not to apply for loans except for purposes which cannot be postponed. New expenditure will not be sanctioned unless it is really indispensable. The Viceroy invites the earnest coöperation of local governments and heads of departments in reducing the threatened deficit by every possible means; and the resolution concluded by stating that the present financial disorder is entirely due to the recent rapid fall in the value of silver in relation to gold. It was considered remarkable that the resolution said nothing regarding any of the many suggestions which had been made for meeting the difficulty caused by the diminished value of the rupee.

On August 19th Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, published the following proclamation, with regard to the assumption of the title "Empress of India" by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland:

I hereby publish, for the information of the governors, administrators, princes, chiefs, nobles, and peoples of this empire, the subjoined act passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, on the 27th of April, 1876, together with a royal proclamation, dated at the court of Windsor, the 28th of April, 1876, in the thirty-ninth year of her Majesty's reign, transmitted to this Government by the most Honorable the Secretary of State for India, in his lordship's dispatch No. 70, of the 13th of July, 1876. Moreover, I publicly notify, under this my hand and seal, that it is my intention to hold, at Delhi, on the 1st of January, 1877, an imperial assemblage, for the purpose of proclaiming to the Queen's subjects throughout India the gracious sentiments which have induced her Majesty to make to her sovereign style and titles an addition specially intended to mark her Majesty's interest in this great dependency of her crown, and her royal confidence in the loyalty and affection of the peoples and princes of India. To this assemblage I propose to invite the governors, lieutenant-governors, and heads of administrations from all parts of the Queen's Indian dominions, as well as those princes, chiefs, and nobles, in whose persons the antiquity of the past is associated with the prosperity of the future, and who so worthily contribute to the splendor and stability of this great empire. I shall forthwith

issue such orders in council as may be suitable to the historical importance of the occasion, and in conformity with the desire which will be felt by all her Majesty's subjects in India to manifest the affection which they cherish for their august sovereign by public rejoicings and appropriate demonstrations of loyalty.

In the latter part of November the Viceroy made a journey to the Peshawur frontier. He reviewed four thousand troops, and held a durbar of all the chiefs of the British districts on the Peshawur frontier, and met various chiefs of the Afreedee and Momund tribes. While at Peshawur the Viceroy commenced his inquiries into the measures necessary for the reorganization of the frontier in a personal interview with the Lieutenant-Governor, the commander-in-chief, and the superior local officials.

The troubles in the Malay Peninsula continued during 1876. Brigadier-General Ross, with one hundred and eighty men, proceeded, on January 4th, to Kotah Lama, a village on the Perak River, and disarmed the inhabitants without opposition. Accompanied by a small party, the general afterward again landed, and was surprised by the enemy in an ambuscade in the jungle. The Malays, after a harmless volley, rushed out upon the British force with their spears. Major H. L. Hawkins and three men were killed, and Surgeon Townsend and two men wounded. The village, with its stores of rice, was subsequently burned. Several Malays were killed. This village had always had a bad reputation. The abode of robbers and escaped prisoners, its name had always been a terror to the neighboring districts, and a disgrace to the Bandahara of Perak, who possessed authority to control the inhabitants of this village. But he neither had the power nor did he show any inclination to exercise a proper control, and its destruction gave general satisfaction. In February three of the actual murderers of Mr. Birch, the English resident at Perak, were captured. One of them made a complete confession, stating that nine men had perpetrated the murder, and gave their names. In March the chief Datu Sagor, who was present when Mr. Birch was murdered, was captured, while Ismael and several other Malay chiefs surrendered to the Rajah of Quedah, who handed them over to the British. New disorders were reported in March and April, but at the close of April everything was quiet, and the rebellion was suppressed.

The inhabitants of the Naga Hills, who had been punished for outrages committed on surveying-parties in 1875, again attacked a surveying-party under Captain Butler in the early part of 1876, for which they were again severely punished.

The river Leh, in the Punjaub, owerflowed its banks in August, and destroyed over three hundred houses in the cities Reavul Pindi and Sudder Bazaar.

In the early part of December a Mohammedan meeting of sympathy with the Turks was held in the Colvotollah Mosque, Calcutta, at which 10,000 persons were present. After prayers for the Queen and the Sultan, the memorial to the Queen which had been prepared by the committee was read, adopted, and signed. The proceedings were most orderly, and marked by much earnestness.

In Baroda, Sadash Rao, the nephew of the deposed Guicowar, laid claim to the throne, and attempted to incite a rebellion, for which he was, in February, banished from the country. In April an agrarian outbreak occurred at Bustar, in the presidency of Madras. Thousands of peasants had assembled, but the troops which were immediately dispatched to the scenes of the disorder succeeded in restoring quiet before the close of the month.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OCHTERLONY MONUMENT, CALCUTTA.

Different parts of India were visited during 1876 by the plague and the cholera, the diseases appearing in most places with terrible severity.

In the latter part of the year large districts in Bombay and Madras were threatened with famine, through the failure of the crops on account of excessive drought. Large quantities of grain were sent to the distressed districts by the Bombay Government; but the collectors were directed not to distribute gratuitous alms except in cases of extreme necessity, and, as far as possible, to exact a fair day's

labor on the relief-works. In the Deccan, in addition to the failure of the crops, extreme dearth of water and fodder was expected. In the Madras districts rain came in time for a partial relief.

On October 31st the delta of the Ganges was visited by the most destructive cyclone known in history. On the evening of the terrible event there were no extraordinary signs of the approach of the storm. At eleven o'clock the wind freshened, but nothing unusual was seen in this. Suddenly, about midnight, a mighty wave was seen, and in the next instant houses and land were engulfed, and masses of human beings and *débris* of all sorts were swept away on the top of the flood. The flood extended for many miles inland. The cyclone and storm-wave appeared to have expended their fury on the districts of Backergunge, Noacolly, and Chittagong; and a glance at the map will show how probable it is that a storm-wave occurring in that region could not fail to do immense destruction. The district is honeycombed and broken up with rivers in all parts of the Gangetic Delta; and some of these rivers, such as the Ganges and the Megus, carry powerful floods of water to the bay of Bengal. The consequences of a tidal wave must therefore be tremendous in these districts, because not only does such a wave pour out upon the land its own waters, but by rushing up the great rivers it rolls their floods back, and these, rising rapidly, must burst over the surrounding country, and carry destruction with them. The total area of the inundated districts was about 4,000 square miles—Backergunge, with the island of Dukhin Shahbazpoor, possessing 1,813 square miles; Noacolly, 900 square miles; and Chittagong, nearly 400 square miles. Sir Richard Temple, after a personal inspection

DELHI.

of the afflicted districts, at the instance of the Government, came to the conclusion that not less than 215,000 people had been lost; and this fatality is distributed as follows among the Deltaic provinces: Backergunge, possessing a population of 437,000, lost a fourth of that number; Noacolly, with a population of 403,000, lost 90,000; and Chittagong, with a population of 222,000, lost 20,000. Thus, out of a grand total population of 1,062,000, 215,000 people were estimated to have perished! Besides the loss of human life, large numbers of animals, both domestic and wild, were drowned.

A convention representing the Sunday-schools of India was held at Allahabad, January 19th. Chairmen were chosen for the different days, from the different denominations represented in the meeting. A number of papers were read on subjects pertaining to the interest, growth, and improvement of Sunday-schools, several of them having especial reference to the adaptation of the schools to the wants and customs of the people of India. A Sunday-school Union of India was organized, and the churches of the country not represented in the convention, as well as those which were so represented, were invited to join in carrying on the legitimate work of such an organization. An executive committee was appointed, and instructed to labor for obtaining the adhesion of the different Sunday-schools in India to the Indian Sunday-school Union, and for the formation of auxiliary unions in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Burmah, the Northwest Provinces, Oude, the Central Provinces, and the Punjaub. Arrangements were made for establishing a monthly periodical in the English language, for the use of teachers and Sunday-school workers in India,

to be called the *Indian Sunday-School Journal*. The first number of this periodical was issued a few weeks after the adjournment of the convention. A resolution protesting against the custom of child-marriage was adopted, and it was decided that the subject be brought more prominently before the Indian public. A second meeting of the convention was appointed to be held in 1878, the exact date and place to be hereafter arranged. Statistics of the existing Sunday-schools in India were presented, of which the following is a summary:

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Sunday-Schools.	No. of Officers and Teachers.	No. of Scholars of all Ages.	No. of Bible-Classes.	No. of Scholars in same.
I. Christian Schools:					
1. English-speaking	74	463	4,242	74	666
2. Anglo-vernacular	23	114	1,515	50	521
3. Vernacular	358	805	17,175	435	5,272
II. Non-Christian Schools:					
1. Anglo-vernacular	21	133	3,395	26	420
2. Vernacular	141	266	5,804	47	612
Total	617	1781	32,131	632	7,491

The total number of scholars, fifteen years old and over, was 10,907; number of scholars under fifteen, except the infant-classes, 12,025; number of scholars in the infant-classes, 4,187; average attendance of teachers and scholars, 22,064; number of officers and teachers who are church-members, 1,554; number of scholars who are church-members, 7,819; number of conversions, 542; number of library-books, 8,950; number of English periodicals taken, 3,053; total expenses of the schools during the year, 6,804 rupees.

Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, Earl of, was born in 1826. He received his education at Christchurch, Oxford. He was successively private secretary to the late Lord Taunton at the Board of Trade, to Sir George Grey at the Home Office, to the present Lord Halifax at the Indian Board, and at the Admiralty until 1857, when he was returned to the House of Commons for the united boroughs of Penrhyn and Falmouth, and this constituency he continued to represent in the Liberal interest until his succession to the peerage on the death of his father in the autumn of 1866. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from May, 1857, to the return of the Conservatives to power in 1858; Under-Secretary of State for India from June, 1859, to January, 1861; and Under-Secretary of State for War from the latter date until the Liberals went out of office in June, 1866. Upon the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in December, 1868, Lord Northbrook resumed office as Under-Secretary of State for War; and when Lord Mayo was assassinated in February, 1872, he was appointed Governor-General of India. Upon his resignation from this office in 1876, he was created an earl.

Lytton, Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, second baron, the new Viceroy of India, was born November 8, 1831. His father was the eminent novelist and statesman, who held office as Secretary for the Colonies in the second administration of the late Lord Derby, and was created a peer in 1866. The present baron was educated first at Harrow, and afterward at Bonn, in Germany, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. He entered the diplomatic service of the crown when nearly eighteen years of age, and on the 12th of October, 1849, was appointed *attaché* at Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, afterward Lord Dalling and Bulwer, was the British minister, and to whom he acted for the time as private secretary. In February, 1852, he was transferred as *attaché* to Florence, and in August, 1854, was removed to the embassy at Paris. After the peace of 1856 he was promoted to be paid *attaché* at the Hague. On the 1st of April, 1858, he received the appointment of first paid *attaché* at St. Petersburg, and two months later was filling a similar post at Constantinople. While paid *attaché* at Vienna, he acted as consul-general at Belgrade, and was also employed upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and the Servians after the capital of the latter had been bombarded. As a recognition of his services in this capacity, he was, in October, 1862, gazetted second secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service, and was soon after promoted to be secretary of legation at Constantinople; afterward occupying a like position at Athens, and then at Lisbon. Having assisted in the negotiation of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Austria, he was transferred to Madrid, and six months later was promoted to the secretaryship of embassy at Vienna. More recently he has been secretary of embassy at Paris, and British minister at Lisbon. In May, 1875, he was offered the generalship of Madras, then vacant by the death of Lord Hobart, but declined that post; and in January, 1876, was appointed Viceroy of India. He wrote "The Wanderer," "Lucille," "Julian Fane—a Memoir," a collection of the national songs of Servia, "The Ring of Amasis," the poetical works of "Owen Meredith," "Chronicles and Characters," "Orval; or, The Fool of Time," "Fables of Song," and published the speeches of his father, the first Lord Lytton, with a prefatory memoir.

INDIANA. The assessed value of taxable lands and improvements in Indiana is $621,416,973; railroads, $338,436,919; telegraph companies, $173,241; other corporations, $4,045,503; personal property, $233,667,147; total taxable property, $1,197,769,783. There are 282,391 persons in the State subject to a poll-tax of 50 cents. At the beginning of the last fiscal period of two years, November 1, 1874, there was a surplus in the Treasury of $244,203.78; the receipts from revenue, in 1875, were $1,393,029.78; in 1876, $1,277,-

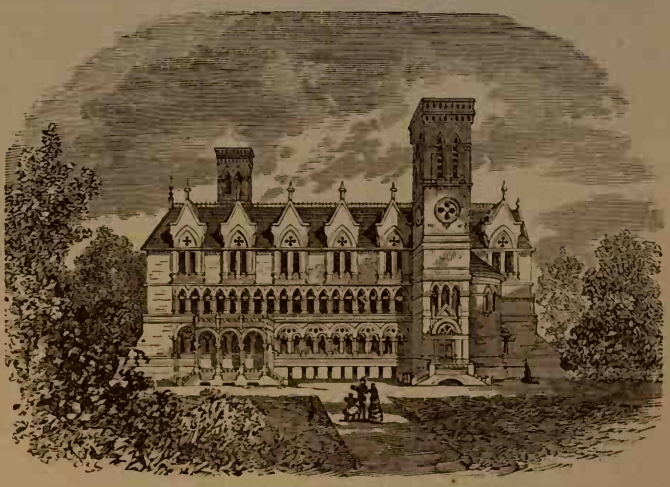
678.73. During the same period $334,042.55 was received on account of the benevolent institutions, being derived from the earnings of inmates and the contributions of counties. During these two years the payments from the Treasury amounted to $2,408,718.25, besides $73,679 in redemption of bonds. The State debt now amounts to $1,097,755.12, consisting of $510,000 six per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1879; $200,000 six per cent. bonds, due December 1, 1879; $200,000 seven per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1878; $139,000 six per cent. war-loan bonds, due in 1881; $29,000 old bonds, required to be redeemed under the act of 1872; $16,469.99 five per cent. certificates of State stock, and $3,285.13 two and a half per cent. certificates. The indebtedness of the State to the school-fund amounts to $3,904,783.21, and consists of five per cent. non-negotiable bonds; the common-school fund held by the counties amounted to $2,523,988.33 in June, and the congressional township school-fund was $2,442,100.89, making the total permanent fund for educational purposes $8,870,872.43. The revenues to be used in support of the schools realized during the year ending June 30th amounted to $3,174,156.77. There are 9,434 schoolhouses in the State, valued at $11,548,993.67. The number of teachers employed is 13,411, of whom 13,317 are white and 94 colored —7,852 male and 5,559 female. The number of children enrolled in the schools during the year was 516,270, of whom 509,307 were white and 6,963 colored. The total number of children of school age in the State was 668,969 whites and 10,261 colored, or 679,230 in all. The average number of school days in the year ending August 31st was 129.

The number of children provided for in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home during the year was 294. There were 303 inmates in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the close of the year. The expenses of this institution for the year ending March 31st were $63,553.66. The number of pupils in the Institute for the Blind during the year ending October 31st was 106. The expenditures for two years were $65,518.36.

The Hospital for the Insane contained 482 patients on the 1st of November, 1874. During the two years following 927 were admitted and 696 discharged, leaving the number at the close of that period 713. The number of deaths was 47 in 1875, and 79 in 1876. Of those discharged 516 were recovered, 50 improved, 105 not improved, and two not insane. The expenses of the institution for two years were $290,033.24. A new and extensive building, consisting of six distinct hospitals connected by towers, is in process of construction.

On the 15th of December the Northern Prison contained 603 convicts, an increase during the year of 92. The revenues of the prison for two years amounted to $145,712.59, no part of which came from the State Treasury. The ordinary expenses during the same period were $130,059.16. The prisoners are let out to labor on contracts at 45 cents each per day. The average number of convicts in the Southern Prison during the year was 531. The contract for labor with the Southwestern Car Company at 60 cents per day for each prisoner was cancelled near the beginning of the year on account of the bankruptcy of the company. New contracts entered into since have been on the basis of 45 cents per day for each prisoner.

The political canvass of the year opened early with the Republican Convention, which was held at Indianapolis on the 22d of February. Delegates to the National Convention were chosen and candidates nominated for presidential electors as well as for the State offices to be filled in October. The State ticket was as follows: Governor, Godlove S. Orth; Lieutenant-Governor, Robert E. Robertson; Secretary of State, Isaiah P. Watts; Auditor, William M. Hess; Treasurer, George F. Herriott; Attorney-General, Jonathan W. Gordon; Judges of the Supreme Court, W. P. Edson, A. C. Vorhis, John F. Kibby, and H. C. Newcomb; Reporter of the Supreme Court, L. S. Miller; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles Schull; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Oliver H. Smith. The declaration of principles adopted consisted of twenty-one resolutions. The first expressed fidelity to the



PURDUE UNIVERSITY BUILDING, LAFAYETTE.

principles of the party and the equal right of all voters to exercise their suffrage without interference. The second declared the duty of the Government to execute all laws intended to secure the rights of citizens. The third was directed against the doctrine of State rights. The fourth and fifth were as follows:

4. While we believe that the national Government is entirely independent of the States, when acting within its own proper circle, we also believe that the State governments are entirely independent of the national when acting within their own proper circles; and we will maintain this independence of both, to the end that harmony may exist between them, that the national welfare may be advanced, and that the States may be secured in the exercise of ample jurisdiction over all their domestic affairs, so that they may be enabled to develop their material interests and employ all the means necessary to the intellectual and moral enlightenment of the people.

5. We are willing and anxious to restore entirely amicable relations between the people of the Northern and those of the Southern States who were engaged in the rebellion, and with a view thereto are ready to forgive and grant amnesty to all those who desire to be forgiven and amnestied; but we are neither ready nor willing to extend this forgiveness and amnesty to those who remain unrepentant for their attempt to destroy the Union, or to place the rebellion and those who fought on its side upon an equality with the cause of the Union and the gallant soldiers who defended it; we believe that the war for the Union was right, and the rebellion wrong, and that thus it should forever stand in history.

The sixth condemned the discharge of Union soldiers from public offices. The seventh was as follows:

7. We believe that, in conducting the civil service, men should be selected for office on account of their qualifications, integrity, and moral character, and not on account of mere party service, in order that thereby the public business may be faithfully conducted, administrative economy secured, and that it shall not be brought in "conflict with the freedom of elections."

The eighth declares the duty of the Government to provide by necessary laws for the preservation and enforcement of "equal justice." Then came the following:

9. We insist on perfect religious freedom, and freedom of conscience to every individual; are opposed to any interference whatever with the church by the state, or with the state by the church, or to any union between them; and in our opinion it is incompatible with American citizenship to pay allegiance to any foreign power, civil or ecclesiastical, which asserts the right to include the action of civil government within the domain of religion and morals: because ours is a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," and must not be subject to, or interfered with by, any authority not directly responsible to them.

10. A country so bountifully supplied as ours is with all the sources of wealth—possessing unsurpassed capacity for production, every necessary facility for the growth of mechanic and manufacturing arts, and all the agencies of labor—needs only the fostering aid of Government to establish its material prosperity upon a durable basis; in our opinion, therefore, it is the duty of the Government so to regulate its revenue system as to give all needful encouragement to our agricultural, mechanical, and mining and manufacturing enterprise, so that harmonious relations may be permanently established between labor and capital, and just remuneration be secured to both.

11. In our opinion it is the duty of the Government, in passing laws for raising revenue, so to lay taxes as to give the greatest possible exemption to articles of primary necessity, and to place them most heavily upon luxuries and the wealth of the country.

12. We believe that it is the duty of the Government, in furnishing a national currency, so to regulate it as to provide for its ultimate redemption in gold and silver; that any attempt to hasten this period more rapidly than it shall be brought about by the laws of trade and commerce is inexpedient; therefore, in our opinion, so much of the so-called resumption act as fixes the time for the resumption of specie payments should be repealed; and after such repeal the currency should remain undisturbed —neither contracted nor expanded—we being assured that the financial troubles of the country, when relieved from interference, will be speedily and permanently cured by the operation of the natural laws of trade, and by preserving that course of policy which the Republican party has constantly maintained of steadily looking to an ultimate resumption of specie payments.

13. The greenback currency was created by the Republican party as a matter of absolute necessity, to carry the Government successfully through the war of the rebellion, and save the life of the nation. It met the fierce opposition of the Democratic party on the declared ground that it was unconstitutional and would prove worthless, and if this opposition had been successful the war would have resulted in the independence of the Southern Confederacy. If the Democratic party was sincere in this opposition, one of its objects in now seeking to obtain possession of the Government must be to destroy this currency, along with that furnished by the national banks, so that the country may be compelled to return to the system of local and irresponsible banking which existed under the Administration of Mr. Buchanan; and, therefore, as it is necessary that this currency shall be maintained in order to save the country from this most ruinous system of local and irresponsible banking, and from consequent financial embarrassments, its best interests require that it shall be left in the hands of its friends, and not be turned over to its enemies.

The next resolution draws a comparison between the management of the financial interests of the nation prior to 1861 and since, to the great advantage of the latter period. The next declares opposition to the payment of the "rebel debt" and compensation for emancipated slaves. Then follow declarations in favor of economy in administration, free education for all, the moral and intellectual development of the people, and faithful care for the soldiers and sailors of the civil war. The closing resolutions were the following:

20. The Administration of General Grant commands our fullest confidence and approbation—our respect for him as a man of unspotted honor and as a statesman of wisdom and prudence, and our admiration for his high qualities as a soldier remains unabated—and we especially commend him for the example he will leave to his successors of removing from office those of his own appointment when he has found them to be unfaithful, and of causing those who have proved dishonest to be so prosecuted that "no guilty man should escape."

21. In our opinion, the Hon. Oliver P. Morton possesses in an eminent degree the ability and qualities which fit him for the office of President of the United States. During his service as Governor of this State,

when the Union was in the utmost peril, he displayed executive abilities of the very highest order, and his senatorial career has been distinguished by such statesmanlike wisdom as to win the approbation of the whole country. We know his faithfulness to every public trust, his earnest devotion to the cause of the Union, his unflinching advocacy of the rights of the oppressed, and therefore present his name to the National Republican Convention for nomination for the office of President.

The Democratic Convention was held at Indianapolis, on the 19th of April. The prominent candidates for the nomination for Governor were Hon. Franklin Landers and Hon. William S. Holman; but their supporters being about equally divided, both names were withdrawn, and James D. Williams was nominated. The rest of the State ticket was—for Lieutenant-Governor, Isaac P. Gray, of Randolph County; Secretary of State, John E. Neff, of Randolph County; Auditor, Ebenezer Henderson, of Morgan County; Treasurer, Benjamin C. Shaw, of Marion County; Attorney-General, Clarence A. Buskirk, of Monroe County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Smart, of Allen County; Judges of Supreme Court—First District, S. H. Buskirk, of Monroe County; Second District, A. G. Downey, of Ohio County; Third District, John Pettit, of Tippecanoe County; Fourth District, James L. Worden, of Allen County; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Gabriel Schmuck, of Perry County; Reporter of the Supreme Court, Augustus N. Martin, of Wells County. Presidential electors were also nominated, a State Central Committee was appointed, and delegates were chosen to the National Democratic Convention. The following was the platform adopted:

The Democracy of Indiana declare their fidelity to all the provisions of the Federal Constitution, to a perpetual union of the States, to local self-government in every section, to all public trusts and obligations, to the honest payment of the public debt, to the preservation of the public faith, to the maintenance of free schools, and to the pure and economical administration of the Federal, State, and municipal Governments. They contemplate with alarm the distress that prevails, the wide-spread financial ruin that impends over the people, and the corruption that pervades the public service, and they charge that these evils are the direct results of the personal government, unwise legislation, vicious financial policy, the great contraction of the currency, and the extravagance and selfishness of the party and its officials who have so long held unchecked control. They invite all who believe in and earnestly desire official purity and fidelity, the adjustment of financial questions upon a sound basis, having a regard for the interests and welfare of the whole people and not a class, and the recognition of the final settlement of all questions submitted to the arbitration of the sword, to unite with them: thus declare—

1. That the civil service of the Government has become corrupt, and is made the object of personal gain, and it is the first duty which the people owe to themselves and the Government to restore the tests of honesty, capacity, and fidelity, in selection of persons to fill all public positions.

2. The repeated exposures of corruption in the administration of every branch of public affairs calls for continued and thorough investigation, not only that corrupt practices may be brought to light and guilty parties to punishment, but also that it may be made clear to the people that their only remedy for reform is by making a general and thorough change.

3. That retrenchment and economy are indispensable in Federal, State, and municipal administration, as an essential means toward lessening the burdens of the people; and we commend the efforts of the majority of the House of Representatives for the reduction of the expenses of the Federal Government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of useless offices.

4. We believe in our ancient doctrine that gold and silver are the true and safe basis for the country, and we are in favor of measures and policies that will produce uniformity in value in the coin and paper-money of the country, without destroying or embarrassing the business interests of the people.

5. We oppose the contraction of the volume of our paper currency, and declare in favor of the adoption of measures looking to the gradual retirement of the circulation of the national banks, and the substitution therefor of circulating notes issued by authority of the Government.

6. We recognize with patriotic satisfaction the vast recuperative energies with which our country is endowed, and we observe that, in spite of the interference with the laws of commerce which has been practised, our currency has improved in proportion as our wealth has increased, and the sense of national and local security has been confirmed. We are, therefore, of the opinion that a natural return to specie payments will be promoted by the increase of national wealth and industries, by the assurance of harmony at home and peace abroad, and by strengthening our public credit under a wise and economical administration of our national affairs.

7. The legal-tender notes constitute a safe currency, and one especially valuable to the debtor classes because of its legal-tender quality, and we demand the repeal of the legislation enacted by the Republican party providing for its withdrawal from circulation and the substitution therefor of national-bank paper.

8. The act of Congress for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, was a party measure, devised in secret caucus for party ends, and forced through the House of Representatives without the allowance of amendment or debate under party discipline. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon businessmen, and should at once be repealed without any condition whatever.

9. As Democrats we may indulge in laudable pride at the great success of our common-school system, which had its origin in Democratic policy, and its development in Democratic measures. We will stand by and forever maintain our constitutional provision which guarantees our common-school fund from diminution and misappropriation, and its use only to support non-sectarian common schools, and we denounce as enemies of the schools the Republican politicians who, for party ends, have sought to bring them into political and sectarian controversy.

10. We believe that a license law properly guarded is the true principle in legislation upon the liquor-traffic.

11. It is not the right of any political party to make the just claims of Union soldiers, their widows and children, the subjects of partisan controversy, for such rights are more secure when protected by all the people, and are endangered only when thrown into the political arena by demagogues. We will stand by and maintain their rights to honors, to pensions, and equal bounties, not as partisans, but because it is our pleasure and duty as citizens.

12. That the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in civil causes has been so extended as to become burdensome to the people by increasing expenses and

compelling them to try their causes at places remote from their homes.

13. We approve the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives, prohibiting members of Congress and all officers and employés of the United States from contributing money to influence elections.

14. We are opposed to the assumption by Congress of the debts of the District of Columbia, which were contracted by the late corrupt "Ring," and we believe the Government should pay her equal and just proportion for local improvements, the same as other owners of property, and no more.

15. That the people of Indiana recognize with pride and pleasure the eminent public service of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks; that in all public trusts he has been faithful to duty, and in his public and private life pure and without blemish. We therefore declare that he is our unanimous choice for the presidency of the United States.

16. That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention this day appointed are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State in said convention as a unit in such manner as the majority of the delegates may determine.

17. That we are opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt, or any payment whatever for emancipated slaves, or the property of rebels destroyed in war.

On the 2d of August the Republican candidate for Governor sent the following letter to the chairman of the State Central Committee withdrawing from the canvass:

LAFAYETTE, IND., *August* 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Feeling satisfied, after a full consultation with yourself and other friends in different parts of the State, that I shall not receive the united support of the Republican party so essential to success in the approaching election, I hereby tender you my declination as a candidate for Governor. With the best wishes for the success of the cause, I am yours truly, GODLOVE S. ORTH.

To Colonel G. W. FRIEDLEY, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

The committee was called together on the 11th of August, and filled the vacancy on the ticket with the name of Benjamin Harrison.

The Independent or "Greenback" party had put a ticket in the field early in the season, but held a second convention on the 17th of August to fill vacancies. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the platform of the Independent State and national parties, denouncing the act of 1873, by which the silver dollar was dropped from our list of coins, and demanding its return, claiming that its full coinage should be encouraged to enable the Government to pay its coin obligations in silver, as it has a right to do under the original contract; that all values should be taxed equally, including Government bonds and greenbacks; that the Independents have no faith in the professions of reform which come, on the one hand, from the corporation thief and railroad wrecker representing the old Tammany *régime* of New York, and, on the other hand, from the organization which in national convention has indorsed the entire Administration of President Grant, not even excepting its stealings; and that no confidence can be placed in the old political parties which have been steeped in corruption and complicated with dishonesty.

The candidates for the principal State offices were Anson Wolcott for Governor, Richard Gregg for Lieutenant-Governor, Allen W. Monroe for Secretary of State, Uriah Coulson for Auditor, J. Q. A. Newsom for Treasurer, and William A. Tipton for Attorney-General. On the 4th of October, only six days before the election, Mr. Wolcott suddenly withdrew. He gave his reasons at some length in a letter in which he stated that most of the Democrats in the Independent movement were secretly supporting the regular party candidates, and he did not consider it fair to the Republican party of the State to keep up the division. The closing paragraph of his letter briefly restated the grounds of his action in these words: "My sole reason for the course I have chosen to pursue is the fact that very few leading Greenback men of Democratic antecedents are in the Independent movement, and there are comparatively few Democrats of any degree but what continue with their leaders and remain in the Democratic party. To persist in the Independent movement, in the face of such facts, will not advance the Greenback cause, and will defeat the Republican party. Such is my view of the situation. By this view I am governed. Were the people moving from both the old parties in anything like equal numbers and in equal good faith to the Independent party, the case would be wholly changed. Such is my view of the situation, and by this view I am governed."

The State Central Committee of the Independent party promptly filled the vacancy by nominating —— Harrington as their candidate for Governor.

The political canvass was fraught throughout with unusual excitement, and was watched with eager interest all over the country, owing to the fact that the parties were nearly matched in the contest, and the result of the State election was regarded as having an important bearing on the national contest in November. The following letter, published in August, shows something of the spirit and character of the campaign:

GRAND HOTEL, INDIANAPOLIS, *August* 1, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I have just finished a tour of six counties in Indiana, and feeling that any reliable information from this State will interest you, I write:

In the first place the canvass is well conducted. The people are enthusiastic and determined, and the old war spirit is thoroughly aroused; and if it were not for one thing we could rest certain of victory in October. There is an Independent party in this State, confined, it is true, to a few counties, but formidable, and it will defeat General Harrison. There is but one way to overcome this movement. The leaders of the Independents are poor, needy, and in debt. They must be lectured. Let documents be placed in their hands that they may be convinced of their folly. A bloody-shirt campaign, with money, and Indiana is safe; a financial campaign and no money, and we are beaten.

The National Committee has done nothing for Indiana. Alone they are fighting their battles and bravely, but unless the National Committee wakes up and does its duty to you, to the party, and to the country, defeat is certain in October. I never in all

my life felt so certain I was doing my duty as in this contest, and my desire for success, my dear sir, is my only excuse for writing you. Your friend,

J. KILPATRICK.

To R. B. HAYES, Governor, etc.

At the State election, held on the 10th of October, the whole number of votes cast for Governor was 444,457, of which Williams received 213,164, Harrison 208,080, and Harrington 13,213; plurality of Williams over Harrison, 5,084.

At the presidential election, on the 7th of November, there were 431,070 votes cast, 213,526 being for the Democratic candidates, 208,011 for the Republican, and 5,533 for the "Greenback" ticket; Tilden and Hendricks over Hayes and Wheeler, 5,515. Of thirteen members of Congress chosen, nine were Republicans and four Democrats, while throughout the State the Democrats had a plurality of 7,727 in the congressional vote. The Legislature of 1877 consists of 25 Democrats, 24 Republicans, and one Independent, in the Senate, and 54 Republicans and 46 Democrats in the House. This places the Republicans in a minority by two votes in the Senate, and in a majority by eight in the House; on a joint ballot they have a majority by six votes.

The Democrats held a convention at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, 1877, to consider the disputed result of the presidential election. Addresses were made by Judge David S. Gooding, Hon. George W. Julian, Hon. B. W. Hanna, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and others. The sentiments of the occasion were expressed in condensed form in a series of resolutions. In these, confidence was expressed that Tilden and Hendricks were fairly entitled to a majority of the electoral votes, as well as a large majority of the votes of the people of the country. A protest was made against accepting the "notoriously false judgment" of the Returning Board of Louisiana "as conclusive evidence of the elective will" of the people of that State. The action of the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana was reviewed and pointedly condemned, and the following declarations were made:

That it is the imperative duty of Congress to provide by law a plan for counting the electoral vote, which by its reasonableness and justice will commend itself to the judgment of the people and command their acquiescence in the result of the count, and that this should be done at the earliest day consistent with due deliberation, to the end that the disquiet which now pervades the people may be allayed.

That, according to the plain meaning of the Constitution, and according to all past political usage, the power of counting the vote resides in the two Houses of Congress.

That we denounce the proposition that the President of the Senate has the power, not only to open, but to count the vote, as an innovation which the sentiment of the people will not tolerate. If such power shall be assumed, and its exercise attempted, we call upon the two Houses of Congress to take prompt and effectual measures for the assertion of their constitutional prerogative in that regard.

That, if Congress shall provide by law a just plan for counting the electoral vote, one which will be fair not only in the present emergency, but for all future elections as well, we pledge our acquiescence in the result, whatever it may be.

That, if the Senate shall claim that its presiding officer, like the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana, has the absolute power to designate the President and Vice-President, we call upon the House of Representatives to exert all its constitutional powers to defeat the usurpation, and we pledge it our support with all the resources which a people whose fundamental liberties are threatened can constitutionally command.

James D. Williams, the present Governor of Indiana, is a farmer, with a unique reputation for simplicity and sturdy honesty. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1808, but emigrated to Knox County, Ind., with his parents when a mere boy. He had moderate opportunities for education, and has spent his life in farm-labor. His farm, on White River, in Harrison township, contains 3,000 acres, in a state of high cultivation. He has earned the *sobriquet* of "Blue Jeans," from his persistent habit of wearing that plain material on all occasions, public and private. He has served several times in the Legislature of the State, was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator in 1872, and in 1874 was elected a Representative in Congress. He is a strenuous advocate of economy and honesty in administration in the State and nation.

The United States Circuit Court rendered a decision in Indiana during the year to the effect that an Illinois insurance company, doing business in the State, without compliance with the insurance law, could nevertheless enforce its contracts. It appears that the company had an agent in the State who received applications for insurance, and forwarded them to Freeport, Ill., where the policies were made out and sent directly to the applicants. The company became insolvent, and the assignee sought to enforce the payment of premium notes, which was resisted on the ground that the company had not complied with the law, and had no right to do business in the State of Indiana. The court held that the contract was an Illinois contract, to which the laws of Indiana did not apply, and, being valid in the place where it was made, was enforcible like any other by the comity of States. The case has been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there are several hundred suits in the State depending on the final decision.

IOWA. The leading interest of the State of Iowa is agriculture. The crops of the past year have shown a general falling off from the product of 1875. The area planted with corn was about 4,285,000 acres, and the product thirty-five bushels to the acre, or 150,000,000 in all. The price at Des Moines in December was forty cents per bushel. The area sown with wheat was 2,894,954 acres, against 3,244,954 in 1875, and the product was 17,369,724 bushels, a decrease of over 25,000,000 bushels. Grasshoppers and other insects, and un-

favorable climatic influences, caused very heavy losses to this crop. There was also a short crop of oats, owing to rust and a wet season. The product was about twenty bushels per acre from 1,000,000 acres. The rye-crop was injured by bad weather, and reached the aggregate of 360,000 bushels, or about 70,000 less than in 1875. The yield of barley decreased twelve per cent. About 90,000 acres were planted with potatoes, and the yield was 8,000,000 bushels. The hay-crop amounted to 1,500,000 tons.

SEAL OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

The sixteenth General Assembly of Iowa began its session at Des Moines on the 10th of January, and continued it fully sixty-seven days. On the second day Samuel J. Kirkwood was inaugurated Governor of the State, and a few days later was chosen United States Senator for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1877. Mr. Kirkwood was born in Harford County, Md., in 1815, and attended school in Washington, D. C., in his youth. From the age of fourteen to twenty-one he was an apothecary's clerk, but on coming of age emigrated to Richmond County, Ohio, where he studied law, and attained considerable success in its practice. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio in 1851, and a member of its Committee on the Judiciary. In 1852 he went to Iowa, and settled in Johnson County, where he engaged in the business of farming and milling. He was elected to the State Senate in 1856, and in 1859 was chosen Governor of the State as the candidate of the Republican party. He held the office four years, and became known as the "War Governor" of Iowa. In raising and equipping forty-eight regiments for the Union service, he managed so prudently and efficiently that a debt of only $300,000 was incurred. In 1866 he was chosen to the United States Senate, to fill an unexpired term, but two years later was defeated as a candidate for the full term, ex-Governor Harlan being chosen. Latterly he has lived at Iowa City, actively engaged in private business. He was elected Governor in 1875 for the third time.

There was little legislation of importance during the session, and the subjects which occupied the largest share of attention were finally left where they were found. Vigorous efforts were made to secure a repeal of the railroad law of 1874. Its opponents maintained that it was crippling the railroads of the State and damaging the material interests of the people, and declared that it had already forced several companies into bankruptcy. On the other hand, it was shown that the gross receipts of railroads had increased under the law, and that new lines had been constructed, and it was contended that the bankruptcy of certain companies had been due to bad management, and would have occurred if the law had not existed. Two different bills were introduced, making important modifications in the law, but after protracted discussion they were both defeated. The only action taken in reference to the matter was the passage of an "amnesty act," in favor of companies which should file a bond to comply with the law in future. With regard to the working of the present law and the advisability of repealing it, a majority of the Senate committee, to which the matter was referred, reported as follows:

> We have examined into the workings of said law as far as it has been complied with, and are satisfied our people have been benefited by it, the interest of the State advanced, and can find many reasons why said law should be retained upon our statute-books.
>
> While some of the railroads have complied with the law, others have refused to obey it and are fighting it step by step through the courts to the highest judicial tribunal in the land; the courts below have affirmed the constitutionality of its provisions and we anticipate a similar decision from the United States Supreme Court. This we regard as one great point gained in favor of the law. We find the law has reduced rates largely; has wiped out the unjust discriminations and extortions that existed throughout the State prior to its passage; it has opened up markets within the State for our products, facilitated the interchange of commodities at home, fostered the building up of manufactories at different points, aided the development of our agricultural resources, and is operating largely in favor of Iowa and Iowa people. Not a petition for repeal from our constituents has reached us, and we believe our people are content with the law and desire to have it thoroughly tested.
>
> The railroads of the State claim that the law reduced their rates on freight largely, but, as far as your committee is aware, do not ask amendments; they desire the unconditional repeal of the law as far as freight rates are concerned, opposing any and all legislation, and asking to be "let alone" unrestricted.
>
> If the railroads desire amendments made to the law now in force, removing restrictions that should not exist, or in regard to rights which they claim have been infringed upon by past legislation, they are respectfully requested to make known to your committee their grievances, in order that justice may be done and wrongs remedied.

A bill to repeal the act abolishing capital punishment passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate by one vote. The amendment of the constitution proposed by the previous Legislature, striking the word "male"

from the suffrage clause, was adopted by the House, but defeated in the Senate by a close vote. One of the circuit judges having decided that women were not eligible as county superintendents of schools, an act drafted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, making them eligible to all offices connected with public schools and legalizing their past acts in such capacity, was promptly passed by both Houses with very slight opposition. Another subject which occupied considerable attention, but upon which nothing was done, was that of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. Attempts were made on the one hand to bring beer and wine under the operation of the prohibitory law, and to have dram-shops made public nuisances, and on the other to have the principle of local option engrafted upon the existing law. The former failed in the Senate and the latter in the House. A report of a minority of the committee on the suppression of intemperance favored the passage of a license law for the following reasons:

1. Because the present Maine liquor law has failed to accomplish the end for which it was enacted, and this conclusion is found in the fact that liquor is sold in nearly every village, town, and city in the State, and in the further fact that the records of our courts show that intemperance, and consequently crime, has increased rather than diminished.

2. Because secret drinking is encouraged by it, and this is the worst of drinking. It converts drug-stores into dram-shops, and makes otherwise good and respectable men hypocrites, sneaks, and liars, in the purchase of liquors.

3. It cripples the power of the State to suppress nuisances and to check intemperance by paying a premium for black-mailing and placing the dealers who are desirous of keeping orderly houses at the mercy of drunken rowdies and infamous scoundrels.

4. Because it induces men to be dishonest by encouraging lying and false swearing, and engenders bad faith among the people by making debts for the sale of liquors uncollectable, thereby giving a license to swindlers.

5. Because it encourages bad and irresponsible men to engage in the traffic of liquor, and tends to drive out of the business men who would keep orderly houses and who would, if not subjected to black-mailing spies, themselves aid in the suppression of intemperance.

6. Because it presents the strange anomaly in legislation of taxation without protection, and because of the further anomaly of holding the dealer responsible instead of the real offender.

7. It makes a farce of our laws by its unjust, unwise, and impracticable provisions.

8. Because it checks the growth and prosperity of our State by discouraging immigration, by discouraging the establishing of distilleries, and sending from our State millions of dollars annually for the purchase of liquors, which are consumed herein, by taking from the State a large revenue which would be derived from licenses, and thereby lighten the burden of taxation.

9. Because it is in contravention to the provisions of the Constitution and the spirit of legislation, which guarantees to every citizen freedom and protection with taxation.

The question of a national financial policy was discussed in both branches. The following resolutions were adopted in the House by a vote of 57 to 27:

Resolved, That gold is the recognized standard value and medium of exchange of the world.

Resolved, The no value is a law unto itself as to a standard of value unless it does business outside of its own boundaries and thus proscribes itself from business intercourse with the rest of the world.

Resolved, That we favor a uniform currency with gold, hence we favor wise, steady, and continuous steps toward the resumption of specie payments in order that the proper currency of our country may be made as good as gold as soon as it can wisely be done, thus placing our paper circulation on a par in this country with the recognized money of the world, and thereby supplying our people with a more convenient circulating medium than gold, which shall be at the same time its equivalent value.

Resolved, That whenever it shall appear that the act of 1875, known as the "resumption act," shall become subversive of the interests of the people, we demand its repeal, or such modification thereof as will avert any portending harm to the interests of the people, and accomplish the purposes thus desired.

A resolution in favor of the immediate repeal of the resumption act was indefinitely postponed in the Senate by a vote of 31 to 13.

The Democrats of the State held a convention at Des Moines on the 17th of May, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention of the party. No other business was transacted, but the following platform was adopted:

The Democracy of Iowa in convention assembled, while pledging earnest support to the declaration of principles that will be given to the country by the St. Louis Convention, declare as follows their views upon some of the vital questions now before the republic for discussion and adjustment:

That in view of the weakness of its administration of justice, and the corruption which reeks in every part of the public service, disgracing us at home and degrading us abroad, there is given evidence of the unfitness of the party in power longer to bear the responsibilities of government.

Resolved, That we demand and will enforce honesty and reform in the government, and demand of our National Convention such unmistakably earnest pledges of uprightness and decency in the administration of the country as shall command the confidence of its purest and most patriotic men, and the selection of standard-bearers whose lives, private and official, are a guarantee to the country of their ability to carry forward the great work of retrenchment and reform made immediately necessary by the corruptions and crimes of the Republican party.

Resolved, That inasmuch as gold is the recognized standard of values throughout the world, and furnishes the basis for general trade and commerce, we favor an early return to specie payment, because it will place the business interests of this country on a sure and satisfactory basis, and secure us from the uncertainties attending the existence of two moneyed mediums of unequal values; at the same time we believe that a forced and sudden resumption of specie payment, such as is contemplated by the so-called "Sherman resumption act of 1875," will cause wide-spread disaster and ruin to our business interests, has had and is now having a blighting effect upon all industry, and, being one of the many financial blunders of the Republican party, should be at once repealed.

The Republican State Convention was held at Des Moines on the 31st of May, and not only appointed delegates to the National Convention, but nominated candidates for presidential electors and State officers. There was no Gov-

ernor or Lieutenant-Governor to be elected, and the State ticket agreed upon was as follows: For Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young, of Monroe; Auditor of State, Buren R. Sherman, of Benton; Treasurer of State, George W. Bemis, of Buchanan; Register of State Land-Office, David Secor, of Winnebago; Attorney-General, John F. McJunkin, of Washington; Judges of Supreme Court, William H. Seevers, of Mahaska, and James H. Rothrock, of Cedar; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Carl W. von Coelln. The candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court were already on the bench, having been appointed by Governor Kirkwood in February to the vacancies caused respectively by the resignation of Chief-Justice Cole, and the increase of the number of Judges. The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Iowa, in convention assembled, hereby declare the following platform of principles:

1. We are for maintaining the unity of the nation sacred and inviolate, for the just and equal rights of all men, for peace, harmony, and brotherhood throughout the nation; for men of unsullied honesty and purity of character for public trusts, and for the swift pursuit and unsparing punishment of all dishonest officials, high or low.

2. That we are in favor of, and that we demand, rigid economy in the administration of government affairs, both State and national.

3. That we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payment by continuous and steady steps in that direction.

4. That we demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

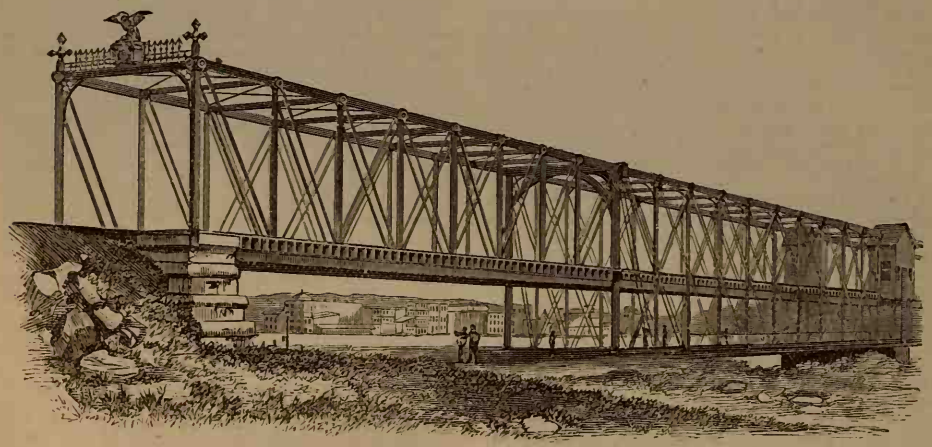
5. That we stand by free education, our public-school system, the taxation of all for its support, and no diversion of the school-fund from the public schools.

6. That we cordially invite immigration from all civilized countries, guaranteeing to the immigrant the same political privileges and social and religious freedom we ourselves enjoy, and favoring a free and unsectarian system of common schools for their children with ours.

7. That the Democratic party now, as during the perilous years that tried men's souls, while the Union was struggling with the serpent of secession, yet acknowledges the old-time hateful and fateful traditions that have constrained it to signalize the restoration of the Democratic party to power in the Lower House of Congress by the election of an officiary of ex-Confederates, whose motto is "Union soldiers to the rear, Confederates to the front;" that during the six months past that party in the House has demonstrated its hostility to the best sentiments of the people of the Union, no less than its traditional affection for the adherents of the cause that was overcome at Appomattox; that it has been both false and imbecile in its management of the affairs committed to its charge, and has forfeited whatever of popular confidence may have been reposed on it by the accident of party mutations.

8. That in James G. Blaine we recognize a pure Republican and patriot, and one well worthy to be chosen as the standard-bearer of the national Republican party in the coming campaign.

The Democrats made their nominations at a convention held at Des Moines on the 30th of August. The following were the candidates



TRUSS BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI BETWEEN DAVENPORT (IOWA) AND ROCK ISLAND (ILLINOIS).

for State officers: Secretary of State, John H. Stubenrauch, of Marion County; Auditor, William Groneweg, of Pottawattomie; Treasurer, Wesley Jones, of Burlington; Register of Land-Office, N. C. Ridenour, of Page; Attorney-General, J. C. Cook, of Jasper; Judges of the Supreme Court, Walter I. Hayes, of Scott, and William Graham, of Dubuque. No candidate was named for Superintendent of Public Instruction, but it was left to the State Central Committee to fill the vacancy on the ticket. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, by the Liberal Democratic party of the State of Iowa in convention assembled, That we adopt as our platform of principles the resolutions and declarations of the National Convention at St. Louis, and earnestly approve the sentiments of the eminent statesmen of the party, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, so ably presented in their letters of acceptance of their nomination at said convention.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa, appreci-

ating the necessity for retrenchment that has been forced upon the country by extravagant Republican administrations, an important policy of which has been to steadily increase the salaries of public officers, are earnestly in favor of such a reduction in the salaries of all officers within the State as will fairly correspond with the financial condition of our people.

The election took place on the 7th of November, and resulted in the success of the Republican ticket. The total vote cast for Secretary of State was 284,286, of which J. T. Young received 172,171, and J. H. Stubenrauch 112,115; majority for the former, 60,056. The total vote cast for members of Congress throughout the State was 292,429, of which 168,289 were received by Republican candidates, 118,356 by Democrats, 5,466 by Greenback candidates, and 318 were scattering. Republicans were elected in all the nine districts. The total vote for presidential electors was 292,453; of these 171,327 were for the Hayes and Wheeler ticket, 112,099 for Tilden and Hendricks, 9,001 for Cooper and Cary, and 26 for the Anti-Secret Society candidates. The plurality of Hayes over Tilden was 59,228, majority over all 50,201.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the State in December, declaring women to be eligible to the office of county superintendent of schools. A woman had received a majority of the votes in Warren County; but the opposing candidate, a man, had contested the election on the ground of ineligibility. The Circuit Court of the county decided in favor of the contestant, and, the case being taken to the Supreme Court on appeal, the judgment was reversed. This decision was based on the absence of any prohibition in the constitution, and the passage of the following act by the last Legislature:

SECTION 1. No person shall be deemed ineligible by reason of sex to any school-office in the State of Iowa.

SEC. 2. No person who may have been or shall be elected or appointed to the office of county superintendent of common schools or school director in the State of Iowa shall be deprived of office by reason of sex.

The court said:

If the law be constitutional, the defendant is now eligible to hold said office whether she was so when elected or not.

The General Assembly cannot make good retrospectively acts which it had previously no power to permit, but may do so in cases where the power to so do previously existed. (Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, 381.)

There being no constitutional prohibition, the General Assembly could have conferred the right on woman to hold offices of this character, and consequently by a retrospective law confirm or make good an election by the people which was held in the absence of a positive law authorizing it. In other words, a retrospective law may cure or legalize any act which the General Assembly could, as an original question, have authorized.

An Industrial Exposition was held at Des Moines, opening on the 5th of October, and continuing nearly two months. The association by which it was managed was formed in September, 1875. A building 132 feet square, three stories high, and surmounted by a dome 140 feet high, was erected at a cost of $75,000. The exhibition was quite successful, and included products of agricultural and mechanical industry, works of art, and objects of curiosity and value. It was intended to present as completely as practicable a view of the resources and industrial achievements of the State.

On the night of the 4th of July a terrific storm of wind and rain prevailed over several counties of the State, destroying a large number of buildings, damaging crops, and causing considerable loss of life. The little village of Rockdale, built in a ravine about two miles from Dubuque, and having about fifty inhabitants, was entirely swept away, and more than forty of the people were drowned. There were several lives lost in Madison and Warren Counties. The damage to property in the latter was estimated at $300,000. Houses and barns were destroyed, large fields of corn ruined, and orchards and timber-land injured. The exact loss to life and property was not ascertained.

ITALY, a kingdom of Southern Europe. King, Victor Emanuel II., born March 14, 1820; succeeded to the throne of Sardinia, on the abdication of his father, March 23, 1849; proclaimed King of Italy by vote of an Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861; married, April 12, 1842, to the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria; widower January 20, 1855; married again, in morganatic marriage, to Rosina, Countess of Mirafiore.—Children of the King: 1. Heir-apparent, Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born March 14, 1844; married, April 22, 1868, to Princess Margaretta of Genoa; offspring of the union is a son, Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869. 2. Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; King of Spain from December 4, 1870, to February 11, 1873; married, May 30, 1867, to Princess Maria della Cisterna, died in 1876; offspring of the union, three sons: Emanuel, Duke of Apulia, born 1869; Victor, Duke of Turin, born 1870; Louis, born 1873. 3. Clotilde, born 1843, wife of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte. 4. Maria Pia, born 1847, wife of King Luiz of Portugal.

A new ministry was formed in 1876, composed of the following members: A. Depretis, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finances; Baron J. Nicotera, Minister of the Interior; L. A. Melegari, Minister of Foreign Affairs; P. S. Mancini, Minister of Justice and Worship; Lieutenant-General L. Mezzacapo, Minister of War; B. Brin, Minister of the Navy; M. Coppino, Minister of Public Instruction; J. Zanardelli, Minister of Public Works; S. Majorana-Calatabiano, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The following table gives the area* of the

* By sentence of a court of arbitration, May 17, 1875, six square miles formerly belonging to the Swiss canton of Ticino were added to Piedmont.

larger territorial divisions (*compartimenti*) with the population, male and female, of each, according to the census of 1871, and the total population at the close of 1875, according to an official calculation:

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.	Square Miles.	INHABITANTS, 1871.		Inhabitants at the Close of 1875.
		Male.	Female.	
Piedmont	11,306	1,450,357	1,449,207	2,995,213
Liguria	2,056	419,919	423,893	865,254
Lombardy	9,085	1,755,545	1,705,279	3,553,913
Venetia	9,060	1,334,364	1,308,443	2,733,406
Emilia	7,921	1,078,686	1,035,142	2,153,381
Umbria	3,720	282,574	267,027	563,582
The Marches	3,746	449,548	465,871	930,712
Tuscany	9,287	1,096,652	1,045,873	2,172,832
Rome	4,601	449,346	387,358	839,074
The Abruzzo and Molise	6,677	625,547	657,435	1,302,966
Campania	6,942	1,366,557	1,388,035	2,807,450
Apulia	8,539	708,514	712,378	1,464,604
Basilcata	4,122	249,220	261,323	517,069
Calabria	6,663	593,829	612,473	1,229,614
Sicily	11,291	1,284,531	1,299,568	2,698,672
Sardinia	9,399	327,073	309,587	654,432
Total	114,415	13,472,262	13,328,892	27,482,174

According to the latest census, taken in 1871, the total population was 26,801,154. The movement of population, from 1870 to 1875, was as follows:

YEARS.	Marriages.	Births, including Stillborn.	Deaths, including Stillborn.	Stillborn.	Surplus of Births.	Estimated Population.
1870	188,986	976,148	797,822	24,658	178,326	25,912,600
1871	192,389	986,559	805,337	26,539	181,222	26,801,154
1872	202,361	1,050,228	857,044	29,546	193,184	26,994,338
1873	214,906	1,013,539	842,324	28,351	171,215	27,165,553
1874	207,997	978,649	854,244	26,991	124,405	27,289,958
1875	230,486	1,035,377	843,161	29,880	192,216	27,482,174

The religious statistics of the kingdom, in 1871, were as follows: Catholics, 26,658,679; Protestants, 58,651; Israelites, 35,356; others, 48,468: total, 26,801,154.

With regard to the birthplace, the population was divided into 26,720,326 native-born, and 80,828 foreign-born.*

The *Bolletino Ufficiale dell' Istruzione Publica* gives the following statistics on the number of children not attending school, in 1875, in a part of Italy:†

PROVINCES.	Children not attending School.	Percentage of Children not attending School.
Province of Mantua	10,868	31
" " Ascoli-Piceno	11,648	40
" " Bologna	26,464	49
Provinces of the Campania	124,166	72
" " Lecce, Bari, Potenza, and Calabria	215,722	75

The total number of lyceums was 80, with 5,532 pupils; the number of gymnasia 104, with 9,772 pupils; the number of technical schools 63, with 6,501 pupils.

* For a detailed account of the foreign population of Italy, as well as of the Italians living abroad, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.

† For statistics of primary instruction in 1874, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875.

In the budget for 1876 the revenue and expenditures were estimated as follows:

ORDINARY REVENUE.	Lire.
1. Land-tax	182,296,655
2. Income-tax	180,465,946
3. Duty on grinding	79,000,000
4. Mutation tax	144,080,600
5. Registration	3,200,000
6. Customs	106,000,000
7. Consumption duties (octroi)	69,353,757
8. Tobacco and salt	167,500,000
9. Lottery	75,100,000
10. Miscellaneous receipts	18,206,148
11. Postal department, state railroads and telegraphs	56,070,733
12. Accidental receipts	7,410,000
13. Receipts from state property and state assets	70,095,196
14. Returns of payment and miscellaneous receipts	89,850,145
Total revenue	1,248,629,180

The extraordinary receipts amounted to 34,822,206 lire, and the special revenue from the ecclesiastical property to 37,691,000 lire; total, 1,321,142,386 lire.

EXPENDITURES.

MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENTS.	RECEIPTS.	
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
	Lire.	Lire.
1. Ministry of Finance	847,035,311	24,072,717
2. Ministry of Justice and Public Worship	30,096,329	468,054
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5,991,445	165,500
4. Ministry of Public Instruction	20,551,594	469,919
5. Ministry of Interior	55,524,875	2,518,964
6. Ministry of Public Works	52,659,273	41,287,589
7. Ministry of War	169,915,779	20,003,000
8. Ministry of the Navy	36,671,497	1,045,444
9. Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry	9,884,467	250,495
Total	1,228,330,570	90,281,682

The aggregate of the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures amounted to 1,318,612,252 lire, leaving a surplus of 2,530,134.

The total debt of the kingdom amounted in January, 1875, to a nominal capital of 9,883,589,226 lire, divided as follows:

	Lire.	Lire.
1. Rentes, 5 per cent	6,902,712,918	
2. " 3 " "	213,602,681	7,180,815,599
3. Perpetual rentes of the Papal See	64,500,000	
4. Special debts		1,183,280,045
5. Miscellaneous debts (including unpaid interest)		406,472,540
6. Floating debt:		
(*a*) Bank-notes in circulation, December 31, 1874	198,629,100	
(*b*) Conto correntes	84,991,942	1,113,021,042
(*c*) Notes of national banks, which are legal tenders	830,000,000	
Total		9,883,589,226

The aggregate length of railroads in operation, in 1873, was 6,881 kilometres; in 1874, 7,372; at the close of 1875, 7,704. The aggregate length of telegraph-lines, in 1873, was 20,192 kilometres; in 1875, 21,437; the length of wires in 1873, 69,373; in 1875, 73,512.

The budgets and debts of the communities and provinces are given in the following table:

	Receipts, 1872.	Expenditures, 1872.	Debt at the Expiration of 1873.
	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.
Communities.	381,931,213	388,337,495	535,109,773
Provinces....	88,223,095	87,933,639	56,401,390

The strength of the Italian army, on July 1, 1875, was as follows:

MEN.	Officers.	Under Arms (Peace Footing).	Men on Furlough.	Total (War Footing).
Standing army.....	13,694	204,255	205,171	409,426
Reserve.....	1,016	14,786	166,409	181,195
Provincial militia	2,610	.....	277,265	277,265
Officers of the reserve..	1,516	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	18,836	219,041	648,845	867,856

The navy consisted, on September 1, 1875, of the following classes of vessels:

NAVY.	Vessels.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse-power.
Men-of-War:				
Iron-clads.....	16	130	79,330	11,400
Screw-steamers ...	14	101	20,839	3,740
Wheel-steamers ...	10	46	9,504	2,540
Total men-of-war....	40	277	109,673	17,680
Transports:				
Screw-steamers....	18	58	18,216	2,936
Wheel-steamers ...	7	..	1,078	336
Total transports.....	25	58	19,294	3,272
Total navy	65	335	128,967	20,952

The movement of the special foreign trade, from 1871 to 1874, was as follows:

YEAR.	OFFICIAL VALUE.		COMMERCIAL VALUE.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1871...	880,100,000	756,600,000	963,700,000	1,085,500,000
1872...	1,139,200,000	1,108,800,000	1,186,600,000	1,167,200,000
1873...	1,184,400,000	1,287,800,000	1,286,700,000	1,133,200,000
1874...	.....	.....	1,305,000,000	985,500,000
1875...	.....	.....	1,215,300,000	1,057,500,000

The movement of navigation, in 1874, is exhibited by the following table:

SHIPPING.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Long navigation...	18,417	3,744,970	19,143	3,835,347
Coast navigation...	100,029	8,308,360	97,867	8,140,796
Total.....	118,446	12,053,330	117,010	11,976,143

The organization called the Italian National Church is a body which has taken its rise from the action of the clergy who have been dissatisfied with the action of the Roman Curia, and have cultivated the national ideas. It originated in Naples, in the *Società Emancipatrice, e di Mutuo Soccorso, del Sacerdozio Italiano*, which was founded in 1862. It has for its organ the *Emancipatore Cattolico*, a journal published at Naples. Recently the organization has been reconstituted for all Italy. Canonico Trabucco had been chosen to be its bishop, but he died before he was consecrated Luigi Prota-Giurleo has since been chosen bishop, at a general election at which 10,250 votes were cast. Of these, 1,657 votes were cast at Naples, 904 at Trani, 392 at Rome, 276 at Sorrento, 130 at Messina, 126 at Reggio, 63 at Syracuse, and the remainder at other places.

The sessions of the Italian Parliament were opened January 6th by King Victor Emanuel with an address, in which he referred to the negotiations which had been undertaken by the Government for the purchase of the peninsular railroads; to the generally prosperous condition of the country; to the progress and efficiency of the army and navy, of which he spoke with pride; to the existence of friendly relations with foreign states; to the recent visits of the Emperors of Germany and Austria; and to the condition of affairs in the East. On the last subject he said: "I have deemed it expedient to participate in the negotiations between the great powers, with the object of aiding in the reëstablishment of tranquillity in the East, and assuring the welfare of the Christian population. The Sultan received the proposals favorably." Signor Biancheri was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, defeating Signor Depretis, the candidate of the Left. On the 16th of March Signor Minghetti presented the financial statement of the Government, showing that the deficit in 1875 had been only 28,000,000 lire, and that the estimates promised a surplus for 1876 of 10,000,000, and for 1877 of 15,000,000. This showing of brilliant results in financial management could not, however, save the administration from the assault which had been planned upon it by the Opposition. A coalition had been formed by the Tuscans, the Centre, and the Left, under the lead of Peruzzi, for the overthrow of the cabinet, and it brought its forces into play March 18th, during a discussion upon the grist-tax. Signor Morana had offered a motion unfavorable to the Government, to which Minister-President Minghetti said that, if the ministry had to retire from office, it would, in doing so, leave the country tranquil, in excellent relations with foreign powers, and with its finances restored. He moved that the question be adjourned. This motion was lost by a vote of 181 to 242. At the next sitting of the Chambers, March 20th, Signor Minghetti announced that the ministry had resigned. It was generally considered that the question of the grist-tax was only nominally the occasion of the fall of the Minghetti ministry, as the coalition against them was really based upon opposition to their scheme for the purchase of the railways. A new ministry was formed, with Signor Depretis at its head. It was selected from the Radical and Progressive party, and was composed of members five of whom were from the northern districts and four from the southern districts, while the centre of the country was not represented in

it. Signor Depretis, Minister-President and Minister of Finance, had held the financial portfolio under Ricasoli, and had been a member of Parliament steadily since 1848. Signor Coppino, Minister of Public Instruction, held the same office under Ratazzi in 1867. Signor Mancini, Minister of Justice, was one of the most distinguished Italian advocates. Signor Melegari, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been long in the service of the Government. He was in his youth an intimate friend of Mazzini, and had been Ratazzi's collaborator on several occasions. Signor Mezzacapo, Minister of War, came to office from the command of the army corps at Florence. Signor Majorana, Minister of Agriculture, was Professor of Political Economy in the University of Catania. Signor Brin, Minister of the Marine, had been director of naval construction for several years. Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, was one of the defenders of Rome in 1849. When he first entered Parliament, in 1860, he expressed the most extreme radicalism in his views; since then his political principles had been much modified, and he was regarded at the time of his appointment as a sincere supporter of the constitutional monarchy. Signor Zanardelli, Minister of Public Works, was a distinguished advocate, was attached to the extreme parliamentary Left, and was the only member of the new cabinet holding with that wing. The programme of the new ministry was announced by Signor Depretis to the Chambers, March 29th. It promised a reform of the electoral laws, so as to give real freedom; the restoration of the independence of the magistracy; the codification of the laws; a bill to establish compulsory education; and on com-

ALESSANDRIA.

mercial questions a policy favorable to free trade. With respect to the Church, the Government would be neither aggressive nor hostile, but would "hold aloof from any idea of conciliation." The foreign policy of the preceding ministry would be continued, and no change was proposed with regard to the army and navy. Measures would be introduced relative to the railway convention, aiming at the separation of the Italian and Austrian systems, and the purchase of the Upper Italian lines. The cabinet, however, were opposed to the working of the railways by the Government, except temporarily. The great improvement in the financial condition of the country was admitted, but the forced currency, it was suggested, still existed, and presented a danger upon the removal of which the ministry would concentrate its attention. At the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies previous to its recess, Signor Biancheri, the president, offered his resignation. The ministers stated that they had full confidence in the president, and hoped that his resignation would not be accepted. The Chamber unanimously refused to accept it. March 29th the Chamber adjourned till the 25th of April, in order to enable the new ministry to examine the bills which had been introduced by their predecessors.

On the appointment of the new ministry, the prefects of several cities, including those of Rome, Milan, Turin, Palermo, and Naples, resigned their offices, because they objected to serving under the party of the Left. All the members of the ministry were reëlected to the Chamber of Deputies from their respective constituencies, without receiving serious oppo-

sition. Signori Depretis and Nicotera issued circulars to their local subordinates, recommending vigorous firmness in the application of the laws relating to the collection of taxes. On the resumption of the sittings of the Chambers, April 25th, attention was directed to the consideration of the negotiations relative to the railroads. The ministry announced that they would adhere to the principle that the state must not undertake the management of the whole network of the Italian railways. The committee chosen by the Chamber to take charge of the subject showed a majority of only two out of nine members in favor of the plans of the Government. It was decided that the plans concerning the Upper Italian roads should be treated separately from those relating to the Roman and southern roads. A commission, with Signor Cossenti at its head, was appointed to go to Paris and Vienna and negotiate with the house of Rothschild for a reduction in the price which had been agreed upon at Basel for the purchase of the railways. It succeeded in obtaining a very large reduction, and also arranged that the Austrian southern road should continue the management of the Italian lines for two years longer. On the 17th of June the proposition which had been introduced by the former ministry for the purchase of the railways was withdrawn, and in its stead was substituted a new one, combining certain features of the contracts which had been made at Vienna with the one which had been made at Paris by the Cossenti commission with Baron Rothschild as the representative of the Austrian southern road. This bill, having been first opposed in detail, was adopted as a whole in the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 344 to 35. It was likewise adopted in the Senate, June 29th, by a vote of 113 to 5.

The next important measure discussed was the one for the establishment of so-called free ports, or of a system of bonded warehouses, at a number of the principal ports of the country. It was advocated by Signor Depretis in the Senate, as involving a portion of the

CAMPAGNA OF ROME.

ministerial programme to such an extent that, if it were rejected, the Government would have to consult as to the course they should pursue. In the vote in the Senate concerning this bill, a very singular complication occurred. On the first division the yeas and nays were equal, and the question was pronounced decided in the negative. An irregularity was, however, discovered in the balloting, and the validity of the vote was disputed. Another vote was taken, and there was again a tie. On the third vote, a majority of one was given for the yeas, but before the vote was declared another senator came in and recorded his vote in the negative, causing a tie for the third time. The bill was passed, July 26th, by a vote of 114 to 102, and became a law.

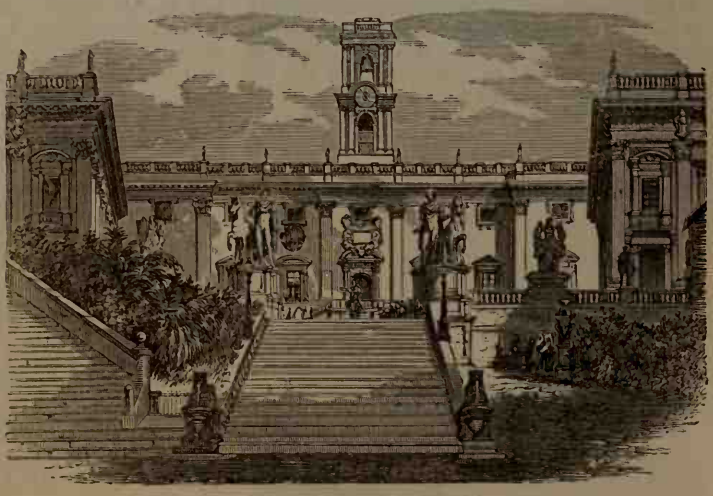
In August some of the ministers visited their parliamentary constituencies, and spoke concerning the policy of the Government. At Catania, Signor Majorana, Minister of Agriculture, said the ministry were considering the way in which martial law could be soonest discontinued; the question of the tax on spirits would receive a speedy solution. Free principles would be guarded in the conclusion of the trade treaties. At Caserta, Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, said that the ministry would carry out the reforms to which it was pledged, with the help of those who loved their fatherland, and could stand above parties. The country needed financial and administrative, rather than political, reforms. The election law needed a few alterations in respect to the registry, but universal suffrage would, in his opinion, be dangerous to freedom. In conclusion, he said: "Whoever loves Italian unity must also love the monarchy; one could hardly find in history a ruler who was a more steady friend of freedom than Victor Emanuel." Signor Depretis spoke at a banquet given to him, repelling a charge that the ministry entertained a purpose to form a party for themselves. He excused the changes which had been made in local officers, and

mentioned as objects to be considered at the next session of the Parliament the regulation of the financial laws, judicial bills, railroad enterprises, and the trade conventions.

The Chamber of Deputies was dissolved October 7th. The members of both parties entered actively into the canvass for the new elections which were appointed to be held early in November. The ministerial members repeated the declarations of the principles which had been announced by the ministry in their official record and their addresses. Signor Sella, late Minister of Finance, and leader of the Conservative Opposition, in a speech which he made at a banquet at Cossato, dwelt upon the services which had been rendered to the country by his party, and described the progress which had been made by Italy during recent years. Since September 20, 1870, he believed there had been no longer any danger in the Left attaining to power, and he pointed out that since that party had come into office it had greatly moderated its line of conduct. He considered that the Moderate party ought to remain in opposition, watchful over the preservation of the great results that had been achieved. If, at the approaching general election, he should be again returned to Parliament, he would support all real reforms, without being influenced by the spirit of party, but would at the same time oppose any change which he regarded as dangerous to the institutions of the country. He coincided with the views of Signor Depretis respecting the renewal of the treaties of commerce, and the avoidance of protectionist principles. In the matter of the papal guarantees, he was opposed to the Government abandoning the right of exequatur and the appointment to benefices. He urged that the construction of new railways should be made dependent upon the balancing of the budget, and spoke in favor of measures for educating and improving the condition of the masses. Signor Minghetti, late Minister-President, also assured his hearers at Legnano that he would support the reforms of the present Government. The elections resulted in a grand victory for the Progressive or Ministerial party, who returned 421 deputies, to 87 returned for the Conservatives, and found themselves in possession of the largest working majority ever known. The new Parliament was opened November 20th, with a speech from the King. The address began with a reference to the improved financial condition of the country, and the now visible prospect of reaching a state of financial equilibrium. The desirability of modifying and more equitably distributing the imports was spoken of, as well as the necessity of keeping up the strength of the army and navy, and continuing the railroad enterprises which had been undertaken. The perfectly amicable relations maintained with all foreign states justified the hint that those counsels of moderation would prevail in which the Government had given most efficacious concurrence. Further, the King said: "Faithful to all the undertakings she has assumed, Italy will never forget that in taking her place among the great powers she has accepted a mission of progress and civilization." Penal and commercial codes were spoken of as to be presented, which would "crown the great work of legislative unification." One problem was to be faced, hitherto unattempted. "The liberty conceded to the Church in our kingdom," said the King, "is far greater than it enjoys in any other Catholic country; but it cannot be applied in a manner to offend against public liberty, or to infringe on national sovereignty." The Government would present for examination provisions which were necessary to give efficacy to the reservations and the conditions indicated in the law which sanctioned the ecclesiastical franchises. Other subjects mentioned in the speech, on which propositions would be presented, were the revision of the commercial treaties, the working of the railways, maritime postal communications, the restoration of the navy, the completion of the organization of the army, the construction of defensive works, the extension of the electoral franchise, the completed organization of public schools, and the maintenance of the obligation of military education. The ministry soon after the opening of Parliament presented several bills, among which were the provisional budget for 1877, a new penal code, new regulations concerning the responsibilities of officers, and propositions relating to the privileges of curates in the exercise of their office. On the 19th of December the House of Deputies approved the estimates for the War Department for 1877, which called for the amount of 212,500,000 lire. The committee charged with the revision of the penal code unanimously voted in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. December 22d the Chamber was prorogued till the 21st of January.

The Italian Government participated in all the conferences held by the great powers during the year on the Eastern question. Its policy has been steadily and moderately anti-Turkish. It was one of the first among the great powers to give its support to the so-called Andrassy note. In the latter part of August the Government withdrew the greater part of its fleet from the Eastern Mediterranean, leaving only a few station-ships in those waters. Shortly after this the public interest in the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey rose to a high pitch, and indignation over the outrages alleged to have been committed by the Turks found expression in large and enthusiastic public meetings. At one of these meetings held at Naples, about the middle of September, the following dispatch was adopted, to be sent to Mr. Gladstone, of England: "The citizens of Naples, assembled to manifest their sentiments in favor of the Christian populations of Turkey, remember

the efficacious aid obtained through the words and works of Mr. Gladstone against the tyranny of the Bourbons, and send him their grateful thanks for the faithful manner in which he represented Italian public opinion at the Blackheath meeting." On the 2d of October an interview was held at Turin between the King, with members of the cabinet, and an envoy from Vienna, with reference to a proposition which was said to have been made by Russia for that country, Germany, and Italy, to form a combination against the Turkish Empire. Austria and England wished to dissuade Italy from such a step. Signor Melegari is said to have expressed himself as averse to Italy's compromising herself with any power, and to have proposed an alliance of all the great powers to induce the contending parties to lay down their arms, after which a congress should be held to establish the political autonomy of Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. About the middle of October, Signor Depretis, in a speech at Stradella, made the following expression on the foreign policy of Italy: "Nobody can wish me to launch into the very grave questions which now hold civilization in anxious suspense; but nobody can ignore the recent proofs that the mercy, the justice, the irrepressible indignation of the human conscience against barbarian outrages can impose themselves, like a moral law and a moral necessity, even on the traditions of diplomatists, and on the coldest calculations of self-centred politicians." Early in December the British plenipotentiary, the Marquis of Salisbury, stopped at Rome on his way to Constantinople, and held conferences with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the King, and the crown-prince. Of these conferences it is reported only that Signor Melegari, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that Italy desired to remain at peace with all the powers, especially with England, and to see a military occupation of Turkish territory avoided as long as it was possible. On the 18th of December Signori Micoli and Petrucelli in the Chamber of Deputies asked the Government for information respecting its attitude on the Eastern question. Signor Depretis, Minister-President, replied, assuming that the greatest reserve in expression was for the present necessary, but adding that when the diplomatic documents on the Eastern question were published, it would be found that Italy had not been less prudent or less wise than the other powers. He must confine himself now to stating that the Italian Government could not abandon the treaty of Paris, in virtue of which it had taken part with the great powers in all the questions which had been raised, and continued: "The Government cannot be unfaithful to the political principles to which it owes its origin; but in the present circumstances our conduct is naturally guided by our need for peace and by our diplomatic relations, while, at the same time, we do not ignore the duties of humanity and civilization, or omit to make every effort to obtain all possible amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey." The minister further expressed his opinion that Italy's mission should be one of conciliation, and he hoped it would lead to a satisfactory result.



THE MODERN CAPITOL AT ROME

On New-Year's-day Garibaldi sent the King as a New-Year's present a fine young goat from Caprera. In return the King sent him a mosaic table, and bronze statuettes of Franklin and Washington. In February the friendship between Garibaldi and the Government was interrupted by reason of some unfavorable action of the Government in reference to his project for the improvement of the Tiber. A speech which Garibaldi afterward made at the dedication of a monument was so violent that the papers which published it were seized. Upon the appointment of the new ministry, however, with whose party Garibaldi is most closely allied in sympathy, he wrote to Signor Depretis, saying that he would, since the King, by calling the Left to power, had given so plain a mark of his regard for constitutional views, no longer entertain scruples about accepting the gift of one hundred thousand lire which had been offered him by the King and the na-

tion; yet he would not use it for his own personal benefit, but with it would coöperate in the works for the improvement of the Tiber.

The relations of the Italian Government with the papal court have continued to be marked by occasional collisions, although the violence of the hostility that once prevailed seems to be gradually subsiding. In January ministerial decrees were issued ordering the examination of the management of benevolent institutions, as well as of seminaries giving instruction in violation of the law. The episcopal seminary at Como was closed in consequence of the refusal of its management to admit a Government inspector. March 16th, the Minister of Public Instruction ordered the Sapienza, or Pontifical University in the Palazzo Altempo at Rome, to be closed, for conferring diplomas contrary to the law. A meeting of the O'Connell League was held at Bologna, February 18th and 19th, at which measures were discussed for securing the freedom of Roman Catholic teaching. A letter was read from the Pope, approving the object. In August a circular was addressed

MONT CENIS RAILWAY.

by the Minister of the Interior to the prefects, prohibiting religious processions outside of the churches, with an exceptional provision, however, that the prefects might authorize a procession if a request for it was made to them, by the clergy concerned in it, a fortnight beforehand. These measures were opposed by the clergy, and protested against by the Pope. A Roman Catholic Congress met at Bologna in September, but received so much opposition from the populace that the police, fearing that disturbances might arise, closed its sitting temporarily. In order to carry out the law for closing the cloisters, the Government ordered that all novices found in such institutions should return to their families. In October large numbers of Spanish pilgrims visited Rome. In his reception of the cardinals on Christmas-eve, the Pope spoke of the repressive measures of the Government, which he characterized as unjust, expressed a hope that the past history of the Italian clergy would serve as a guide for their future conduct, recommended union in order to oppose the revolution which endeavored to destroy the Church, and predicted the final triumph of the Church.

Hitherto, foreigners in Italy have been entirely exempt from direct taxation, both on incomes and on buildings. It had been apprehended, however, that they would at some time be called upon to pay a share of municipal taxes. The Municipal Council in Florence, in March, decided that foreigners should be held free even of the town taxes (on family, carriages, and servants), with the exception of those who pursued a trade or profession in the city, or made it their definite residence.

The Medical Academy of Rome, at their meeting in June, discussed the health of that city. Drs. Lanzi and Terrigi read papers embodying the results of minute analyses of air and other sanitary conditions in the central and suburban quarters of the city, and maintaining that Rome during spring and winter ranked with the healthiest of Italian cities, and was not only innocuous, but positively beneficial to invalids. The centre of the city remained healthy in summer and autumn, though the suburban quarters exposed to the Campagna were then decidedly insalubrious. The Roman climate, they said, was steadily improving, as the vineyards were built over and drainage was extended.

The Marquis of Montegazza was detected in February in forging the name of the King as a guarantee to bills of exchange. He made a full confession. Having obtained access to the King's apartments, he had, on coming thence, informed a royal aide-de-camp that he had been instructed to raise money for the King. He produced a written guarantee bearing the King's forged signature, and said that it was necessary to have the signature attested. The aide-de-camp, having seen the marquis coming from the King's apartments, gave the required attestation. The marquis, having been convicted of the forgeries, was sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen years.

The capture of the Sicilian brigand Sajera, June 24th, confirmed the suspicion which had been long entertained by the Government that the brigands of this island were aided by men of higher rank than themselves. Sajera, who was betrayed by an informer, was seized, sitting at a table, with wines and cigars, in a farm-

house near Girgenti, along with five companions, of whom two proved to be the Cavalieri Trainiti, and another the Baronetto Celauro, men mixing in the best society of the island. In the fall Mr. Forster Rose was captured by the brigand Leone, near the railway-station at Lercara. A ransom of 50,000 lire was refused, and Mr. Rose was carried off. The Minister of the Interior sent a peremptory order to the Prefect of Palermo that unless Mr. Rose was restored to his friends, and Leone and his band were taken within eight days, all the officers of the mounted police throughout that district would be degraded. After eighteen days of captivity, Mr. Rose was released, on payment of 60,000 lire as a ransom.

The richest of the Italian millionaires, the Duke de Galliera, died the last week in November, leaving a fortune estimated at £8,000,000, or $40,000,000. He had recently made the municipality of Genoa a present of £800,000, or $4,000,000, for public works, and was contemplating other improvements when he died.

J

JANES, EDMUND STONER, an American clergyman, died in New York, September 18th. He was born in Sheffield, Mass., April 27, 1807. His early life was mostly spent in Salisbury, Conn. From 1824 to 1830 he was employed in teaching, and occupied his leisure in the study of the law, intending to follow that profession; but he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1830 joined the Philadelphia Conference. From this time he devoted himself to the study of theology, and during the intervals of immediate pastoral labor he also read extensively in medicine. In May, 1840, he was appointed financial secretary of the American Bible Society, and remained in this office until 1844, when he was elected bishop. During the thirty years of his episcopal labors Bishop Janes had been intrusted with some of the most grave and delicate duties connected with the affairs of the Methodist Church, among which may be mentioned his appointment as delegate to the British Wesleyan Conference in 1864, and the supervision and inspection of the Scandinavian, German, and Swiss missions in Europe from 1864 to 1868. In 1865 he visited England as delegate of the American Bible Society to the British and Foreign Bible Society; and he also attended the French Wesleyan Conference at Paris, and the Irish Conference at Cork. At Bremen he delivered before a large meeting an address on the death of President Lincoln, which was widely circulated in Northern Europe, and had an important effect on public sentiment there at a critical period. His residence had long been in New York City.

JAPAN,* an empire in Eastern Asia. The appellation by which the Emperor is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or the venerable. Present Mikado, Mutsu Hito, born at Yedo, September 22, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married December 28, 1868, to Princess Haruko, born April 17, 1850, daughter of Prince Itchidgo. The first child of the Emperor was born in 1873, but died soon after. There is no regular law of succession, and the throne generally devolves not on the son of the Mikado, but on the eldest or the most distinguished member of the house. It is only necessary that the new Mikado belong to one of the four royal families: Katzura, Arisugawa, Fushimi, or Kannin.

By a treaty concluded with Russia May 7, 1875, Japan ceded to Russia its share of the island of Saghalien, and received in turn the Kurile Islands, heretofore belonging to Russia. The empire now consists of the Japanese Islands, the island of Yezo, the Kuriles, and the Liu-Kiu (Loo-Choo) Islands. The area of the empire is now 157,447.59 square miles, and the population, according to a census begun in 1873 and finished in December, 1875, 33,300,675, an increase over the previous census taken in 1872 of 189,850. Deducting from the total population that of the island of Saghalien, which has since been annexed to Russia (excepting 625, who, in consequence of the annexation, emigrated), the actual population of Japan is 33,299,014. According to a French paper published in Japan, the *Écho du Japon*, the population in 1875 consisted of 31 members of the imperial family, 2,829 Kasoku (noblemen), 1,548,568 Samurai, 343,881 Sotsu Samurai or Samurai of the second rank, 3,380 Djishis or Samurai of the third rank, 207,669 priests, 76,119 former Shinto priests, 9,326 priestesses, 31,106,514 citizens, and 2,358 inhabitants of Saghalien. For administrative purposes, the main portion of the empire, the Japanese Islands, was in 1871 divided into three *fus* (Tokio, Kioto, Ozaka) and seventy-two *kens*. The population of the several fus and kens, according to the census of 1875, had not yet been published by the end of 1876. According to the preceding census of 1872, the population of the fus and kens was as follows:

	DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3 Fus.	Tokiō	392,057	387,304	779,361
	Kiōto	283,398	283,936	567,334
	Ozaka	264,791	266,094	530,885
72 Kens		15,709,788	15,233,000	30,942,788
Total Japanese Islands		16,650,034	16,170,334	32,820,368

The government of Japan has been reorganized on a basis somewhat resembling the con-

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA of 1875 for latest statistics of imports, exports, and movement of shipping.

stitutional monarchies of Europe. The Mikado carries on the administration through the *dai jo kuan*, or supreme executive, consisting of the premier and the "left" and "right" junior prime-ministers; the *sa in*, or left chamber of the Council of State, consisting of seven high councilors; and the *u in*, or right chamber of the Council of State, consisting of all the ministers and vice-ministers who are heads of departments, nine in number. At the head of the local administration of the fus and kens is a prefect, whose powers and attributes are far more extensive than those of any similar functionaries in Europe. Sentences involving banishment or death can, however, not be carried into execution by them until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice.

The budget for the financial year 1875 to 1876, ratified by the Imperial Council December 22, 1875, was as follows (value expressed in yens, 1 yen = $1):

REVENUE.

1. Land-tax	51,505,967
2. Alcoholic liquors	1,613,983
3. Post-Office and stamps	1,676,335
4. Customs duties	1,744,837
5. Income-tax	2,376,095
6. Tax on ships, railroad-cars, carriages, hunting, tobacco, etc	1,030,689
7. Tribute of the Liu-Kiu Islands	50,744
8. Revenue from public works: railroads, telegraphs, mines, silk-manufactures, etc	1,841,753
9. Mint	675,240
10. From public lands	126,455
11. Tax on public buildings	1,696,454
12. Sale of public property	811,231
13. From sums due to the Government	3,087,728
14. Miscellaneous receipts	401,655
Total	68,588,266

EXPENDITURE.

1. Public debt	4,345,655
2. Pensions and indemnification of the deposed princes	17,805,365
3. State government	24,922,316
4. Provincial government	4,300,000
5. Police department	1,600,000
6. For the Shinto temples	220,000
7. Embassadors and consuls	515,000
8. Support of public buildings, canals, etc	1,370,000
9. For the case of mobilization	5,000,000
10. Miscellaneous receipts	8,420,169
Total	68,498,506

The principal items among the expenditures for the several departments of the state government were as follows:

War	6,960,000
Navy	2,700,000
Public Works	4,750,000
Public Instruction	1,700,000
Justice	1,250,000
Civil list	950,000
Colonization	1,799,716
Interior	2,300,000

The public debt at the close of 1875 was reported to be as follows:

Home debt	33,004,849
Foreign debt	14,480,912
Paper-money	94,803,819
Total	142,289,580

The following countries were in 1876 represented in Japan by diplomatic agents: the United States of America, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Austro-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Spain.

An imperial edict of December 28, 1872, made liability to military service universal, but, in deference to national traditions and prejudices, numerous reasons for release from military service and ransom were admitted. For an entire ransom the sum of $270 has to be paid. In 1875 a new law was passed for the reorganization of the army, which will hereafter consist of three parts: 1. The Yobigoon, or standing army, in which every citizen, after attaining the twentieth year, must serve for three years; 2. The Kobigoon, or reserve, in which the soldiers discharged from the standing army serve for four years; 3. Konumingoon, a Landwehr, united with a kind of national guard. All subjects, from the fourteenth to the fortieth year of age, belong to this class, which, however, is called upon only when an enemy is in the country, and the Kobigoon has been enrolled in the active army. For the present the army contains about 35,380 men, of whom 30,000 belong to the infantry. The empire is divided into six military districts: Tokio, Ozaka, Kiushiu (with the seat in Kumamoto), Nagoya, Hiroshima, and that of the Northeast, with the seat in Shendaï. The navy numbered twenty-one vessels, among which were two iron-clad corvettes, with an aggregate of sixty guns. It was manned by 3,672 men, among whom there were 272 officers. The aggregate length of the railroads in operation is 105 kilometres. There are three lines, Tokio & Yokohama, Hiogo & Ozaka, and Ozaka & Kioto. The six lines of electric telegraph have an aggregate length of 2,832 kilometres. The number of post-offices in 1874 was 3,244, and the number of letters forwarded 17,095,842.

The scheme of the present system of education was promulgated in 1872. According to this the empire is divided into eight educational divisions, in each of which there is a university, or *dai gakko*, with thirty-two middle schools, colleges, or gymnasia, and 210 grammar-schools or academies. In all these schools foreign languages and the sciences are to be taught. The vernacular schools will number about 54,000, or about one for every six hundred of the population. According to the latest statistics, there are 30,000 public schools in operation, with nearly 2,000,000 pupils, and 45,000 teachers. There are also seven normal schools, the principal one being in Tokio. The universities and technical schools are under the direct control of the central Government, while the public vernacular schools are under the care of the local or ken authorities. Each of the seventy-two kens has a bureau of inspection, while examiners and supervisors are regularly sent out from Tokio for the express purpose of keeping up and improving the standard of education. In addition to the schools under the department of education (Mom Bu Sho), nearly

every government department has its special and technical schools. In elementary instruction, the Kindergarten system and object-teaching have been successfully introduced. In the middle schools, the studies are wholly in English, or some other elected foreign language, the text-books being those used in America or Europe, while the course of studies common to American high-schools or academies is gone through with. In the *dai gakko*, or university, the full standard of which it is expected to reach in the future, the students are actually carried through the curriculum of the average American college, excepting in Latin and Greek, the place of these being filled by English and Chinese. At present there is but one university in Japan, the Kai Sei Gakko, in Tokio, which has a corps of about twenty American and English instructors. An "Outline History of Japanese Education," prepared by the Japanese Department of Education, was published in New York in 1876.

The Mikado made the following address in connection with the announcement of the new military law:

During our ancient monarchy, when my ancestors solely ruled the empire of Japan, there was no distinction between the army and the citizens: every one was a soldier. This honor ought to be revived. If the middle ages, steeped in despotism, have created a military caste, and separated the army from the population to serve the interests of some, I cannot permit such an abuse of power to exist, and I must employ all my power to destroy it. The feudal system of government, that I have overturned in commencing the era Meiji, has bestowed on the country, during its existence of one thousand years, unjust and arbitary laws, that it is my duty to progressively abolish. The ancient recruiting for the army is among others one of those laws completely opposed to the feelings of my Government, with the spirit of the age and the modes of European countries, and requires a change of which the detail is contained in the following words: For the future I wish the army to be the entire country. Communicate my wish to the officers of the existing army, to the soldiers, and to the country, for I desire every one to accept my ideas on the subject.

The law is said to have met with general approval.

An embassy, consisting of his Excellency Woozeno Kajionuri, the Japanese minister in London, and two secretaries, visited Spain and Portugal early in the summer, with the object of delivering dispatches from the Emperor of Japan to the Kings of those countries. The dispatches set forth the desire on the part of Japan to cultivate friendly relations with Spain and Portugal, which were considered of special importance in consequence of the proximity to Japan of the colonies of those countries in the East. The embassy was cordially received both at Madrid and Lisbon. At Madrid the minister was nominated Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel la Catolica, and received the insignia as the gift of the King. At Lisbon, in his address, the embassador alluded to the fact that the Portuguese were the first Europeans to visit Japan. His Excellency was here created Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Conception. The countries embraced in this mission had not been visited by the embassy of Iwa-Kura in 1873, as they had not sufficient time to permit their doing so. With the present mission, the formal entry of Japan into diplomatic relations with all the courts of Europe was completed.

The unfriendly attitude which Corea had assumed toward Japan is said to have been induced by the disapproval of the Government of the former country of the new policy of Japan in entering into relations of friendship and intercourse with European countries. An embassy was sent from Japan to Corea to exact satisfaction for the firing upon the Japanese man-of-war Unyokuan by Corean soldiers, and settle all the differences between the two countries. It was entirely successful, and concluded a treaty of peace February 27th, which provided for a full restoration of intercourse between the two countries, and which it is hoped may prove the beginning of a change which will eventually open Corea to the world.

JAPANESE BATH.

Much delicacy and firmness were required of the Japanese envoys to gain their end. The fleet with the embassy arrived at Fusan, the old Japanese station in the south of Corea, January 15th, and on the 23d sailed for the mouth of the river on which the capital of Corea, Séoul, is situated. On the 10th of February the envoy and his suite landed in Kokwa, and took up their quarters in the principal town of the island, Kokwa, or Kanfa, under an escort of detachments of sailors and marines from the vessels of the fleet. With very little delay they were visited by two officers appointed to receive them, Ji Shinken and Injisho, the former of whom was announced as holding the highest rank in Corea. These officers represented that they had full power to treat with their visitors upon all subjects.

After social interchanges in the evening, the subject of a treaty was taken up the next day, February 11th. It was discussed for three days, when the Coreans requested that an interval of ten days be given them, in order that they might refer the subject to the King. This was granted by the Japanese on condition that there should be no further conferences, and at the expiration of the term the treaty should be returned signed and approved by the King. At the expiration of the ten days the Corean officers returned, saying that they were unable to fulfill the conditions to which they had pledged themselves. The Japanese refused to receive the excuses of the Coreans, and declared that nothing but a positive promise to produce the treaty, signed and ratified, should induce them to remain a day longer on the shore. The Coreans showing a disposition to evade these conditions, the Japanese abandoned their quarters and went aboard their ships, leaving only two subordinate officers on the shore in charge of their baggage. The Coreans now entreated the envoys to return, assuring them that no further cause of reasonable complaint should arise. Upon these representations the negotiations were renewed. It was now explained by the Coreans that the main obstacle to a prompt conclusion of the treaty was the requirement by the Japanese that the actual signature of the King of Corea should be affixed to it as a guarantee of fidelity in its execution. This, they protested, was impossible; such a thing had never been done, or even heard of, in Corea: the monarch never attached his name to anything, and to ask him to sign the treaty with his own hand would be an act of temerity they could never venture upon. The Japanese were inflexible. They declared that, if this condition were not complied with, they would go at once, and would not give another opportunity for a renewal of the negotiations. Two days afterward, February 27th, the treaty was brought back to the embassy duly signed and attested by the autograph signature of the King. The embassy started homeward February 28th, and on the 5th of March had an audience with the Mikado, when the treaty was submitted to his Majesty. The treaty consists of twelve articles. It recognizes Corea as an independent country, treating on a footing of complete equality with Japan; declares that this equality shall be steadfastly observed in future transactions between the two countries, and that neither nation shall interfere with the affairs of the other. It provides that within fifteen months from the ratification of the treaty the Japanese Government shall send embassadors to the capital of Corea to adjust the relations of the two kingdoms to each other; that these embassadors may remain at the Corean capital as long as they will, or return at their pleasure to Japan; that the Corean Government may likewise send embassadors to Japan, who shall have the option to remain there, or return home, according to their pleasure. It abolishes the former payment of an annual tribute from Corea to Japan, and engages the Corean Government to establish trade with the Japanese, and open to them two ports, within about twenty months from the time of making the treaty. At these ports, Japanese subjects shall be permitted to hire houses or land on which to build. It stipulates that any Japanese ship which is delayed on its voyage, or to which any disaster happens on the coast of Corea, may enter a port of that land, to buy needed provisions, or to make necessary repairs; that while the shipmaster is required to pay for all that he takes, the local officers and the inhabitants shall render him and his crew all possible help; and, in case of a shipwreck on either the Japanese or the Corean coast, the shipwrecked persons of either country may demand any assistance and any care, and the local officers of the district shall assure them full hospitality, and be bound to send them back to their country, or hand them over to the nearest officer of their country. Since the Corean waters are very dangerous on account of the numerous islands and rocks with which they abound, the Japanese receive permission by the terms of the treaty to take surveys in the places where they have not been made, and to construct hydrographic charts showing the course of the currents and the depth of the waters, for the better safety of the shipping of both countries. It was also arranged that the Japanese Government may establish consular agents in the opened ports of Corea; that while the access of Japanese to the interior of the Corean country would be permitted to a certain extent, the Japanese Government would see that needless and untimely intrusions were prevented, and would hold travelers in due restraint until unimpeded intercourse should be found practicable; that cases of fraud or neglect to pay debts in which both Japanese and Coreans are involved should be investigated and rectified by officers of the nationality to which the delinquents belong; that crimes committed by Japanese against Corean subjects should be adjudged by officers of their own Government; and that officers should be appointed by the two governments to meet at Kokwa (or Kanfa) within six months to settle the necessary rules and regulations for the control of the commercial transactions between the two countries. A report was current at St. Petersburg in March, shortly after the conclusion of the treaty, that war had broken out between Japan and Corea, but it was without foundation, and promptly received an official contradiction. In the conference between the representatives of the two powers who negotiated the treaty, it was agreed that a Japanese vessel should be furnished to take a Corean embassy to Japan. Accordingly, a steamer sailed for this purpose from Yokohama to the Corean port of Fusan, May 3d. Returning, it brought an embassy of between seventy and eighty persons from Corea to Yokohama. Thence the

embassy were taken to Tokio, where they were received by the imperial court with due ceremony, and excited great interest among the populace. A few weeks afterward the ex-minister, Minamoto, was appointed embassador to Corea, and went to his mission with a suitable retinue of secretaries and *attachés*.

The provisions of the treaty between Russia and Japan for the exchange of the Kurile Islands, formerly belonging to Russia, for the southern half of Saghalien, formerly belonging to Japan, have been executed, and the territories have been finally transferred. Among the provisions of the treaty were stipulations that the aborigines of the respective territories who did not emigrate, and also Russians remaining in the Kurile Islands and Japanese remaining in Southern Saghalien, should have full rights of property, and should enjoy complete religious liberty, in the respective territories; Japanese, however, were prohibited from remaining permanently in Russian territory, and Russians from remaining permanently in Japanese territory, without changing their nationality; and aborigines were allowed a period of three years to elect the nationality to which they would belong. Under these provisions, at the beginning of April 840 natives of Saghalien had removed to Japanese territory, and 580 inhabitants of the Kurile Islands had gone to Russian territory. On the 1st of July it appeared that Japan had been the gainer to a considerable degree by the exchange of subjects, since nearly all the Russian Ainos of the Kurile Islands had elected to remain in their fishing-villages, while only forty Japanese families had remained in Saghalien. The result was not, however, of any great disadvantage to Russia, as, it being the intention of the Government to make of the Kurile Islands a grand depot for the deportation of offenders against her laws, it was to Russian interest to receive the territory as free as possible from inhabitants and incumbrances.

The Japanese Government has during the year carried into effect a measure for capitalizing and extinguishing the hereditary and life pensions of the *Kadzoker* and *Shidzoker*, or nobles and gentry. The rights which were compromised by this measure arose in 1868, when the Government dispossessed the landed classes of their domains, and assumed the properties, with all the responsibilities attaching to them. For compensation to the former proprietors the Government agreed to pay them one-tenth of their former annual revenues, and relieved them from the duty and responsibility of maintaining those armies of retainers which under the old feudal system had been a very heavy burden upon them. This arrangement was an advantageous one for the daimios, for, although the income afforded them by it was much smaller than they had previously enjoyed, their expenses were reduced by the abolition of their feudal courts and responsibilities in still greater proportion. But the Government found the obligation of paying out so large a proportion of its revenues for the support of the daimios more than it could conveniently bear, in the embarrassed condition of its finances. The measure for capitalization was enacted for the purpose of extinguishing all of these rights for fixed sums, to be paid within a few years. Under it the incomes to be extinguished are arranged in a regular scale, from the largest down to the smallest, and the number of years' purchase is proportioned inversely to the amount of income to be extinguished. Incomes of 70,000 yens, or dollars, and upward, will be extinguished in five years' purchase; those of from 70,000 yens to 1,000 yens, in from five years' to seven and a half years' purchase; those of from 1,000 yens to 25 yens, in from seven and one-half years' to fourteen years' purchase. Bonds for the total principal—that is, for the yearly income, multiplied by the number of years of purchase—will be given by the Government, and life-

JAPANESE BONZES.

pensions will be added to the hereditary incomes, but amortized in the same manner as they are amortized. Interest will meanwhile be allowed at rates varying from five to seven per cent. per annum, according to the amount of the total sum, the lower rate being applicable to larger sums, and the higher rate to smaller sums. Until permission is given to do so, it is forbidden to mortgage, pledge, or sell these Government obligations. It is estimated that the measure will effect an immediate saving to the country of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 yens annually, or about one-sixth of the whole revenue. Of course, the measure was greatly to the financial advantage of the Government, and it was received with great favor by the press and by the people generally. It was, however, a very unprofitable one for

the nobles, who were compelled by it to give up the rights which they had acquired under the contracts for the transfer of their estates for what was of much less value to them. Europeans regarded it in the light of a breach of faith, but admitted the weight of the excuse set up by the Government, that it was a case of necessity, for the country had to be relieved from a burden of taxation far heavier than it was able to bear.

Several insurrections broke out in the latter part of the year, most of which were provoked mainly by opposition of the nobles to the measures for the commutation of their incomes. The most formidable of these was one which took place at Higo, in the island of Kiushiu, on the 25th of October. It was led by Mayebara, who had been a prominent and valuable adherent of the imperial cause at the time of the revolution by which the Tycoons were dethroned. He was grieved because he thought the services which he had rendered to the imperial cause had not been sufficiently appreciated and rewarded. He was joined by many whose loyalty had been alienated by the measure of capitalization, and by others who were discontented at the course of the Government in breaking away from the old customs and traditions of the country, and adopting Western ways. The garrison at Kumamoto was surprised, and a large number of the men composing it were killed. At Yamaguchi the number of men in arms against the Government was reported to be as high as three thousand. Several engagements took place in the different kens of the southwest, in some of which the rebels achieved a few temporary successes. The rising was to have been general through many widely-separated kens, but the plans were not well carried out, and the Government was efficient in action, and promptly suppressed it by the 6th of November, and captured Mayebara and other leaders. Mayebara and some of his colleagues were beheaded, others of the leaders were condemned to hard labor, others were deprived of their rank, and many of the rank and file were acquitted.

Laws imposing rather close restrictions on the native press have gone into operation during the year, and have been enforced with many prosecutions, and in some cases with fines and imprisonments. Among the provisions of these laws was one that no foreigner should be permitted to publish a paper in the Japanese language. In accordance with this rule, the British minister, at the demand of the Government, interfered to stop the publication of a Japanese paper by an Englishman. Notwithstanding the inconveniences occasioned by this law, the publication of newspapers has been actively pursued, and the journals have exercised a fair degree of freedom and vigor in expressing the sentiments of their conductors. During the year ending in June, 1876, seventy-six new newspapers and magazines appeared in the empire, of which fifty-five were started at Tokio.

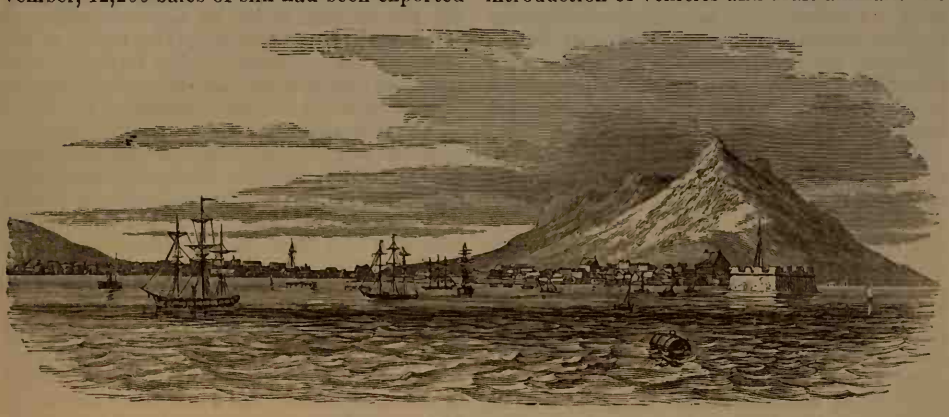
On the 2d of June the Mikado started from the capital on a tour through the northern provinces of the empire, which until recently had been under the rule of the daimios. He was accompanied by several cabinet officers, and a personal suite numbering 136 persons. During the Mikado's absence the business of the state at the capital was left to be managed by the prime-minister Santcho—an event which was unprecedented in Japanese history. The imperial party was accompanied by correspondents of the Japanese papers, who reported that the Mikado was everywhere received by the rural population with profound reverence, and that the people showed no diminution of loyalty, notwithstanding the strange ideas and customs which had been introduced into the capital from abroad. At the villages which the party visited it is said the school-children were drawn up in lines for the Emperor to pass between them, the local authorities believing that they could offer to his Majesty no more agreeable spectacle, and no clearer proof of progress, than an exhibition of their schools. The Mikado was absent on his tour seven weeks, and returned to the capital on the 21st of July.

Shortly before the departure of the Mikado it was resolved in the ministerial council to appropriate from the imperial treasury a quarter of a million dollars for the restoration of the temple of Mondseki, the headquarters of Buddhism, which had been burned down four years before. This act, together with an appropriation which was made for the support of the service in the Buddhist temples, and of the Buddhist priests, was regarded as showing that the Government had given up the plan which it had adopted several years before for repressing the Buddhist religion and elevating the Shinto religion into an exclusive state church.

The Government has adopted Sunday as a holiday, or day of rest, for all persons employed in its offices. Otherwise its attitude toward Christianity and Christians does not seem to have materially changed. It seeks Europeans to fill important civil stations, employs European teachers in its schools, and allows them to introduce Christian usages there; it permits Japanese who have been converted to Christianity to hold office, and continue in office, and apparently attaches no disqualification to them on account of their change of religion; it grants sites and building-materials to the Christian missionaries wishing to establish village schools, and observes in its acts and intercourse a policy quite courteous, if not friendly, toward Christianity. Yet the edicts against Christianity have never been abolished, and the missionaries, as well as all Europeans, are held rigidly to the observance of the conditions under which their presence is allowed, and are not permitted to go beyond the territorial bounds which have been prescribed for them.

Certain aspects of affairs in China, such as the hostile feeling shown by the Chinese tow-

ard all Europeans, especially those of the Anglo-Saxon race, the critical condition of the relations between the Chinese and English Governments, and the unsettled condition of affairs in the western provinces of China, had a prejudicial effect on the foreign commercial interests of Yokohama, as several trading firms there had connections in China. A further increase took place during the summer in the price of goods for export, and a fall in the prices of cotton and Manchester goods, of which large quantities had accumulated at this city. The bankers were also embarrassed by the change in the price of the dollar, and had recourse to speculations as a means of improving their business. Among their speculations was the negotiation of a loan to the Chinese for the equipment of a new army to be sent against the Dunganians and Kashgarians. On the other hand, the rise in the price of silk in Europe proved a source of great advantage to the native trade, and excited an extraordinary activity in the market. At the close of November, 12,200 bales of silk had been exported during the year, against 1,500 bales exported during the same period in 1875, and 2,200 bales in 1874. The silk was worth at this time $980, against $485 in 1875, and $550 in 1874. The producers, however, failed to realize a part of the benefit of the rise, through the circumstance that they received in payment for their silk Mexican dollars at a rate far above their value in relation to the market price of silver in the Western markets. The culture of silk and preparation of silken goods, sheep-husbandry, and the production of modern fabrics, have received increased attention. A stimulus was given to the trade in rice by the report of famine in Northern China. With a view to increase the production of tea for foreign markets, the Department of Public Works dispatched a commission of schooled young men to Assam, to study the methods of culture practised there. A resolution adopted by the assembly of officers and deputies in 1875 for building highways has been approved by the Government as a law. This will lead to the introduction of vehicles and draft-animals. To



HAKODADI.

facilitate this object the Government has decided to establish a stud, and has taken measures to procure draft-horses and stallions from America.

The report of the railroad shows that it was used in 1875 by 1,081,243 persons, a very large use when the short extent of the line open to traffic is considered. A new line of railroad has been opened from Ozaka to Mukomuchi, a place about five miles from Kioto, and five miles more of the line from Mukomuchi to Kioto were under way. The Japanese Post-Office, it is reported, has now 4,500 post-offices under its charge. The money-order system, introduced in 1875, was followed by post-office savings-banks in 1876. One of the features of the Japanese registered letter system is that for an extra rate of six cents a letter will be sent directly to the person for whom it is intended as soon as it arrives at the office to which it is addressed.

The Toksinna coal-mine, near Nagasaki, was yielding in May an average of 700 tons daily. Decrees have been issued by the Government forbidding swords to be worn by private citizens, and changing the penalty of death formerly inflicted for the robbery of sums of more than $250, with violence, to one of imprisonment for life with hard labor.

An exhibit of the work of Protestant missionaries in Japan has been made, which shows that in November, 1875, the total number of foreign Protestant missionaries in the empire was eighty-two, and the number of native helpers was thirty-three. Ninety stations were occupied, in which the gospel was preached with an average weekly attendance of 4,000 hearers, of whom 1,020 were baptized converts. Fourteen thousand new cases of disease or disability were treated annually at sixteen medical stations in different parts of the empire. There were reported twenty mission-schools, with more than 500 scholars, of whom forty were students for the ministry; and ten

Sunday-schools, with an average attendance of about sixty pupils each, making in all about 600 scholars. The National Bible Society of Scotland, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible Society, and the American Baptist Missionary Society, were all engaged in the work of translating and printing the Scriptures. Parts of the Old Testament had been translated, but as yet only select portions, instead of complete books. Many of the Psalms were in use, but there was no translation of them entire. Several thousand copies of the Scriptures in Chinese had been circulated, besides many tracts and other religious publications. A weekly Christian newspaper, in the Japanese character, published by the missionaries of the American Board, had a circulation of 11,000 copies.

The missionaries of the Russo-Greek Church claim that there are 3,000 Orthodox Christians in Japan. They report that their schools for both sexes are increasing in number, alike of schools and of scholars, and that they are attended by heathen as well as Christian children. A lithographic establishment is in operation at Tokio under the charge of Father Nicholas, where small books have been published in language suited to the comprehension of the common people, and preparation has been made for printing other books.

JEWS. The annual convention of the *Board of Delegates of American Israelites* was held in Philadelphia, May 20th. The Hon. P. J. Joachimsen presided. Nineteen congregations and societies were represented. Letters were read from Sir Moses Montefiore, of England, and M. Crémieux, of France, in response to invitations to attend the meeting. The Executive Committee gave, in their report, a brief history of the work of the board. Since its organization, in 1859, it had constituted the medium of communication between the Israelites of the United States and of other countries. Acting harmoniously and in cooperation with the "Alliance Israélite Universelle" and the "Board of Deputies of British Jews," its activity had been exemplified in every movement for the elevation and benefit of the Jews of the Old World. During the past seventeen years the board had pressed measures for the enfranchisement of Jewish people in countries where they were still held in bondage. Kindly messages of brotherhood and sympathy had been conveyed by it to the Israelites of the Danubian Principalities, of Morocco, Persia, and Russia. Through it the help of American Hebrews had been extended to their suffering co-religionists in Palestine, Roumania, Morocco, Tunis, Persia, Asia Minor, Italy, and the provinces of East Prussia and West Russia. It had been instrumental in modifying the policy of the Swiss Republic as exemplified in the case of a proposed article in a treaty denying to Jews equal rights with other sojourners. It had borne a part in every movement for the rescue of the Hebrew people from the results of prejudice abroad; and had even found occasions to protect them in their rights and privileges in the United States, as in the case of proposed measures—national, State, and municipal—the tendency of which might be to make a discrimination against them. "The representative character of the board," said the report, "has been cordially recognized not alone by like organizations among the Israelites of Europe, but uniformly by the Government of the United States, which has never failed to pay respectful attention to the official proceedings and requests of the Executive Committee when occasion demanded correspondence with the President, the departments, or Congress. The appointment of a Jewish chaplain in 1862, at the direct suggestion of the committee, the prompt action upon the obnoxious military order in the same year, the appointment of Mr. Peixotto as consul at Bucharest, the negotiation of the Swiss treaty, the correspondence as to Palestine, Morocco, Roumania, Russia, and other countries, the cordial reception by the Senate and House of Representatives of the memorials submitted by the board at the outset of the agitation for the Christian constitutional amendment, are successive instances of the influential position awarded to the board by the Government."

With the coöperation of the Commissioners of Emigration at New York, the board had been able to provide for hundreds of Jewish immigrants, and promote their gradual absorption into the mass of the American people, while it had actually prevented pauperism. The accounts of the board showed that balances stood on hand, in favor of the general fund, of $602.46; and in favor of the trust-fund, of $457.11. The sum of $250 had been transmitted for the use of the Agricultural School at Jaffa, Palestine; $100 for the hospital at Jerusalem, $50 for the hospital at Tiberias, and $500 had been transmitted to B. F. Peixotto, consul of the United States at Bucharest, toward reimbursing him for outlays for the benefit of the Roumanian Israelites. Two Roumanians had been assisted to return to their homes. An address had been transmitted to Sir Moses Montefiore expressive of the sentiments of American Israelites, a suitable reply to which had been received. The Hebrew Free-School Association was recommended to the cordial and liberal support of the Jewish community. The *American Jewish Publication Society*, organized four years before by the direct action of the board, was represented as prospering. Its publications for the past year had met the approval of scholars, and were exercising a decided influence upon the rising generation. A special report was made upon the condition and needs of the Jews of Palestine. It was computed that there were now in Jerusalem about 13,000 Jews, who formed fifteen congregations, each one an independent organization. They had, according to Sir Mo-

ses Montefiore, several building societies and mechanics, 449 pupils in the Talmud Torah (wholly Hebrew) schools, 54 pupils in Doresh Zion, where Arabic and Latin were taught, and 40 pupils in the E. V. Lamels Institution, where Arabic and Spanish were taught in addition to the Hebrew studies. In the Rothschild Institute for Girls were 119 pupils; and 122 girls were taught in other girls' schools the ordinary "Jerusalem" primary branches. Twenty-five private schools were also mentioned as in successful operation. Sir Moses Montefiore asked that the people of Jerusalem be aided in becoming the owners of land, and in building up a new part of the city of Jerusalem with buildings having the modern improvements, representing that they had abundance of skill and laborers willing to work. The report approved this proposition, the accomplishment of which, however, must be left to the Montefiore Testimonial Committee of London. Independent of this enterprise, the report recommended, and the board approved the recommendation, that moneys collected in the United States should be, in the first instance, for the following specific purposes: 1. To the support of modern elementary schools, in conjunction with and through the agencies of the Alliance Universelle or the Vienna Alliance; 2. An amount sufficient for the support of the Hospital and Orphan Asylum; 3. A remittance for the relief of poor widows recommended to the United States consul by the Haham-Bashi; 4. A minimum for indiscriminate charity among the very poor, who are over twenty-one years of age, are unmarried, and have a trade, but are without employment. The advisability of encouraging emigration to the United States was also suggested. The board further resolved that "the Executive Committee be requested to communicate with the Board of Deputies of London, the Alliance Israélite Universelle, and the Berlin Committee for the Jerusalem Orphan Asylum, in order to agree upon a plan of joint action for the material elevation and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Israelites of Palestine; and that contributions for the benefit of the Jews of Palestine and for the support of charitable institutions therein be suspended, and the amount appropriated for the Montefiore Memorial Fund be withheld until the Executive Committee shall render a report as to the best means of achieving the objects contemplated." The disposition of the board, as shown in the discussions on these measures, was, while acting in harmony with the English and French societies, to limit the contributions of American Israelites to such objects only as promised the moral and intellectual advancement of the Jews of Palestine.

The congregations in the large cities were recommended to form boards of ministers, who should have power to examine the credentials and qualifications of candidates for the position of minister, reader, teacher, or other religious office. Congregations in cities where no such board is formed were invited to authorize the boards in Philadelphia, New York, or other cities, to act as an advisory body in the cases of such candidates.

The *Union of American Hebrew Congregations* was organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1873, for the purpose of establishing a Union Hebrew College. At this, its first meeting, it was resolved to solicit the coöperation of sister Hebrew congregations throughout the United States in carrying out more fully the designs contemplated. This resolution was responded to by congregations in various parts of the United States. At the second convention of the Union, which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, seventy-one congregations were represented. The establishment of a college was resolved upon, to be located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and an edition of Leeser's Bible was ordered printed, to be sold at one dollar a copy. At the third convention, which was held at Buffalo, N. Y., in July, 1875, it was resolved to open the preparatory class of the college on the 12th of the ensuing October. This design was successfully carried into effect. In 1876 the Union represented eighty-two congregations in twenty-one States. The convention for 1876 was held in Washington, D. C., July 11th. At this meeting the following action was taken in reference to the establishment of a seminary for Hebrew girls:

Resolved, That we recognize the public-school system of the United States as the bulwark of American liberty, and that we deprecate any attempt to introduce sectarianism, in any form, in the management of the schools; we fondly hope that the light burning in the temple of popular education may never be extinguished; but we consider that, after our daughters have graduated in the public schools, their higher education should be provided for by Jewish female seminaries. This subject is worthy of the earnest consideration of all Israelites, and is one of the greatest wants of our age. There can be no plausible reason why the Jewish Church should stand alone among all others without a seminary devoted to the higher education of its daughters. Your committee, however, while recognizing this as among the most prominent suggestions contained in the president's report, are of opinion that the subject cannot presently receive that attention from this Union to which it is entitled, nor until the college is firmly established and provided for, and that, so far as this Union is concerned, it cannot presently do more than express its high appreciation of the necessity of the foundation of a Hebrew female seminary, wherein the daughters of Israel shall receive their higher secular education, gilded with sublime principles, and entertained with the noble teachings of the Jewish faith. We entertain the fond hope that the day is not far distant when our daughters shall no longer be compelled to seek their higher education in institutions where sectarianism foreign to their own creed is the channel through which such education is imparted.

The convention took action on the best means of improving Sabbath-schools, and awakening a greater interest in them; in regard to measures for promoting a stricter and more general observance of the Sabbath, and in regard to supplying smaller congrega-

tions occasionally with a minister. Mannheim's Hebrew Grammar was recommended as a suitable text-book for Sabbath-schools, the general use of which would effect conformity in instruction. A committee was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of establishing an agricultural college in some Western State, for the special purpose of introducing agricultural pursuits among the Israelites of the United States. A committee was appointed to coöperate with the Board of Delegates of American Israelites in collecting statistics concerning the Hebrews in America. The efforts of the American-Jewish Publication Society to spread the knowledge of Hebrew literature were approved.

The delegates of fifteen congregations of Israelites of New York, Baltimore, Md., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Brooklyn, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and Wilkesbarre, Pa., met during the summer in the city of New York, to form an organization for the foundation and maintenance of a Jewish institution of learning, and the perpetuation and propagation of Jewish ideas. Mr. Lewis May was chosen president. A plan of union was agreed upon. Resolutions were adopted recognizing it as the duty of every congregation and every sincere Israelite to contribute toward the support and maintenance of an institution for the support and propagation of Jewish science and literature. The establishment of a *Hebrew Theological Seminary Association* was determined upon, the object of which should be to encourage and foster the study and knowledge of the Hebrew language "through congregational and general free schools, and such other institutions as may be determined by the authority to be created." The scope of the institution was defined in another resolution to the effect that the highest department of it "should consist of the endowment of a chair or chairs in connection with an institution where the general sciences are taught, or, if feasible in the future, of an independent theological school with the necessary chairs of instruction, in which instruction shall be given in the higher branches of Hebrew science; such department to be, in the strict sense of the term, a theological seminary." It was agreed that as soon as the congregations should have signified their adhesion to the plan of union of the Association, and the scheme for establishing the theological seminary, the Seminary Association should be incorporated and organized. A committee was appointed to lay the subject before all the Jewish congregations in the United States.

The Board of Relief of the *United Hebrew Charities* reported that their receipts for the year ending May 1, 1876, had been $42,495.95, and their expenditures $39,075.71.

The twelfth annual meeting of the *Hebrew Free-School Association* of New York City was held December 3d. The report stated that the Association had on its rolls the names of 580 members and three life-members. The total receipts for the year had been $6,146.28, and the total expenditures $6,156.57. The Association was indebted upward of $1,000, against which it had assets valued at $15,400. Four afternoon and evening schools were in operation, and were attended by 439 boys and 141 girls, in all 580 scholars, of from six to thirteen years of age. The branches taught were Hebrew spelling and reading, translation of prayers and of part of the Pentateuch, Biblical history, religion, and the first rudiments in grammar.

The annual meeting of the *Hebrew Home for the Aged* of New York City was held December 3d. The report stated that the institution was free from debt, and that its available assets had been increased to $23,214.29. The receipts for the year ending December 1st had been $21,084.25. The institution had been removed during the year from its old building to one of larger capacity. This with other unusual outlays had caused an increase of expenditure, bringing the whole amount up to $18,492.24, which had been promptly met. Relief had been afforded in 255 cases of confinement. The number of new admissions to the Home had been 21, and the average number of inmates had been upward of 70 for every day of the year.

The first semi-annual report of the *Universal Israelitish Alliance* for 1876 showed that the income of the Alliance for the preceding six months had amounted to 90,378 francs, and that its expenditures had been 81,145 francs. Gifts to the amount of 86,460 francs were held by the Alliance, in addition to a gift of 1,000,000 francs made by Baron Hirsch, which was administered separately, its income being devoted exclusively to the Jews of Turkey. The agricultural school at Jaffa, Syria, had forty pupils and four orphans under special guardianship. The teaching staff had been increased, and the school had received marks of public favor. The receipts of the school for the year had been 21,500 francs, and the ordinary expenditure in its behalf 31,300 francs. Extraordinary expenditures had been incurred for fresh plantation, drainage, the erection of additional buildings, etc., to the amount of 17,000 francs. The preparatory school established at Paris was attended by sixteen pupils. Instruction in Arabic had been added for those who intended to become teachers in the East. The Alliance had four schools at Constantinople, which were superintended by the local alliance. The schools in Morocco were conducted with activity; that at Mogadore had had to contend against embarrassments. The school at Widdin had received a visit from the Bulgarian bishop, who had left a gift for the poor pupils. The report gave a view of the condition of the Jews in various countries. Of the Jews in Turkey there were 700 families in Bosnia and ten families in the Herzegovina. They had not as yet had to suffer any acts of violence.

In Roumania oppression continued to be exercised against the Jews, under color of the laws against vagabonds and strangers. A slow amelioration of the position of the Jews in Russia was perceptible. Under the operation of the new military law, the Israelites were endeavoring, by the promotion of education, to secure to themselves the advantages held out to recruits of superior culture; and, under it, a Jewish soldier had been promoted to the grade of officer by the Emperor himself. At Tunis, the general population continued to exhibit great hostility to the Jews, despite the benevolence of the Bey. At Morocco, the Sultan personally continued to evince his friendly sentiments toward the Jewish people. Nevertheless, crimes against them were not rare, and individual governors would sometimes revive tyrannical enactments, but without the sanction of the Emperor. The Alliance was in friendly communication with other Jewish organizations throughout the world. Its effects were seconded by the Anglo-Jewish Association, the British Board of Deputies, the Viennese Alliance, the Central Consistory of France, and the Board of Delegates of American Israelites in the United States. The latter body aided, in particular, the school at Jaffa.

An *International Jewish Conference*, called by the Anglo-Jewish Association, met at Paris, December 11th, for the purpose of considering the condition of the Israelites in the Danubian Principalities, and what measures could be taken to secure to them equal rights with Christian and Mohammedan residents. The call for the convention specified for its objects more definitely, "to secure for the Jews, in the provinces affected by the disturbances in Turkey, the same full enjoyment of civil, political, and religious rights, as is claimed for the other non-Mussulman subjects of the Porte; and to embody the expression of their claims in a joint memorial, bearing the signatures of representatives of all the Jewish bodies represented at the conference." It was also provided in the call that the case of Roumania, as well as of Servia, should be included in the deliberations of the conference. About seventy delegates attended the meeting, representing Jewish societies and institutions in Austria, Belgium, England, Germany, Italy, and America, as well as the Alliance Israélite Universelle. M. Crémieux, of the Alliance, was chosen president. Baron Henry de Worms, of the Anglo-Jewish Association; M. Isidor, Grand Rabbi of France; M. Astruc, Grand Rabbi of Belgium; Dr. Kristetter, of Berlin, and Mr. William Seligman, of New York, were chosen vice-presidents. Mr. Leven, of the Alliance; the Rev. A. Lowy, of the Anglo-Jewish Association, and Herr Bernhard Singer, of Vienna, were chosen secretaries. The chief question discussed was as to whether it was advisable to address the memorial, which it was proposed to make, to the Conference of the Great Powers which was about to meet in Constantinople, or to forward it to the several governments which would be represented at the conference. It was finally decided that the memorial should be sent to the conference, and that, in addition to this, the delegates should apply to their several governments to induce them to recommend the favorable reception of the memorial. The memorial was then prepared, approved, and signed by every member of the conference. Baron de Worms was commissioned personally to deliver it to the Conference of the Great Powers at Constantinople. The conference closed with a banquet, given on the evening of the 14th of December, on which occasion M. Crémieux presided, and addresses were delivered by Baron de Worms; Messrs. William Seligman and Arthur L. Levy, of New York; Baron Todros, of Padua; Dr. Landsberg, of Liegnitz; Grand-Rabbi Astruc, of Brussels; M. Dreyfoos Neumann, of Basel; Dr. Singer, of Vienna; Dr. Frank, of Cologne; Grand-Rabbis Isidor and Kahn, and Mr. Albert Cohn, in the Italian, German, English, Hebrew, and French languages. M. Crémieux, in the course of his address, said that there were represented at the meeting three nations he especially welcomed — America, England, and Germany. "America!" he said—"how admirable is the outlook there for us—for us Israelites! See them in the midst of her cities, too numerous to count, participating in the immense growth of that great nation, which France helped to sustain in her early days, with her taking the first step for liberty! See the state of the Jews in America, how tranquil; how they enjoy all the rights of mankind in common with their fellow-citizens, without exception! A beautiful example for us, who first on the Continent of Europe proclaimed liberty of conscience—the grand and divine right of man! Here, too, without distinction of faith, we enjoy the great and beautiful titles of citizen and patriot." He then spoke kindly of England and Germany: "Berlin, considered as the capital of the German Empire, is for France a sad recollection; but regarded as the home of Israelites, who enjoy every right, and show themselves worthy of their possession, is quite another and a friendly city. How can we think of political hatred, of the enmity of peoples, when we have the love of God to unite us?" The memorial of the conference was granted a favorable hearing at the Conference of the Great Powers at Constantinople.

A deputation from the Anglo-Jewish Association waited on Lord Derby, at the Foreign Office in London, December 27th, to present to him the memorial, as the International Conference at Paris had directed should be done. The deputation was introduced by Baron de Worms, who was followed in short addresses by Mr. Sergeant Simon, M. P., and Mr. Goldsmid, M. P. Baron de Worms invited attention to the case of Roumania, saying that—

It might, perhaps, appear that a question such as that was foreign to the general questions of the conference, inasmuch as Roumania was not necessarily included in its deliberations. The council, however, deemed they had a right to ask for it to be included, from the fact that Roumania acquired her independence in 1856, at the termination of the Crimean War; but in the Treaty of Paris, in clause 23, which gave the constitution to Roumania, there was no special mention of the Jews. In the convention of 1858 there was a clause (46) which said that all Christians should enjoy absolute liberty of conscience, civil and religious and political liberty, in Roumania; but the Jews were not mentioned by name. It was assumed, unfortunately in error, that Roumania would not make any exception against the Jews, but would extend that liberty to the Jews as well as the Christians; but this had not been the case, as had been seen by the persecutions which had taken place during a long series of years, and to which his lordship alluded so eloquently in the House of Commons in 1868.

Equally harsh had been the treatment of the Jews in Servia, which province came more directly under the consideration of the conference at Constantinople. Lord Derby assured the deputation that—

The policy of England in the future, as in the past, would be one favorable to the removal of all distinctions between the holders of different religious faiths, and that the influence of that country would be exerted to prevent the recurrence of the persecution to which Jews had been exposed in Servia and in Roumania. He would not offer any opinion upon the memorial in detail, but he should be happy to forward it to the embassy at Constantinople for such action as might seem possible upon it, and as it would be thought fit there to take. The question of Roumania and Servia on the one hand, and the question of the Turkish provinces on the other, stood upon different foundations. With regard to anything that might be done for the internal administration of Turkey, he should certainly not be prepared to concur in any measures of administrative reform which were not intended to apply equally to all non-Mussulman subjects. With regard to Servia and Roumania, the position of semi-independence which they had acquired made direct action upon them a matter of greater difficulty. The Government, however, would see what was to be done in that respect, and he would advise the deputation to appeal constantly and on all fitting occasions to the general public opinion of the world.

An effort has been made to estimate the actual number of Israelites in the world, and the relative numbers of them in different countries; but such an estimate can give only an imperfect approximation to the real number, for the reason that in many countries even of Europe no religious census is taken, and, further, that it must in any case leave entirely out of account the number of those who may have descended from the lost tribes. Computations made from the most recent documents, dating from 1870 to 1875, indicate the total number of Jews, known to be such, on the earth, to be not less than 7,868,447, or, in round numbers, 8,000,000. Of these, about 5,500,000 are in Europe, of whom three-fifths are in the empires of Russia, Austro-Hungary, and Germany (in Russia, including Poland, 2,760,000; in Austria and Hungary, 1,376,000; in Germany, 512,000). Three hundred and fifty thousand are assigned to Turkey in Europe, 250,000 to Roumania, and in other countries of Europe the number ranges from 68,000 in the Netherlands to 25 in Norway. It is calculated that Asia contains about 800,000 Jews, of whom 500,000 are in Yemen and other parts of Arabia; Africa a little more than 1,000,000, of whom 340,000 are in Morocco, 80,000 in Algeria, 160,000 in Tripoli, 150,000 in Tunis, and perhaps 250,000 in Abyssinia; America 514,000, of whom 500,000 live in the United States; and Oceanica about 7,000. The highest proportion of Jewish to the whole population is reached in Warsaw and the neighboring provinces, where the ratio is 170 Jews to 1,000 inhabitants.

JOHN, Franz, Freiherr von, an Austrian general, born November 20, 1815; died May 25, 1876. He was educated at the military academy in Wiener-Neustadt, from which he graduated in 1835. He distinguished himself at the revolution in Milan, in 1848, and at the battles of Custozza, Volta, Gravellone, and Novara, and also took part in the expedition against Tuscany and the Romagna. He was appointed chief of the general staff of the Second Army in Verona in 1859, major-general in 1861, and upon the outbreak of the Italian War, in 1866, was placed at the head of the general staff of the Army of the South. This office he filled with great ability, contributing materially to the victory at Custozza, for which he was created lieutenant-field-marshal on June 25, 1866, and on July 10th was appointed chief of the general staff of all the Austrian forces operating in Italy. On September 6, 1866, he was intrusted with the administration of the ministry of war, and at the same time was appointed chief of the quartermaster-general's staff for the whole Austrian army, and was shortly afterward definitely appointed Minister of War, which position he retained until 1868. He was then appointed commanding general in Gratz, where he remained until 1874; when he again entered the ministry of war as chief of the general staff. He was created Freiherr (baron) in 1857, and a life-member of the Herrenhaus in 1867.

JOHNSON, Reverdy, an American statesman, died at Annapolis, Md., February 10, 1876. He had been the guest of Governor Carroll at the Executive mansion, and was dining with a number of friends. Soon after dinner he was found dead in the yard by a servant. Mr. Johnson was born in Annapolis, May 21, 1796. He was educated at St. John's College in that city, and at the age of seventeen began to study law in Prince George's County in the office of his father, who was chief-justice of the judicial district of which that county was a part. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1817 removed to Baltimore. He had devoted much of his time to the arguing of cases before the United States Supreme Court. In conjunction with Mr. Thomas Harris he reported the decisions of the Maryland Court of Appeals

known as "Harris's and Johnson's Reports" (7 vols., 1820–'27). In 1821 he was elected a State Senator for four years, and in 1825 re-elected. In 1845 he was chosen a United States Senator, which office he resigned in 1849 on being appointed by President Taylor Attorney-General of the United States. On the succession of Mr. Fillmore, after the death of President Taylor, Mr. Johnson resigned that office, and resumed in Baltimore the practice of the law. In 1861 he was a member of the convention in Washington which tried to prevent the outbreak of the civil war. In 1862 he was again elected to the United States Senate, and was a member from 1863 to 1868. Throughout the war he supported the national cause, and sustained the leading measures of the Administration. When peace was restored he urged the readmission of the Southern States without delay. He voted for the first reconstruction bill, and supported that measure when it was vetoed by President Johnson. He voted against the second bill. In June, 1868, he was appointed by President Johnson to succeed Mr. Adams as minister to England, where he negotiated the "Johnson-Clarendon" treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which was rejected by the Senate. He was recalled in 1869. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for President. Mr. Johnson was considered one of the ablest constitutional lawyers of the country.

K

KANSAS. The State of Kansas contains 18,432,242 acres of land assessed for taxes, with an aggregate assessed value of $76,666,855.33, or an average of $4.18 per acre. The most valuable land is that of Wyandotte County, assessed at $9.50 per acre. The whole number of town and city lots subject to taxation is 291,571, with an assessed value of $17,919,147.86. The assessed value of personal property is $23,048,801.38. The number of miles of railroad is 2,129.41, with a total assessed value of $16,197,515. The total value of all property as assessed for taxes is $133,832,316.35; showing an increase of $19,595,737.88 in one year.

The bonded debt of the State on the 1st of December was $1,235,975, having been decreased $149,800 during the year. There was a sinking-fund of $122,305.67, leaving unprovided for $1,113,669.33, of which $610,925 belonged to the permanent school-fund. The receipts of the State Treasury for the last fiscal year were $1,345,832.28; disbursements, $1,099,716.24, leaving a surplus on hand of $246,117.04.

The school property of the State is valued at $4,600,259, and consists of 3,881 schoolhouses, valued at $4,167,948; furniture to the value of $367,552; apparatus worth $55,115, and libraries valued at 9,954. The total amount received from all sources for the support of public schools during the last school year was $1,378,283.08; amount expended, $1,165,638.80, leaving a balance, July 31st, of $213,592.61. The number of teachers employed was 5,576, of whom 2,402 were males, and 3,174 females. The average wages paid to teachers was $33.66 per month for males, and $27.03 for females. The average attendance at the public schools was 89,896; total number on the rolls, 147,224; number of children of school age in the State, 212,977.

The State penitentiary on the 30th of November contained 406 inmates. During the year 250 convicts were let out to contractors at 45 cents per day, and fifty at 50 cents per day. The remainder were employed by the State.

The annual session of the Legislature of the State began at Topeka on the 11th of January, and closed on the 4th of March. Very little of the legislation was of general importance or interest. The tax laws were revised and codified into a single act, the principal change in the provisions being a restoration of the fifty per cent. penalty for non-payment by a specified date. The school laws were also revised and consolidated into a single act. There were several amendments, the most important of

STATE SEAL OF KANSAS.

which does away with all distinctions based on color. Several acts were passed authorizing different counties, cities, and towns, to fund their indebtedness. An apportionment act was passed designating the 40 senatorial and 123 representative districts of the State. A bill providing for a reversion and codification of all the statutes was defeated in the Senate. Other measures that failed were one prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and one abolishing capital punishment. The total ap-

propriations of the session amounted to $457,477.18.

The first political convention of the year was held at Lawrence, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Prohibition Convention. The following were the resolutions adopted:

The Temperance people of the State of Kansas, believing that the time has again arrived to present a State ticket composed of persons who are honest, temperate, and capable, hereby unite in the following declaration of principles:

1. The legal prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale, as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquors.

2. An economical administration of all departments of the Government.

3. Political reform, by selecting for office none but honest and capable temperance men.

4. The fostering and improvement of our system of common schools.

5. The speedy and exemplary punishment of all public officers guilty of embezzlement, the misappropriation of public funds, or neglect or refusal to perform sworn duties.

6. We hereby pledge ourselves to a cordial coöperation with the great national Prohibition party in the carrying out of such principles and measures as may be deemed just and right, which shall be adopted at the approaching convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, May 17, 1876.

But we are firmly opposed to all forms of repudiation, either State, national, or municipal; to the appropriation of the public funds for the advancement of private enterprises; and to the further appropriation of the public domain for the building of railroads.

A preference was expressed for the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, as the candidate for President.

The Democrats held their convention for selecting delegates to the National Convention of the party, at Topeka, on the 18th of May. The sentiments of the gathering were expressed by the following declarations, which were adopted after considerable discussion, by a vote of 182 to 104:

Deeming it not inappropriate, upon the era of the approaching Democratic National Convention, that the Democracy of Kansas should define its position upon the financial questions of the day, we do hereby resolve—

1. That we are opposed to all banks of issue, whether chartered by Congress or the State Legislatures, and we desire that banking on the part of corporations or private individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount, and deposit.

2. We demand that the act of Congress creating the national banking system be repealed; that the notes of the national banks be withdrawn from circulation, and in lieu thereof the paper of the Government of the United States be substituted.

3. That as Congress has the sole power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, it should also have the sole power to provide a paper currency for the people.

4. That such paper currency be made a legal tender in the payment of debts, public and private, and that the same be receivable for all demands on the Government, including duties on imports.

5. That we regard the act of Congress, requiring resumption of specie payments in 1879, the retirement of legal tenders, and the substitution of the inferior currency of the national currency in its stead, as a fraud and an outrage, and we demand that the Democratic House of Representatives in Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal, and that the responsibility for the continuance of that infamous measure on the statute-book be thrown on the Senate and President.

6. That Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, is the first choice of the Democrats of the State of Kansas for President of the United States, and that our delegates to the National Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to support no man for President or Vice-President who does not fully indorse our financial resolutions.

The Republican Convention to appoint delegates to the national nominating body at Cincinnati was held at Topeka on the 24th of May, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our devotion to the Republican party which originally rescued Kansas to freedom, and the nation itself from dissolution. We recognize in the Democratic party that same old organization whose relentless hostility to the great doctrines of republican liberty, whose championship of human slavery, and whose treachery to the nation's honor and life in her hour of trial and danger, have repeatedly demonstrated its unfitness to be intrusted with the grave responsibilities of administering the Government.

Resolved, That this convention recognize the distinguished ability and the eminent public services of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and declare him the first choice of the people of Kansas for the office of President of the United States.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers met at Topeka on the 16th of August. It occupied two days, and seven ballots were taken before a Governor was nominated. The ticket finally agreed upon presented: For Governor, George T. Anthony; for Lieutenant-Governor, M. J. Salter; for Secretary of State, T. H. Cavanagh; for Auditor, P. I. Bonebrake; for Attorney-General, Willard Davis; for Treasurer, John Francis; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Allen B. Lemmon; for Justice of the Supreme Court, David J. Brewer.

The resolutions reported by the committee were recommitted after discussion, and the platform as finally adopted was as follows:

The representatives of the Republican party of Kansas, in convention assembled, renew the pledge of their devotion to that grand political organization under whose auspices so many triumphs have been secured, and which, in war and in peace, has faithfully battled for those cardinal principles which distinguish free governments. As a further pledge of the fidelity of the Republicans of Kansas, it is hereby—

1. *Resolved*, That the platform of principles laid down by the National Convention at Cincinnati meets with our hearty and enthusiastic indorsement, and it is our earnest belief that in their practical application to the affairs of government lies the surest hope of substantial reform, a faithful discharge of honorable obligations, and a steadfast adherence to the fundamental doctrines established by the results of the war, and the vital legislation incident thereto.

2. *Resolved*, That in Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, our candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, we recognize statesmen of tried experience, commanding ability, and spotless integrity; their letters of acceptance commend them to all sincere lovers of re-

form, and pledge to such reformatory work a faith which has never yet been violated or impugned.

3. *Resolved*, That we should regard with apprehension the return of the Democratic party to power, as a practical surrender of that ascendency of liberty which was secured by so much blood and treasure, and a welcome to the control of the government of the malign influences which for four years sought its overthrow in the field.

4. *Resolved*, That in the administration of both the national and State governments we are in favor of the most rigid economy and the strictest accountability, and that, in view of the depression of the times, it is peculiarly incumbent upon us to husband our resources, and to postpone such public enterprises of a costly character as are not absolutely essential to our immediate wants, to a season of renewed prosperity.

5. *Resolved*, That in George T. Anthony, our nominee for Governor, we recognize a man of preëminent fitness for the station—earnest, capable, and of unquestioned integrity; tried in positions of trust, no just reproach has ever reached him; and we rely upon his vigor and eloquence for a substantial increase to our assured overwhelming majority. His associates on the ticket are men whom the Republicans will delight to honor, and by whom their several trusts will be faithfully administered.

6. *Resolved*, That we invite the coöperation of all men, whether called "Liberal" or "Independent," to whom "reform" is something more than an empty name, offering them the guarantee of candidates, national and State, whose character and history are an unqualified assurance that under their guidance every vital reform will be advanced by their efforts and influence.

The Democratic nominating convention was held at Topeka, August 23d. John Martin was nominated for Governor, and the rest of the ticket was made up by a coalition with that of the Greenback party. The Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, were taken from the Greenback nominations, and the other candidates were Democrats. The full ticket was: Governor, John Martin; Lieutenant-Governor, J. A. Beales; Secretary of State, S. M. Palmer; Auditor, H. E. Sheldon; Treasurer, Amos McLouth; Attorney-General, W. J. McConnell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Thomas Bartlett; Judge of the Supreme Court, James Humphrey. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That we heartily approve and indorse the declaration of principles, policies, and purposes, made by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, as interpreted by the letters of acceptance of the candidates nominated by that convention.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President of the United States the Democratic National Convention has placed before the electors of this country the names of two men whose proved private and public career is an assurance to the people that if elected economy, purity, ability, and statesmanship, will characterize their Administration—an assurance that the highest offices in the nation are public trusts and not private perquisites.

Resolved, That in support of the candidates, on the basis of the St. Louis platform, we will cordially coöperate with all men who desire a change and reform in the administration of the political affairs of the nation.

Resolved, That we invite to coöperate with us in the election of the ticket this day nominated all good citizens of this State who desire that capacity, industry, and honesty shall supplant ignorance, idleness, and dishonesty in the management of our State affairs, and ask the aid of all good citizens for the protection of the honor of our State, stained, as it has been, by the peculation and corruption of many of the officers, and to the end that the taxes drawn from the toiling masses of our people shall be applied to the purposes for which they are collected, and not filched from the Treasury to enrich the thieves who have been intrusted with their care.

Resolved, That we believe it to be to the best interests of this nation, and consistent with its honor, and fair to its creditors, that the standard silver dollar, as it was prior to the act of 1873, should be coined and made as heretofore a legal tender for all debts.

The Greenback candidates not taken up by the Democrats were: J. K. Hudson, Governor; W. M. Allison, Secretary of State; J. D. Brunsbaugh, Attorney-General. The ticket of the Prohibitionists consisted of: ——— Paulson, for Governor; W. Fairchild, Lieutenant-Governor; William Crosby, Secretary of State; P. I. Bonebrake, Auditor (same as Republican); John Francis, Treasurer (same as Republican); A. M. F. Randolph, Attorney-General; Cyrus W. Harvey, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The election on the 7th of November resulted in the choice of the Republican nominees. The total vote for presidential electors was 124,057, of which 78,522 were for the Republican candidates, 37,902 for the Democrats, 7,770 for the Greenback ticket, and 133 were scattering. The plurality of the Hayes and Wheeler ticket over that of Tilden and Hendrieks was 40,620; majority over all, 32,817. The total vote for Governor was 121,727, of which Anthony had 69,073, Martin, 46,204, Hudson 6,020, Paulson 393, scattering 37. Anthony's plurality over Martin was 22,869; majority over all, 16,410. Three Republican members of Congress were elected. The Legislature chosen at the same time consists of 37 Republicans and 3 Democrats in the Senate, and 108 Republicans and 18 Democrats and "Opposition" in the House. Two amendments to the constitution were ratified. One of these provided that no money should be drawn from the Treasury, except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and no appropriation should be for a longer period than two years. The other fixed the term of county officers at two years, except county commissioners, whose term of office is to be three years. The vote on the former was 94,345 to 17,681, on the latter 92,054 to 1,985.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Osage Land case was rendered on the 10th of April, in favor of the settlers. The lands in question had been granted by Congress to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Companies, and patents were issued for a considerable portion of them. They had at the same time been in large part taken up and occupied by settlers. Suit was

brought in the name of the United States and on behalf of the settlers to set aside the patents to the railroad companies. The decision of the Circuit Court was in favor of the rights of the settlers, and this was confirmed by the Supreme Court.

KASHGAR. *See* TURKISTAN.

KAYE, Sir JOHN WILLIAM, a British statesman and historian, born in 1814; died July 24, 1876. He served for some time in Bengal as a lieutenant of artillery on the East India Company's establishment, and, returning to England in 1845, he devoted himself to literature. In 1856 he entered the Home Civil Service of the East India Company. When the Government of India was transferred to the crown, he was appointed secretary to the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, which position he held for nineteen years, retiring to private life in October, 1874. He was liberally provided for in his declining years by the Council of India. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a knight commander of the Star of India. Among his works are: "The History of the War in Afghanistan," "History of the Administration of the East India Company" (1853), "The Life and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe" (1854), "History of the Sepoy War in India, in 1857–'58," "Christianity in India" (1859), and the "Essays of an Optimist" (1870). He also contributed to periodical literature, and was the founder of the *Calcutta Review*, of which he edited the earlier numbers, and contributed a large number of the articles.

KENTUCKY. The session of the Legislature of Kentucky, which began in December, 1875, was extended, by joint resolution, twenty days beyond the regular limit of sixty days, and did not come to a close until the 20th of March. There were, in all, 1,037 acts and 54 joint resolutions passed; but the great mass of the legislation was of a special or private character, and the number of general laws of interest or importance was very small. A large number of enactments related to local courts, fixing their jurisdiction, and the time and place of holding terms. Among the acts worthy of special mention was one establishing a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics. It provides for a commissioner to be appointed by the Governor for a term of two years, with a salary of $2,000 per annum, whose duty it shall be to gather information and statistics upon agriculture, horticulture, and other industrial interests, and encourage and assist the formation of associations to promote such interests. He is required to make an annual report, "giving a general review of the agricultural, horticultural, mineral, and industrial resources of the entire State, with brief notices of each county." An act was also passed continuing the geological survey of the State for two years, and providing for its expense. An act for the propagation and protection of food-fishes in the waters of the State provided for the appointment of ten commissioners, one for each congressional district, to take the necessary measures for stocking the ponds and rivers with fish. A general act was passed to incorporate persons who may become purchasers of any railroad sold under the decree of a court. There was also an act passed to regulate the sale of leaf-tobacco, aimed especially at the prevention of fraudulent weight. Two or three acts had reference to the State penitentiary, but no provision was made for such an extension of the accommodations for convicts as was needed. The sum of $25,000 was appropriated for the construction of new cells. A bill authorizing the lease of convict labor to contractors outside the prison passed the House of Representatives, but there was strong opposition to it, on the ground that it would bring prison-labor into competition with free labor, and it was finally defeated. Another act provided for a deduction from the term of confinement of prisoners equivalent to five days in each month during which there should be no complaint of misconduct. The several acts organizing and regulating lunatic asylums were revised and consolidated into one. Acts were also passed making appropriations for repairs and improvements in the lunatic asylums of the State. Another act of the session authorized county courts to establish workhouses for the confinement of persons adjudged guilty of misdemeanors. Among the other acts passed was one reducing the legal rate of interest from ten to eight per cent., and one fixing the rate of taxation at forty cents on the hundred dollars, a reduction of five cents. An act to incorporate the town of Newville was vetoed by Governor McCreary, because it provided for a vote by ballot in that town, whereas the constitution of the State declares that "in all elections by the people" voting shall be *viva voce*. An act providing for a registration of voters in the city of Louisville was also vetoed. The Governor's main objection to it was that it made different requirements for voters in the city of Louisville from those applicable in the rest of the State, while the constitution declared that "all elections shall be free and equal."

He appeared also to be opposed to the principle of the act. In stating his objections he used the following expressions:

> It is not possible for elections to be free and unobstructed when a voter is denied the right of suffrage, simply because he was necessarily absent from his precinct, or sick, the only day in which he could have his name registered. Neither is it possible for elections to be equal in any proper sense of the term, when the law so discriminates among the electors as to require a different kind or a higher degree of evidence to establish the qualifications of one than it requires to establish the qualifications of another. . . .
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> Liberty-loving people should be careful how they tear away the right of suffrage even from the friendless and defenseless immigrant, for if this be accomplished the time will soon approach when the poor but honest sons of toil will be disfranchised also,

and by degrees constitutional rights will be manacled and crushed by the powerful and the arrogant.

Kentucky has had three constitutions. Each of them declares that "all elections shall be free and equal." We are now in the eighty-fourth year of the existence of the Commonwealth, and throughout all this time the privilege of free suffrage has been supported in all the cities, towns, districts, and counties of our entire State *alike*, by uniform laws regulating elections. So far as I am informed, there is not a State in this Union where registration of voters is required in a part of the State, and not authorized in other parts of the same State.

Among the joint resolutions of the session was one favoring Government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and others expressing regret at the death of John C. Breckinridge and ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette. The resolutions referring to General Breckinridge were as follows:

Whereas, The death of John C. Breckinridge has been officially announced to this body: therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the nation has lost a distinguished citizen; the State a wise counselor and trusted servant; society a shining and brilliant member.

The great loss a community sustains in the death of a man so illustrious and beloved cannot be measured with words. We leave the impartial judgment of history to place him among the actors of his time as his talents and his services may entitle him; feeling no apprehension that posterity will depreciate or under-estimate the exalted virtues we knew him to possess.

We can only extend to our people our sympathy for the loss we have sustained in common, and to his family expressions of condolence for their bereavement, which not even time can fully assuage.

That these resolutions be spread upon the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and that a copy be engrossed and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

That, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, this body do now adjourn.

There was no election for State offices this year. The Republicans held a convention at Louisville on the 18th of May, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati, and nominating candidates for presidential electors. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republicans of Kentucky reaffirm their adhesion to the principles and the organization of the Republican party of the United States, endeared as it is by the sacrifices of war and the blessings of an assured Union of States based upon universal liberty.

We make the following declaration of principles:

1. The fulfillment in letter and spirit of every promise which the nation has made to the brave soldiers and sailors who saved the Union against rebellion.

2. Thorough retrenchment and the most rigid economy in all departments of the public service.

3. Such reform in the civil service as will prevent the prostitution of public station to selfish ends, and make honesty and capacity indispensable qualification for all offices.

4. Honest men in office, who have the courage to fight corruption wherever it exists, and to bring to punishment all who betray official trusts.

5. Repudiation is a national crime.

6. The payment of the public indebtedness according to both the letter and the spirit of the contract.

7. A speedy return to the money of the Constitution, gold and silver, and such paper only as can be converted into coin at the option of the holder.

8. Opposition to any postponement of the return to specie payments beyond the time now fixed by law.

VIADUCT BRIDGE AT LOUISVILLE.

9. Reduction of taxation as rapidly as the public faith will permit.

10. The common school is an indispensable part of republican institutions, and opposition should be made to all schemes which tend to place it under other than popular control. One of the highest duties of the State is to give all of its children an opportunity at the public expense to acquire the rudiments of knowledge.

11. Equal rights before the law of all citizens, without regard to race or color, and full and equal protection in the exercise of those rights.

The deeds of the Republican party make one of the brightest chapters in the country's history, and we honor the names of its leaders in war and peace. As Kentucky gave Abraham Lincoln to his country and to mankind, for the great work now done by him, she now presents Benjamin H. Bristow to complete the correction of the ills ever incident to war. His past conduct in office is an earnest of his future course. He has been true to Republican principles in war and peace, ever manly, calm, and courageous, and ever faithful in the discharge of duty. His persistent and successful warfare against corruption deserves the thanks of all friends of honest government. In thus presenting and commending our fellow-citizen to the Republican National Convention, we are not unmindful of the distinguished services and worth of other Republicans. Believing the continuance of the Republican party in power to be essential to the best interests of the whole country, we confidently trust that the convention will present as candidates men whose allegiance to principle and character have been tried and who have moral courage to enforce the law; for with such candidates we can surely triumph, and thus save the country from the disastrous results which would follow the return of the Democratic party to power.

Resolved, That a debt of gratitude is due to U. S. Grant for his distinguished services in behalf of the country, and we especially commend the vigor and promptitude with which public offenders have been brought to trial and punishment under the present Republican Administration. The sentiment, "Let no guilty man escape," meets the hearty approval of the Republicans of Kentucky.

The Democratic Convention for the appointment of delegates to the national nominating body, and the selection of candidates for electors, was held at Louisville on the 25th of May. The following declarations were adopted by acclamation:

1. The Democracy of Kentucky, in State Convention assembled, hereby declare that the Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone. Its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution; and all powers not granted to it by that instrument or prohibited to the States are reserved to the States or the people.

2. That the Democratic party is the party of the Constitution, the party of reform, and the party of economy, and, if intrusted with the administration of the Federal Government, will hold it to be a present and pressing duty to restore full and perfect equality among the States, arrest the aggressive usurpations of centralized power, reëstablish the moral character of the Government, and eliminate crime as a common characteristic of political life.

3. That the present deplorable condition of the morals and business interests of the country is the result of a corrupt and partisan Administration, and that reform is absolutely necessary for the relief of the people and the preservation of the Government, and that this can only be done by a change of the Administration.

4. That, in view of the present distressed condition of the country, we declare that we favor the immediate and unconditional repeal by the Congress of the act of January 14, 1875, commonly known as the resumption act. But in order that our opinions on a subject of such grave importance may not be misunderstood, we also declare that, regarding gold and silver as the true basis for a currency, specie payments should be resumed at the earliest time at which it can be done without detriment to the commercial and industrial interests of the people.

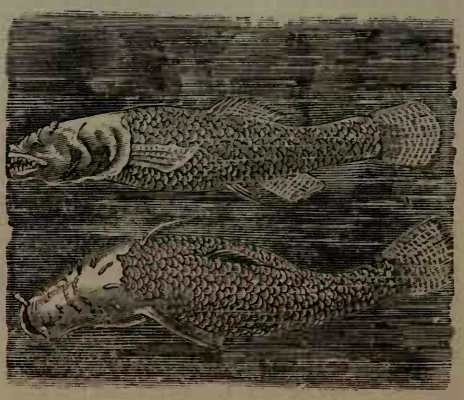
5. That we demand that labor shall be relieved from the oppressive burdens of a protective tariff by the adoption of a tariff for revenue only.

6. That the delegation from this State to the St. Louis Convention is hereby directed to cast its vote as a unit on all questions coming before the convention, and, having full confidence in the ability and patriotism of our delegates, we leave them uninstructed, and pledge the Democracy of Kentucky to support the nominees selected by the convention.

The Prohibitionists held a State Convention at Louisville on the 27th of July, nominated candidates for electors, and adopted a declaration of the well-known principles of their organization.

An election for county and other local officers took place on the 7th of August, but members of Congress and presidential electors were voted for on the 7th of November. The total vote for electors was 259,614, of which those on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket received 159,696; Hayes and Wheeler, 97,156; Cooper and Cary, 1,944; Smith and Stewart, 818. The plurality of Tilden over Hayes was 62,540; majority over all, 59,778. The ten Congressmen chosen were all Democrats.

A convention of the Democrats of the State was held at Louisville on the 18th of January, 1877, to consider the state of the country and give expression to their sentiments regarding the disputed result of the presidential election. It was the largest political convention ever held in the State, and included most of the prominent Democrats from all the counties. Many speeches were made, but the general sentiment of the occasion was freely expressed in the following resolutions:



BLIND FISH, MAMMOTH CAVE.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our ancient faith in republican institutions, our devotion to the Union of the States, the doctrine that the Federal Government is strictly one of delegated powers, and that each State has the right to regulate its own domestic concerns.

Resolved, That it is our firm conviction that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, at the late election for President and Vice-President, received not only a large majority of the popular vote, but also a large majority of the electoral vote, and that liberty and the Constitution demand that they shall be placed in the offices to which the voice of the people has called them.

Resolved, That a count of the electoral votes by the President of the Senate, without the concurrence and direction of both Houses of Congress, would be in violation of the Constitution, contrary to usage, revolutionary in character, and an act of usurpation to which the people will not submit.

Resolved, That we will sustain our Senators and Representatives in Congress in the maintenance of their constitutional powers and the fearless discharge of their duty, unawed by attempted usurpations by the Senate or menace of military power by the President.

Resolved, That an appeal to arms is the last desperate remedy of a free people in danger of being enslaved, but may become a necessary remedy in resistance to destructive usurpations and military despotism. We urge upon our Senators and Representatives the exhaustion of all peaceful means, consistent with honor and with the Constitution, for averting the perils with which our institutions are threatened, before leaving the people to the dire alternative of submitting to tyranny or fighting for freedom.

Resolved, That every State in the Union is the equal of every other State, and Kentucky does now, as heretofore, protest against the claim that certain States may be treated by the Federal Government differently from the treatment accorded other States. She avows that this is a Union of equal States, and that outrages committed upon any State are outrages upon, and full of danger to, all the States. She denounces the use of military force in upholding illegal governments in Louisiana and South Carolina with the same warmth and indignation with which she would resent the seizure of her Capitol as a barracks and the inspection of the certificates of her legislators by a corporal of the guard.

Resolved, That we unite with the Democracy of Ohio in the request that the National Committee call a National Convention; and, in response to the action of the Democracy of Indiana, the chairman of this convention is directed to appoint a committee on Federal relations, to consist of nine members, to whom power is given to select delegates to represent Kentucky in any convention that may be called, and to take such other steps as the exigencies of the times may require.

Resolved, That we look with apprehension upon the resort to unusual tribunals for the settlement of the questions now in issue; and we believe that the firm exercise of its constitutional powers by the House of Representatives will result in the proper adjustment of the troubles now threatening the country.

General Green Clay Smith, the Prohibitory candidate for President of the United States in 1876, is a native of Kentucky, and a resident of Frankfort. He was born July 2, 1830, and graduated at the Transylvania University, at the age of nineteen. He continued at the institution three years longer, as a student of law, and for some time practised in that profession. He served in the Mexican War, and at the beginning of the civil contest in 1861 commanded the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. In 1862 he was commissioned as a brigadier-general, and subsequently promoted to major-general. He was elected a Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1863, and in 1864 was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention. He was reëlected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and in 1866 was appointed by President Johnson Governor of Montana Territory. Since that time he has become a Baptist preacher, and a prominent lecturer on temperance.

KERR, MICHAEL C., died at Alum Springs, Va., August 20, 1876. He was born near Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1827. Having obtained a moderate education, he studied law, and about 1852 removed to New Albany, Ind. In 1854 he became city solicitor, and in 1855 was elected prosecuting attorney of Floyd County. He was elected to the Legislature in 1856, served two years, and in 1862 became reporter to the Supreme Court, in which capacity he published five volumes of reports. In 1864 he was elected a Democratic Representative in Congress, where he served on the Committees on Private Land Claims, and on Accounts. He was reëlected in 1866, 1868, and 1870, and served on the Committees on Elections, Roads and Canals, Civil Service, Judiciary, Ways and Means, etc. In 1872 he was defeated as a candidate for Congressman at large by Godlove S. Orth. In 1874 Mr. Kerr was again elected to Congress. At the beginning of the session in December, 1875, he was chosen Speaker, which position he held at the time of his death.

KHOKAN. *See* TURKISTAN.

KINDLER, ALBERT, a German painter, born in 1833; died April 4, 1876. He pursued his artistic studies at the Academy of Munich, and in 1856 went to Düsseldorf, where he became a pupil of the celebrated artist Prof. Rudolf Jordan. He made several journeys through Upper Bavaria, the Tyrol, and through Spain. In 1859 he painted his first large picture, the "Wedding Procession on the Rhine," which became widely known throughout Germany by means of a good engraving. Among his other large works are the "Gemeinderathssitzung" (Session of the City Council), "Going to the Dance," and the "Brautexamen" (Examination of the Bride). But he was chiefly known by his clever little *genre* pictures, for which he found the subjects in his travels.

KINGSLEY, HENRY, a British journalist and novelist, brother of Rev. Charles Kingsley, born in 1830; died May 24, 1876. He was educated at King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford, which he left in 1853, when he went to Australia, returning in 1858. He contributed to the *North British* and *Fortnightly Reviews*, and to *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*. In 1870 he laid aside, for a time, his novels, and assumed the editorship of the *Daily Review*, the organ of the Free-Church party in Edinburgh. Being unable to get a suitable war correspondent, he went himself to France, in 1870, and was the first Englishman in Sedan. He retired from the editorship after having held it for eighteen months, and again took to his old work of novelist. His best-known works are: "Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn" (1859), "Ravenshoe" (1861), "Austin Elliot" (1863), "The Hillyars and the Burtons: A Story of Two Families" (1865), "Leighton Court: A Country-House Story" (1866), "Mademoiselle Mathilde" (in the *Gentleman's Magazine*), "Stretton," "Hetty" (1871), "Old Margaret" (2 vols., 1871), "Hornby Mills" (2 vols., 1872), "Valentine: A French Boy's Story of Sedan" (2 vols., 1872), and "Reginald Hetherege" (3 vols., 1874).

KLEIN, JULIUS LEOPOLD, a German dramatist and literary historian, born in 1804; died August 3, 1876. He was born of Jewish parents in Hungary, who gave him a good education. After passing through the gymnasium at Pesth, he studied law and medicine at the University of Vienna, after which he acted for a time as tutor in several prominent families, during which time he entered the Catholic Church. He then went to Berlin, where he continued his studies, and afterward devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. His dramas, which at first met with little success, are much in the style of Shakespeare, of whom he was an ardent admirer. Among his best-known works are the dramas "Maria von Medici," "Luines," "Richelieu," "Maria," "König Albrecht," "Strafford," "Zenobia," and "Heliodora," and the comedies "Die Herzogin" and "Voltaire." Among his works on the history of literature the most important are: "Geschichte des Dramas" (3 vols., 1865–'66), of which the first two volumes treat of the Greek and Roman drama, and the third of the non-European drama; "Geschichte des italienischen Dramas" (4 vols., 1866–'69);

"Geschichte des spanischen Dramas" (5 vols., 1869–'75); and "Geschichte des englischen Dramas," of which the first volume appeared shortly before his death.

KÖCHLY, Hermann, a German scholar, born August 5, 1815; died December 3, 1876. He studied in the University of Leipsic, and then taught at the Realschule in Meiningen, and afterward at the Kreuzschule in Dresden. Having taken part in the revolutionary movements of 1848, he was forced to flee to Belgium, from where he went to Zürich in 1850. Here he displayed great activity in various branches. Besides editing a large number of the Greek classics, he took an active part in the administration of the university, and in organizing the schools of that canton. In 1864 he accepted a call to the University of Heidelberg, where he remained up to his death.

KRELING, Dr. August von, a German painter and sculptor, born May 23, 1819; died April 23, 1876. He studied sculpture under Schwanthaler, in Munich, and afterward painting under Cornelius. When Cornelius left Munich he went to Italy, where he studied the paintings of Paul Veronese. In 1853 he was appointed Director of the Art Industrial School in Nuremberg, which rapidly prospered under his able supervision. Among his important works are the restoration and decoration of the Old Castle at Nuremberg, and a statue of Heinrich Posthumus in Gera. His largest and most important work, however, was the large fountain in Cincinnati, which is considered one of the finest in the world. Among his paintings the best known is "Erwin von Steinbach." He also published an illustrated edition of Goethe's "Faust," and, together with W. von Kaulbach, the "Dürer Album." He was an excellent teacher, being highly esteemed by his pupils. He married, in 1853, a daughter of Kaulbach.

L

LANE, Edward William, a British Orientalist, born at Hereford, September 17, 1801; died in August, 1876. Having studied in Cambridge, he went to Egypt, in 1825, where he remained three years, and in exploring the country for archæological purposes advanced as far as the second cataract of the Nile. During this stay he acquired such an extraordinary knowledge and fluency in the use of the Arabic language, that he could converse with the people like a native, and thus gained an insight into the customs of the country and the people, which, at that time, had been but little touched by European influences. The fruit of this journey was a description of Egypt, the people, and the monuments of the country, with one hundred special sketches. Owing to the cost of the reproduction of these sketches, this work was never published. But it caused the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge to send him again to Egypt, with the order to prepare a work on the condition of Egypt at that time. This second trip lasted from 1833 to 1835, and in 1836 he published his work on the "Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," which went through five editions. In the years 1838 to 1840 he completed the translation of the "Arabian Nights," this being the first accurate translation of this work into a European language. In 1842 he went to Egypt for a third time, and remained there until 1849. This journey was made at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland, and had for its object the preparation of an Arabic-English lexicon. On this work he was engaged for thirty-five years, up to his death. The first volume appeared in 1863, and has been followed by five more, while for the seventh and eight volumes he left the manuscript all ready.

LARIVIÈRE, Pierre Charles, a celebrated French painter, born September 13, 1798; died March 18, 1876. He received his first lessons in painting from his father, but in his fifteenth year entered the studio of Paulin Guérin, and afterward those of Girodet and the Baron Gros. In 1813 he entered the School of Fine Arts, and successively obtained distinguished medals and prizes. Some of the best known of his works, executed between the years 1824 and 1869, are "The Prisoner in the Capitol visited by his Family," "The Plague in Rome under Nicholas V.," "Two Monks in Meditation," several portraits of distinguished marshals, admirals, and statesmen, and studies of heads; the battles of Ascalon, of Mons-en-Puelle, and of Cocherel; the "Raising of the Siege of Malta," and the "Siege of Dunkirk." Most of his subjects were exhibited in the *Salons* from 1834 to 1847. He obtained two of the highest medals in 1831 and 1855, and the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1836.

LASSEN, Christian, a celebrated Orientalist, born in Bergen, Norway, in 1800; died in Bonn, Germany, May 9, 1876. He studied philology in the Universities of Christiania, Heidelberg, and Bonn, studying Sanskrit at Bonn under August Wilhelm von Schlegel. The years 1823 to 1825 he passed in London and Paris, and at both places devoted himself assiduously to the study of philology. In Paris he studied the Pali language with Burnouf, with whom he published, in 1826, "Essai sur le Pali." Having returned to Bonn he became, in 1827, *Privatdocent* in the university, extraordinary professor in 1830, and ordinary professor in 1840. In this position he remained some years, until a chronic disease of the eye compelled him to retire. He was a member of

twenty-six academies and learned societies, and was regarded as the real founder of Indian archæology as a science. Among his numerous works the following are the most important: With August Wilhelm von Schlegel, his former teacher, he published a collection of fables, entitled "Hitopadesa" (1829–'31). Alone he published Jayadeva's "Gitagovinda" (1837), "Gymnoisophista, sive Indicæ Philosophiæ Documenta" (1837), and an "Anthologia Sanscrita," with a glossary, (1837). The "Institutiones Linguæ Pacriticæ" are of considerable importance, while the "Indische Alterthumskunde" (1844–'62) is generally regarded as his principal work, laying the foundation of this science. Among his other important works are: "Zur Geschichte der griechischen und indo-scythischen Könige in Baktrien, Kabul und Indien" (1838), "Die altpersischen Keilinschriften" (1836), and "Beiträge zur Deutung der Eugubinischen Tafeln" (1833). Among his essays for journals the most important is "Ueber die lykischen Inschriften und die alten Sprachen Kleinasiens" (in vol. x. of *Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft*). He also contributed a number of essays to *Indische Bibliothek*, *Rheinisches Museum*, and the journals of the societies of which he was a member.

LAURENTIE, Pierre Sébastien, a French author and journalist, born January 21, 1793; died February 9, 1876. Having completed his collegiate education, he devoted his attention to the study of political economy, history, and philosophy. He was a college professor in 1814. He went to Paris in 1810 and sought an opportunity to develop his opinions through the public press, having previously made a profession of royalism. He connected himself with the public press, and founded the *Quotidienne* and other Paris newspapers of that day. During his connection with the press he incurred a prosecution at law, in which he was defended by the eminent advocate M. Berryer. From this period he was almost constantly before the public, until the year 1859. He possessed a fertile genius, and great energy in literary labor. His published works are quite voluminous. They were brought out at intervals from the year 1822 to 1863, and earned for their author an enviable reputation in the world of letters. Among them are: "Études Littéraires et Morales sur les Historiens Latins," "De la Justice au Dix-neuvième Siècle," "Histoire des Ducs d'Orléans," "Histoire de France par Époques," "Histoire de l'Empire Romain," "Rome," etc.

LEMAÎTRE, Frédérick, one of the best and most popular actors of the nineteenth century, born in Havre, in July, 1798; died January 26, 1876. His father and mother being themselves renowned comedians, he was destined to follow the same family profession. After having thoroughly studied classical literature, he learned declamation at the Conservatoire of Paris, where the celebrated Lafoy, discovering in him the material for a great artist, devoted to him particular attention. He made his first appearance at the Odéon; but, in spite of Talma's warm sympathies, he was refused a place among the staff of this theatre, and was forced to play at other theatres till 1826, when he was engaged for the Odéon, and played in "Narcisse" and "Théramène." At the end of the year he appeared at the Porte Saint-Martin, where he at once achieved a prominent reputation with "Trente Ans, ou la Vie d'un Joueur." Not willing to attach himself for a long period to any particular theatre, he wandered from place to place during his whole artistic life. "Les Comédiens" and "Peblo," at the Ambigu, and "La Maréchale d'Acre" and "Le Moine," at the Odéon, filled the years 1830 and 1831. In 1832 he created his immortal character of *Robert Macaire*, in the play of that name, and of which he was the author, associated with Autier and St.-Amand. In 1834 Alexandre Dumas and Victor Hugo added to his already immense celebrity with "Richard d'Arlington" and "Luerezia Borgia." In 1835 he made a tour in England, where he obtained quite a triumph. He then returned to Paris and created *Kean*, in the drama of that name by Alexandre Dumas. When the success of that play was exhausted he opened the new theatre of La Renaissance, of which he made the fortune by his grand impersonification of Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas*. After a few reappearances at the Ambigu and Porte Saint-Martin he made his *début*, in 1842, at the Comédie Française, in "Othello," as well as in "Brunehaut et Frédegonde," a classical tragedy. He here met a complete failure, the peculiarly warm and accidental nature of his talent being quite unfit for the severe and rather cold lines of ancient repertory. He created "Don Cæsar de Bazan," and at the Porte Saint-Martin received a triumphal ovation, which soon threatened to degenerate into an *émeute* against the police. Troops and reenforcements of *sergents-de-ville* were summoned, the audience was dispersed, and it was three days before the production of "Don Cæsar" again took place. In 1845 he returned to London, where his "Robert Macaire" made him almost as popular among the cockneys as he already was in Paris. On his return to Paris he performed one of his best *rôles* in "La Dame de St.-Tropez." Afterward, Balzac having adapted for the stage, expressly for him, his "Dernière Incarnation de Vautrain," Lemaître appeared in the character of *Vautrain* at the Porte Saint-Martin, but the malicious artist, in close concert with Balzac, had so admirably "made up his face" that when he first appeared there was but one exclamation from the pit to the upper galleries, among the 3,000 persons present: "*Louis Philippe! C'est la poire à Fifi!*" This was an unparalleled triumph in the art of grimace, but the play was suppressed on the very next day. On the 23d of February, 1848, he was playing

at the same theatre "Le Chiffonnier de Paris," a drama of strong socialist tendencies, and written by Félix Pyat, when the news reached the side-scene of the unexpected slaughter that was going on between the troops and the mob on the boulevards. The crowded audience, confident of the harmonious settlement of the reform movement which had culminated by the retreat of Guizot, were far from suspecting anything of the kind, when, between the second and third acts, the curtain rose and Lemaître, half dressed, pale with emotion, holding a gun in his hand, rushed on the front of the stage and in a striking attitude exclaimed: "Citizens, what are you doing here? Don't you know that your brothers are shedding their blood for the sake of public liberties? Why, you stupid people, do you remain here to look at my faces and listen to my nonsense? Come on with me; come at once outside and let us play a citizen-like part in the great drama, the epilogue of which must be the apotheosis of the people!" And the great actor, in his costume of rag-picker, ran to the barricades, behind which he stood with the populace till Louis Philippe fled from the Tuileries. Many pieces were subsequently produced by the indefatigable artist, who impressed upon each of the plays the seal of his powerful originality. After several years of absolute retirement from the stage consequent upon the tragic death of his only son, Charles Lemaître, who, while delirious with fever, threw himself out of the window of his apartment, Lemaître reappeared on the theatre of his greatest triumphs, La Porte Saint-Martin, in 1868, at the age of seventy years. He reproduced several of his most popular plays, and although his voice was so weak that he could hardly be heard from the orchestra, yet the magnificent expression of his mobile physiognomy and the commanding authority of his gestures were such as to render his acting more attractive than that of any other artist. The Emperor Napoleon III. had conferred upon him the decoration of the Legion of Honor, besides an annual pension out of the public treasury. This proved to be his only resource in the decline of his life, for, like his illustrious predecessor, Kean (one of his best characters), Frédérick Lemaître combined to an equal degree the features of modern Bohemianism. He was equally eminent as a public reader, having read with great success numerous poems from the "Châtiments" of Victor Hugo.

LETELLIER-VALAZÉ, Charles Romain, a French general and senator, born April 18, 1812. He took part in the Crimean and the Italian Wars, and was sent to Mexico. He returned after the defeat of General Lorencez at Puebla, and lost favor with the Emperor, because he had called the latter's attention to the inevitable results of this undertaking. At the beginning of the war of 1870, he obtained a brigade in General Frossard's corps, and in October of the same year was created general of division. He was elected to the National Assembly from Seine-Inférieure, in 1873, and in 1875 was elected a life-senator by the National Assembly, the forty-seventh, by 348 votes.

LEWIS, John Frederick, a British artist, born July 14, 1805; died August 18, 1876. After having attracted considerable attention by his studies of wild animals, which he engraved, he devoted himself to foreign travel, and to portraying the modes of life of the semi-civilized nations of the South and East. He visited Spain, and made a series of drawings of the Alhambra during a residence of some months within its walls. He returned to England in 1851, after thirteen years' absence in Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt, and exhibited several pictures of scenes and incidents in those countries. During his stay on the Continent he employed much of his time in studying the works of the great masters, and in 1853 his sixty-four copies, in water-colors, of some of the most famous pictures of the Venetian and Spanish schools were purchased by the Scottish Academy. In 1855 he again devoted himself to oil-painting, and in that and the following year exhibited his "Armenian Lady, Cairo," and a "Frank Encampment, Desert of Sinai," the latter in water-colors. In 1855 he was elected President of the Water-Color Society, but resigned his office in 1858. In July, 1859, he was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, and R. A. in 1865.

LICK, James, an American philanthropist, died in San Francisco, Cal., October 1, 1876. He was born at Fredericksburg, Lebanon County, Pa., August 25, 1796. He was engaged in commercial pursuits in South America from 1821 to 1847, when he went to California, invested largely in real estate, and employed his means in other enterprises which resulted in the accumulation of a large fortune. In 1874 he assigned $2,000,000 from his estate to trustees for various public and philanthropic purposes. In 1875 a revised deed was made. Besides large sums to be given to various charities, he directed that $150,000 be paid for the establishment and maintenance of free public baths in San Francisco; $700,000 for procuring for the University of California "a telescope of greater power than any yet made;" $100,000 for statuary for the new City Hall of San Francisco; $60,000 for a monument to Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner;" and $540,000 to found and endow the California School of Mechanic Arts in San Francisco. The total value of the trust-fund is estimated at about $5,000,000.

LISGAR, John Young, baron, a British statesman, born April 31, 1807; died October 10, 1876. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was a gentleman commoner, and where he took his bachelor's degree in 1829. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1834, but never practised. In 1831 he was elected to the House of Commons

from the county of Cavan, as a Conservative, but during his parliamentary career was an adherent of Sir Robert Peel, by whom he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1841. In 1844 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, which position he held until the retirement of Sir Robert Peel. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1852 to 1855, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1855 to 1859. In 1861 he was appointed Governor of New South Wales, and, returning to England in 1867, was soon after nominated Governor-General of Canada, which position he held until 1872. He was the oldest son of Sir William Young, Bart., and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1848; was sworn of the Privy Council in 1852, nominated a G. C. M. G. in 1855, and a G. C. B. in 1868; and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Lisgar, in 1870.

LITERATURE AND LITERARY PROGRESS IN 1876. Another year of unalleviated depression in all branches of commerce and industry has had its natural effect upon the book-trade. Production has been limited, and, so far as activity in the supply of literature depends upon the popular demand, it must be expected to be somewhat narrowly restricted until readers have more ability to purchase. And yet the sale of costly and valuable works, cyclopædias, and works of research, is so extensive as to be an encouraging indication of the taste and liberality of large numbers. The preoccupation of the public mind with the celebration of the national Centenary, and with the issues of a presidential election, must have tended to withdraw attention from general literature, while creating a special demand for certain classes of books, a few of permanent and many of transient interest. The Centennial commemoration has not only directed the eyes of all other nations to this country, but it has stimulated a patriotic interest in our own national history; the great events in our annals, and the principles that they expressed, have been brought freshly to the consciousness of the people. And while fewer original works of high character have appeared, there has been a marked and beneficial activity in the production and circulation of the writings of standard authors in popular editions.

HISTORY.—Among the more important works suggested by the Centennial commemoration is a new "Popular History of the United States," under the joint authorship of Mr. William Cullen Bryant and Mr. Sydney Howard Gay (Scribner), of which one volume has been published. Any literary undertaking for which Mr. Bryant makes himself responsible is sure of a favorable reception from the public. There is some reason to doubt whether the work has not been begun upon so large a scale as to make its bulk inconsistent with the popular character suggested by the title, but that it will be in other respects worthy of the prestige with which it comes out may be looked for without misgiving. A new and thoroughly revised edition of Mr. Bancroft's "History of the United States" (Little, Brown & Co., Boston) has been opportunely issued. This "Centennial Edition," by the omission of the foot-notes, is brought within six portable volumes. The historical scholar will of course desire to know by what authorities the historian supports his statements, and for this purpose the larger editions are indispensable, but for popular reading this cabinet edition leaves nothing to be desired. And, though some of Mr. Bancroft's conclusions have been challenged, great respect is due to the results of forty years' investigation, pursued with unequaled advantages, embodied in a narrative everywhere warm with the spirit of patriotism. Another work called forth by the national commemoration, or rather a collection of essays, bears the title "The First Century of the Republic." The papers of which the volume is made up appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, and are by Profs. T. D. Woolsey, F. A. P. Barnard, Francis A. Walker, T. Sterry Hunt, W. G. Sumner, and Edward Atkinson, Hon. D. A. Wells, E. P. Whipple, Esq., Charles L. Brace, Esq., and others, each treating a topic for the effective handling of which his qualifications are well known, the whole forming a very interesting and instructive comparison between the state of our country a hundred years ago and at the present time. The several religious denominations have taken the occasion to record their progress during the century past. "Methodism and the Centennial of American Independence: or, The Loyal and Liberal Services of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the First Century of the History of the United States," by Rev. E. M. Wood, Ph. D.; "A Hundred Years of Methodism," by Bishop Matthew Simpson (Nelson & Phillips); "The Baptists and the National Centenary," edited by Lemuel Moss, D. D., President of the Indiana State University, and contributed to by several leading scholars and writers in the denomination (Baptist Publication Society); and "Centennial Historical Discourses delivered in the City of Philadelphia, June, 1876, by appointment of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church," by the Rev. Drs. A. T. McGill, S. M. Hopkins, S. J. Wilson, E. P. Humphrey, and E. D. Morris (Presbyterian Board of Publication), are examples of a species of literature in which are preserved features of the national history that should not be neglected. Among other works bearing upon the national history may be mentioned the following:

Centenary History. A Hundred Years of American Independence. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

A Paragraph History of the American Revolution. By Edward Abbott.—Revolutionary Times; Sketches of our Country, its People and their Ways, One Hundred Years Ago. By Edward Abbott. (Roberts, Boston.)

American Progress. A National Handbook. Edited by E. O. Haven, D. D., LL. D.

The Domestic History of the American Revolution. By F. Ellet. (Lippincott.)

As to Roger Williams and his Banishment from the Massachusetts Plantation. With a Few Words concerning the Baptists, the Quakers, and Religious Liberty. A Monograph. By Henry Martyn Dexter, D. D., etc. (Congregational Publication Society.)

March 17, 1876. Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Boston by the British Army, March 17, 1776. Reception of the Washington Medal. Oration delivered in Music Hall, and a Chronicle of the Siege of Boston. By George E. Ellis. (Williams, Boston.)

An Historical Account of the Old State-House of Pennsylvania, now known as the Hall of Independence. By Frank M. Etting. With numerous Heliotypes and Woodcuts. (Osgood, Boston.)

Concise History of the American People, from the Discovery of the Continent to 1876. By Jacob Harris Patton, A. M. (Ford.)

Political and Constitutional History of the United States. By Dr. H. Von Holst. Translated by John J. Lalor and Alfred B. Mason. (Callaghan.)

Our Country and Government for One Hundred Years—Statistical, Political, and Biographical. Including Declarations, Constitutions, Conventions, Election Returns, Annual Expenditures and Indebtedness, and numerous other Statistics. By Frank C. Bliss. (F. C. Bliss & Co.)

The History of Pennsylvania, from the Earliest Discovery to the Present Time. By William Mason Cornell, D. D., LL. D. (Quaker City Publication Company.)

America discovered by the Welsh in 1170 A. D. By Rev. Benjamin F. Bowen. (Lippincott.)

A History of New Hampshire, from its First Discovery to the Year 1830. By Edwin D. Sanborn, LL. D. (J. B. Clarke, Manchester, N. H.)

The History of Massachusetts, from the Landing of the Pilgrims to the Present Time. By George Lowell Austin. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

The Annals of Kansas. By Daniel W. Wilder. (G. W. Martin, Topeka.)

The Journal of Claude Blanchard, Commissary of the French Auxiliary Army sent to the United States during the American Revolution. Translated from a French Manuscript by William Duane, and edited by Thomas Balch. (Munsell, Albany.)

Pioneers in the Settlement of America; from Florida in 1510 to California in 1849. By William A. Crafts. (Walker, Boston.)

The Century of Independence; embracing a Collection from Official Sources of the most Important Documents and Statistics connected with the Political History of America. Also a Chronological Record, etc. (Union Book Concern.)

The Declaration of Independence, and the Effects of it. An Oration delivered before the Citizens of New York at the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary, July 4, 1876. By Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D. (Randolph.)

Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from 1763 to 1783 inclusive; together with a View of the State of Society and Manners of the First Settlers of the Western Country. By Joseph Doddridge. With a Memoir of the Author by his Daughter. Edited by Alfred Williams. (Munsell.)

Our Western Border One Hundred Years ago. By Charles McKnight. (J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia.)

The Centennial History of the United States, embracing the Whole Period, from the Earliest Discoveries to the Present Time. Including a Full Description of the Opening Ceremonies of the Grand International Exhibition, May 10, 1876. By C. B. Taylor. (World Publishing Company.)

Centennial History of the Public School System of California. By John Swett. (Bancroft, San Francisco.)

Scheyichbe and the Strand; or, Early Days along the Delaware. With an Account of Present Events at Sea Grove. To which is appended a Geological Description of the Shore of New Jersey. By Edward S. Wheeler. (Lippincott.)

The Illustrated History of the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. By Thomas Bentley. (H. W. Kelley, Philadelphia.)

Battles of the American Revolution. Historical and Military Criticism, and Topographical Illustration. By Henry B. Carrington, LL. D., U. S. A. (Barnes.)

The Great Republic. From the Discovery of America to the Centennial, July 4, 1876. The History of the Great Republic, considered from a Christian Standpoint. By Jesse T. Peck, D. D., LL. D., one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church. (Nelson & Phillips.)

To the history of our civil war no more valuable contribution has been recently made than the "History of the Army of the Cumberland," by Thomas B. Van Horne (Clarke, Cincinnati). Chaplain Van Horne was the depositary of the papers of the late General Thomas, and enjoyed his confidence. His work has less interest to the general reader, from the fact that it is so carefully restricted to an account of the operations carried on by the army corps under General Thomas as to give an inadequate notion of the campaigns in which it took part. But, taken in connection with other works, it yields much historical material for that more authentic history of those great events which can be written only when the record is more completely made up. A memorable piece of literary, philosophical, and religious history is embodied in the Rev. O. B. Frothingham's "Transcendentalism in America" (Putnams). A local history of more than ordinary value is in part published, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's "History of the City of New York" (Barnes), and, as far as it has appeared, fulfills the expectations that had been formed of its character as a work of extended and well-directed research. Other historical works, general and local, or upon special topics, deserve mention:

Reminiscences of the Texan Republic. By Ashbel Smith. (E. N. Cushing, Houston, Texas.)

Historical Studies. By Eugene Lawrence. (Harpers.)

Confederate View of the Treatment of Prisoners. Compiled from Official Sources. By the Rev. J. William Jones, D. D., Secretary of the Southern Historical Society. (Ellyson, Richmond.)

A History of Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass., from the Year 1800 to the Year 1876. By J. E. A. Smith. By authority of the Town. (C. W. Bryant & Co., Springfield.)

History of the City of Troy (N. Y.), from the Expulsion of the Mohegan Indians, in 1628, to 1876. By A. J. Weise, A. M. To which are appended Histories of Lansingburg, Waterford, Cohoes, West Troy, and Green Island, from their Settlement to the Present Time. (W. H. Young, Troy.)

The Southern Side; or, Andersonville Prison. Compiled from Official Documents in the Hands of R. Randolph Stevenson, M. D., formerly Surgeon C. S. A. (Turnbull Brothers, Baltimore.)

History of Liberty. By John F. Aiken. (Barnes.)

Judaism at Rome. By Frederick Huidekoper. (Miller.)

Centennial History of Erie County, N. Y. By

Crisfield Johnson. (Published by the author, Aurora, N. Y.)

Historical Sketch of the Town of Pawtucket, R. I., from 1636 to 1876. By Rev. Massena Goodrich. (Nickerson, Sibley & Co., Pawtucket.)

The Fleets of the World. The Galley Period. By Foxhall A. Parker, Commodore U. S. A. (Van Nostrand.)

A Century of Gospel-Work: a History of the Growth of Evangelical Religion in the United States; containing Full Descriptions of the Great Revivals of the Century, etc. By Rev. W. F. P. Noble. (Watts, Philadelphia.)

A History of the Eastern Diocese. By Calvin R. Bachelder. In Three Volumes. Vol. I. (Claremont [N. H.] Manufacturing Co.)

A Review of the Political Conflict in America, from the Commencement of the Antislavery Agitation to the Close of Reconstruction; comprising also a *Résumé* of the Career of Thaddeus Stevens. Being a Survey of the Struggle of Parties, which destroyed the Republic and virtually monarchized its Government. By Alexander Harris. (T. H. Pollock.)

History of Chicago. What I remember of Early Chicago. By William Bross, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

A Popular History of the Catholic Church in the United States. By John O'Kane Murray, B. S. (Sadlier.)

The First Half-Century of Dartmouth College. Being Historical Collections and Personal Reminiscences. By Nathan Crosby, of the Class of 1829. (J. B. Parker, Hanover, N. H.)

Early History of Springfield. By Judge Henry Morris. Being an Address on the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the Burning of the Town by the Indians. (F. W. Morris, Springfield, Mass.)

A Manual of Universal Church History. By Rev. John Alzog, D. D. Translated and brought down to the Present Time, by F. J. Pabisch, D. D., LL. D., and Rev. Thomas S. Byrne. In Three Volumes. Vol. III. (Clarke, Cincinnati.)

The Indian Saint; or, Buddha and Buddhism. A Sketch, Historical and Critical. By Charles D. B. Miles. (Miller.)

A Comprehensive History of Methodism. By James Porter, D. D. (Hitchcock & Walden.)

History of the Philadelphia Brigade: Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, and One Hundred and Sixth Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers. By Charles H. Banes. (Lippincott.)

The Arabs and the Turks. Their Origin and History, their Religion, their Imperial Greatness in the Past, and their Condition at the Present Time. By Edson L. Clark. (Congregational Publication Society.)

Genealogical History of the Town of Reading, Mass., including the Present Towns of Wakefield, Reading, and North Reading. With Chronological and Historical Sketches from 1639 to 1874. By Hon. Lilley Eaton. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston.)

BIOGRAPHY.—Seldom has a work appeared that commanded more general attention, at home and abroad, or that on the whole better rewards the public curiosity, than the "Life, Letters, and Journals of George Ticknor" (Osgood), a man who was fortunate in the acquaintance of a large number of eminent persons in Europe, and had enough substance of character to be in no danger of being lost or dwarfed in the crowd of celebrities around him. A work that has long needed to be done is at last very well done, in "The Life of Alexander Hamilton," by John T. Morse Jr. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston). The fame of Hamilton is one of the treasures of the republic, and it was more than time that he should be known to the present generation otherwise than as exhibited by his rivals and detractors. A remarkable career is sketched in the "Life of the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL.D.," by C. Van Santvoord, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D. Dr. Nott gained a national reputation as a pulpit orator, especially by his eloquent eulogy on Hamilton in 1805, subsequently distinguished himself for nearly half a century as an educator at the head of Union College, and almost survived the civil war. A biography of historical value and interest is the "Life of William Samuel Johnson," by Rev. E. E. Beardsley (Hurd & Houghton). The "Life of Israel Putnam," by Increase N. Tarbox (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston), is not so much a narrative of the life of the subject as an argument to prove that he commanded at Bunker Hill. There is room for a work that shall eliminate the real life from the legendary story of Putnam. The "Memoirs of Charles G. Finney, by Himself" (Barnes), and the "Life and Letters of the Rev. John McClintock, D. D., LL. D.," by the Rev. Dr. G. R. Crooks, are works of permanent worth in religious biography.

Life and Letters of James Henley Thornwell, D. D., LL. D. By B. M. Palmer, D. D., LL. D. (Whittet & Shepperson, Richmond, Va.)

Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States during the First Century of its Existence. From Original and Official Sources. By Charles Lanman. (Anglim, Washington.)

Life of General Thomas J. Jackson. By S. N. Randolph. (Lippincott.)

The Life of James W. Grimes, Governor of Iowa, 1854–'58, a Senator of the United States, 1859–'69. By William Salter. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Life of Rev. Daniel Witt, D. D., of Prince Edward County, Virginia. By Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D. (Ellyson, Richmond.)

The Clapp Memorial. Record of the Clapp Family in America. Containing Sketches of the Original Six Emigrants, and a Genealogy of their Descendants bearing the Name, etc. Ebenezer Clapp, Compiler. (D. Clapp & Son, Boston.)

The Life of Benjamin Franklin. By J. S. C. Abbott. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Brief Biographies of European Public Men. Edited by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Vol. IV. German Political Leaders. By Herbert Tuttle. (Putnams.)

The Bench and Bar of the South. By H. S. Foote (Soule.)

The Life and Public Services of Governor Rutherford B. Hayes. By Colonel Russell H. Conwell. With a Sketch of the Life of Hon. W. A. Wheeler. (Russell.)

The Life of (John) Conrad Weiser, the German Pioneer, Patriot, and Patron of Two Races. By C. Z. Weiser, D. D. (D. Miller, Reading, Pa.)

Life of Rubens. By George H. Calvert. (Lee & Shepard.)

The Life and Public Services of Samuel J. Tilden. By T. P. Cook. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Memoir of Lieutenant-Colonel Tench Tilghman, Secretary and Aide to Washington. Together with an Appendix containing Revolutionary Journals and Letters hitherto unpublished. (Munsell.)

Life, Letters, and Addresses of Dr. L. L. Pinker-

ton. By John Shackleford, Jr. (Chase & Hall, Cincinnati.)

Reminiscences of Levi Coffin, the reputed President of the Underground Railroad. (Western Tract Society.)

Memoir of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe. By Julia Ward Howe. With other Memorial Tributes. (Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston.)

A Sketch of the Life, Character, and Public Services of Thomas Jefferson. With some Account of the Aid he rendered in establishing our Independence and Government. By Rev. Thomas J. Davis. (Claxton.)

Edgar Allan Poe. A Memorial Volume. By Sara Sigourney Rice. (Turnbull, Baltimore.)

Life of General Custer. By F. Whittaker. (Sheldon.)

Memorials of Horatio Balch Hackett, D. D. Edited by Prof. George H. Whittemore. (E. Darrow, Rochester.)

Sketch of the Life and Character of Rutherford B. Hayes. By William D. Howells. (Hurd & Houghton.)

Science and Philosophy.—The condition of our national finances, and other political problems demanding solution, have set in motion many pens. Among the publications on the currency question, particular mention should be made of "Paper-Money Inflation in France: How it Came, what it Brought, and how it Ended," by President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University (D. Appleton & Co.)—a good instance of "philosophy taught by example." A popular presentation of the same subject by means of an ingenious fiction is "Robinson Crusoe's Money," by David A. Wells (Harpers). An elementary treatise to the same general purpose, and well adapted thereto, is "An Alphabet in Finance," by Graham McAdam (Putnams). Other works, presenting different sides and aspects of the same subject are embraced in the following list:

The National Currency and the Money Problem. By Amasa Walker, LL. D. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

Immediate Preparation and Open Resumption. An Open Letter to the President of the United States. By Robert Treat Paine. (Williams, Boston.)

The Legal-Tender Acts considered in Relation to their Constitutionality and their Political Economy. By Samuel Spear. (Baker, Voorhis & Co.)

Speeches, Addresses, and Letters on Industrial and Financial Questions. By William D. Kelley, M. C. (H. C. Baird, Philadelphia.)

Bi-Metallic Money. The Necessity and Function of Silver in the Currency. By Henry Cornuseti. (J. S. Homans.)

The Question of Resumption of Specie Payments stated and explained. By J. W. Shuckers. (Campbell, Philadelphia.)

The Money Question. By William A. Berkey. (Published by the Author, Grand Rapids, Mich.)

The Money and Finance of the French Revolution: Assignats and Mandats. A True History. Including an Examination of Dr. Andrew D. White's "Paper-Money Inflation in France." By Stephen D. Dellaye. (H. C. Baird.)

Gold and Debt. An American Handbook of Finance, with over 80 Tables and Diagrams, illustrative of the Following Subjects: The Dollar and other Units; Paper Money in the United States and Europe; Gold in the United States and Europe; Suspension of Specie Payments, etc., etc. Also a Digest of the Monetary Laws of the United States. By W. L. Faweett. (Griggs, Chicago.)

Other political and economical topics have engaged public attention to some extent. Mr. Charles Nordhoff's work on "The Cotton States in the Spring and Summer of 1875" (D. Appleton & Co.), though by no means abstract in form and method, has in it no small amount of sound political philosophy. Several political questions are treated from a standpoint of radical reform in "The Protection of Majorities; or, Considerations relating to Electoral Reform," etc., by Josiah P. Quincy (Roberts). One of Mr. Quincy's topics is discussed from an opposite point of view by Mr. Hamilton Andrews Hill in his paper on "The Exemption of Church Property from Taxation" (Williams, Boston). The larger subject of "Religion and the State" is ably investigated by the Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Spear (Dodd, Mead & Co.). A question that has at times threatened to become an active element in party politics is the subject of earnest discussion in "The Chinese Problem," by Prof. L. T. Townsend (Lee & Shepard, Boston). The relations of capital and labor are the subject of three noticeable books: "Talks about Labor," by J. N. Larned (D. Appleton & Co.); "The Wages Question: a Treatise on Wages and the Wages Class," by Francis A. Walker (Holt); and "Working People and their Employers," by Washington Gladden (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston). In this connection mention is suitable of Prof. J. L. Dimon's oration on "The Alienation of the Educated Classes from Politics" (S. S. Rider, Providence).

In the departments of speculative philosophy, there is not much to notice. An acute piece of dialectics, pursued with admirable spirit, is presented in the volume entitled "Faith and Modern Thought," by Prof. R. B. Welch, with an introduction by Prof. Tayler Lewis (Putnams). "The Philosophy of Religion; or, The Rational Grounds of Religious Belief," by President John Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin (Putnams), is the work of a vigorous and enterprising thinker, who never comes before the public without something worth attending to, but whose works, one cannot help thinking, would be the better if they came in less rapid succession. The same publishers issue "Principles of Psychology," by Prof. Henry N. Day, and "The True Order of Studies," by Dr. Thomas Hill, ex-President of Harvard College. "Similarities of Physical and Religious Knowledge," by Rev. James Thompson Bixby (D. Appleton & Co.), is an original and profound discussion. Another work in which the relations of physical to metaphysical science and to theology are thoughtfully and wisely considered is "Darwiniana: Essays and Reviews pertaining to Darwinism," by Asa Gray, professor in Harvard University (D. Appleton & Co.). "The Development Hypothesis: Is it sufficient?" by President James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton College (Carters), brings together papers heretofore published, with some new matter.

The Physical Basis of Immortality. By Antoinette Brown Blackwell. (Putnams.)

Life History of Animals. By A. S. Packard, Jr. (Holt.)

Half-Hours with Insects. By the same. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

Analytical Processes; or, The Primary Principle of Philosophy. By Rev. William I. Gill. (Authors' Publishing Company.)

Chemistry. Theoretical, Practical, and Analytical, as applied to the Arts and Manufactures. By Writers of Eminence. (Lippincott.) In parts.

A History of Ancient and Modern Philosophy. By Joseph Haven, D. D. (Sheldon.)

Duty contemplated as Due-ty. That which is due. By Myron A. Munsen, M. A. (Williams, Boston).

The Religious Sentiment. Its Source and Aim. A Contribution to the Science and Philosophy of Religion. By D. G. Brinton. (Holt.)

The Analysis of Plants. By Mark W. Harrington. (Sheehan & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.)

The Cosmic God. A Fundamental Philosophy in Popular Lectures. By Isaac M. Wise. (Westermann.)

Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1875. Edited by Spencer F. Baird, with the Assistance of Eminent Men of Science. (Harpers.)

Spiritualism, and Allied Causes and Conditions of Nervous Derangement. By William A. Hammond, M. D. (Putnams.)

A Botanical Handbook of Common Local, English, Botanical, and Pharmaceopœical Names, arranged in Alphabetical Order, of most of the Crude Vegetable Drugs, etc., in Common Use. (J. Campbell, Boston.)

The Modern Genesis: being an Inquiry into the Credibility of the Nebular Theory of the Origin of Planetary Bodies, the Structure of the Solar System, and of General Cosmical History. By Rev. W. B. Slaughter. (Nelson & Phillips.)

A Manual of the Vertebrates of the Northern United States, including the District east of the Mississippi River and north of North Carolina and Tennessee, exclusive of Marine Species. By David Starr Jordan, M. S., M. D. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

The Ultimate Generalization. An Effort in the Philosophy of Science. (C. P. Somerby.)

From Dawn to Sunrise. A Review, Historical and Philosophical, of the Religious Ideas of Mankind. By Mrs. J. Gregory Smith. (Lovell, Adam & Co.)

The Science and Art of Education. A Lecture. By Joseph Payne. (E. Steiger.)

Tables, Distribution, and Variations of the Atmospheric Temperature in the United States. By Charles A. Schott. (Van Nostrand.)

The Solar Theory of Myths. By Prof. John De Witt Warner. (Munsell.)

The Ethics of Benedict de Spinoza. From the Latin. With an Introductory Sketch of his Life and Writings. (Van Nostrand.)

The Phenomena of Spiritualism scientifically explained and exposed. By Rev. Asa Mahan, D. D. (Barnes.)

Chemia Coartata; or, The Key to Modern Chemistry. By A. H. Kollmyer. (Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.)

Archology; or, The Science of Government. By S. V. Blakeslee. (Roman, San Francisco.)

Outlines of Lectures on the History of Philosophy. By John J. Elmendorff, S. T. D. (Putnams.)

Life-History of Our Planet. By William D. Gunning. Illustrated by Mary Gunning. (Keen, Cook & Co., Chicago.)

The Wild-Flowers of America. Illustrations by Isaac Sprague. Text by Prof. George L. Goodale, Harvard University. (Hurd & Houghton.)

The Problem of Problems. By C. Braden. (Chase & Hall, Cincinnati.)

The Land-Birds and Game-Birds of New England. With Descriptions of the Birds, their Nests and Eggs, their Habits and Notes. By H. D. Minot. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.—In quantity, the publications in this department do not fall short of an average supply. But there are fewer than usual of works claiming notice on account of marked originality and power. Dr. Philip Schaff, with his corps of learned scholars and divines, has continued and nearly completed the issue of Dr. Lange's "Commentary on the Bible," translated from the German, with large additions (Scribners), making it an exegetical library. Prof. Frederick Gardiner, D. D., of the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., has put forth a new "Harmony of the Four Gospels, in Greek, according to the Text of Tischendorf," with a collation of the *Textus Receptus*, and of the most important critical texts, and an appendix on the "Principles of Textual Criticism" (W. F. Draper, Andover, Mass.). The appendix is published separately. Dr. Gardiner has an established reputation as a biblical critic, which this publication will sustain and extend. Dr. Henry Cowles, of Oberlin College, Ohio, continues his series of popular but not superficial commentaries, by the issue of a volume on "The Gospel and Epistles of John" (D. Appleton & Co.). A republication of Theodore Parker's "Discourse on Matters pertaining to Religion," with an introduction by O. B. Frothingham and a biographical sketch by Hannah E. Stevenson (Putnams), is an attempt of doubtful promise to revive interest in a half-forgotten controversy, the parties to which, on each side, have since changed their positions. "The Ministry of the Word: Yale Lectures on Preaching," by W. M. Taylor, D. D. (Randolph), and "Lectures on the History of Preaching," by Prof. J. A. Broadus, D. D., LL. D., of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (Sheldon), each, in a different way, shows how much freshness can be given to a hackneyed topic by an independent and scholarly treatment. Two posthumous volumes will receive, as they deserve, a welcome from the lovers of sound and sober thought, and of manly feeling, in the discussion of the weightiest themes: "Reason, Faith, and Duty," sermons by James Walker, D. D., LL. D., late President of Harvard College (Roberts), and "Christ in the Life," sermons and poems, by Edmund H. Sears, D. D. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.). A volume of sermons by the venerable Orville Dewey, D. D., entitled "The Two Great Commandments" (Miller) shows his mental vigor to be unabated. Without further particularization, we subjoin the following titles:

Being a Christian. What it means, and how to begin. By Washington Gladden. (Congregational Publication Society.)

The Acts of the Apostles, with Notes, Comments, Maps, and Illustrations. By Rev. Lyman Abbott. (Barnes.)

The Result of the Brooklyn Advisory Council of 1876. With the Letters of Dr. Leonard Bacon, Prof. Timothy Dwight, etc., etc. (Barnes)

An Address on Congregationalism, as affected by the Declarations of the Advisory Council of February, 1876. By Richard S. Storrs, D. D. (Barnes.)

This Our Life. By Charles H. Anthony, A. M. With an Introduction by John P. Newman, D. D. (Munsell.)

Meditations on the Essence of Christianity. By R. Laird Collier, D. D. (Roberts, Boston.)

Lectures. The Rise of the Romish Church, its Results in Europe and its Designs upon the Institutions of America. By the Rev. J. B. Helwig, A. M. With an Introduction by the Hon. William Lawrence, LL. D. (U. B. Publishing House.)

The Christian Year: a Sketch of its Origin, of the Church-Year as a Whole, and the Different Conceptions of it, and Usages in the Greek, Roman, Lutheran, and Anglican Churches, and of the Advantages to be derived from its observances, with Historical Tables. By Edward T. Horn. (Lutheran Book-store.)

Missionary Life among the Villages in India. By Rev. T. J. Scott, D. D., Twelve Years Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India. (Hitchcock & Walden.)

Prayer, and its Remarkable Answers. By William W. Patton, D. D. (Goodman, Chicago.)

The Prayer-Gauge Debate. By Prof. Tyndall, Francis Galton, and Others, against Dr. Littledale, President McCosh, the Duke of Argyll, Canon Liddon, and the *Spectator*. (Congregational Publication Society.)

Truths for the People. By W. S. Plumer, D. D. (American Tract Society.)

Christian Coöperation in Actual Life; or, United Brethren in Christ. By John Vinton Potts. (United Brethren Publication House.)

Supposed Miracles. By Rev. J. M. Buckley. (Hurd & Houghton.)

The Gospel-Life of Jesus Christ. By L. A. Davis. (Lothrop.)

The Book called Job. From the Hebrew. With Foot-Notes. By Oliver S. Halsted, ex-Chancellor of New Jersey. (Published by Author, Lyon's Farms, N. J.)

Report of the Bonn Conferences, held in August, 1875. Translated by Rev. Samuel Buel, D. D. (Whittaker.)

The Gate of the Temple; or, Prayers for Children. By Rev. W. W. Newton. (Whittaker.)

Miscellanies. Old and New. By John Cotton Smith, D. D. (Whittaker.)

Beliefs of the Unbelievers, and Other Discourses. By O. B. Frothingham. (Putnams.)

A Bible Word-Book. A Glossary of Scripture Terms which have changed their Meaning, or are no longer in General Use. By William Swinton. (Harpers.)

A Treatise on the Meaning of the Derivations of the Greek Root ΒΑΦ. By the Rev. Hiram Carlton. (Williams, Boston.)

Notes on James, Peter, John, and Jude. By Albert Barnes. Revised edition. (Harpers.)

In the Vineyard. By E. F. Burr, D. D. (Crowell.)

Hopes of the Human Race, here and hereafter. By F. P. Cobbe. (Miller.)

Outlines of the Religion and Philosophy of Swedenborg. By Theophilus Parsons. (Roberts.)

The Mariner's Progress; or, Captain Christian's Voyage on the Good Ship "Glad Tidings" to the Promised Land. By Duncan Macgregor. (Carters.)

Glad Tidings. Addresses, etc., by D. L. Moody, at the Hippodrome, New York, February–April, 1876. Compiled, with Revisions and Additions, from Reports of the *New York Tribune*. (E. B. Treat.)

Rays of the Sun of Righteousness. By Richard Newton, D. D. (Carters.)

Truths for To-day. Second Series. By David Swing. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Sermons, by the Late Rev. Luther Keene, of Franklin, Mass. With an Introduction by Rev. S. E. Herrick. (Congregational Publication Society.)

Christian Baptism: Its Subjects and Mode. By S. M. Merrill, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church. (Hitchcock & Walden.)

Woman's Work in the Church. By Mrs. Martha Tyler Gale. (Congregational Publication Society.)

The Resurrection, from a Modern Standpoint. A Gift-Book for the Bereaved. By Rev. A. C. Rose. (Nelson & Phillips.)

The Historical Jesus of Nazareth. By M. Schlesinger, Rabbi, etc. (Somerby.)

Thirty Discussions, Bible-Stories, and Lectures. By D. M. Bennett. (Bennett.)

Is "Eternal" Punishment endless? Answered by a Restatement of the Original Scripture Doctrine. By an Orthodox Minister of the Gospel. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston.)

Bible-Lands illustrated. By H. C. Fish, D. D. (American Publishing Company.)

The Doctrine of Prayer: Its Utility and its Relation to Providence. By P. H. Mell, D. D., LL. D. (Sheldon.)

Convent-Life; or, Should Protestant Children be educated in Roman Catholic Schools? (T. Whittaker.)

Sprinkling, the True Mode of Baptism. By Rev. E. Greenwald, D. D. The True Church: Its Way of Justification, and the Holy Communion. By the same author. (Lutheran Book-store.)

A Living Faith. By George S. Merriam. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston.)

Vesper Service. An Order of Evening Worship especially arranged for Universalist Churches. By Prof. J. A. Seitz. (Miller.)

Acquaintance with God; or, Salvation and Character. By Rev. E. A. Wyman, Ph. D. With an Introduction by Rev. James Upham, D. D. (Bryan & Co., Springfield, Mass.)

A Liturgy for the New Church. (Lippincott.)

Saturday Evening; or, Thoughts on the Progress of the Plan of Redemption. By Right Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D. (Whittaker.)

Our Children. By William G. Hayward, D. D. (Nelson & Phillips.)

Sermons and Essays. By Francis T. Washburn. With Extracts from a Memorial Pamphlet. (Geo. H. Ellis, Boston.)

Notes on the Gospel of Luke, Explanatory and Practical. By George W. Clark, D. D. (American Baptist Publication Society.)

The Jewish Temple. Its Typical and Spiritual Meaning. By George Rogers. (F. H. Revele, Chicago.)

The Remedial System: or, Man and his Redeemer. By Dr. Hiram Christopher. (Transylvania Printing and Publishing Company.)

The Chronology of Bible History, and how to remember it. By Rev. C. Munger, A. M. (Nelson & Phillips.)

The Christian Faith. An Exposition of the Apostles' Creed. By the Rev. George M. Baker. (M. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.)

Knowledge and Faith, and other Discourses. By Octavius Brooks Frothingham. (Putnams.)

The True Man, and Other Practical Sermons. By Rev. Samuel S. Mitchell, D. D. (Carters.)

The Judgment of Jerusalem. By W. Patton. (Carters.)

Selections from the Talmud. Translated by H. Polans. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

Mediæval and Modern Saints and Miracles. Not *ab uno e Societate Jesu*. (Harpers.)

Jehovah-Jesus. The Oneness of God. The True Trinity. By Robert D. Weeks. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Ministerial Education and Training in the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church. By D. P. Kidder, D. D. (W. F. Draper, Andover, Mass.)

Lectures on the Gospels, for the Sundays and Chief Festivals of the Church Year. By Joseph A. Seiss, D. D. (Lutheran Book-store.)

Gospel Themes. A Volume of Sermons. By Rev. Charles G. Finney, Late President of Oberlin College. Edited by Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D. (Goodrich, Oberlin.)

Light on the Cloud; or, Hints of Comfort for Hours of Sorrow. By M. J. Savage. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston.)

The Religion of Evolution. By M. J. Savage. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston.)

Luther and the Swiss. A Lecture. By Gerhard Uhlhorn, D. D. Translated by G. F. Krobel, D. D. (Lutheran Book-store.)

Fifty Years with the Sabbath-Schools. By Rev. Asa Bullard. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.)

Orthodoxy and Revivalism. By J. T. Sunderland. (Miller.)

Sermons on the Parables. By the Late William Davidson, D. D. (Western Tract Society.)

"Graybeard's" Lay Sermons. Being a Summary of the Great Doctrines of Holy Scripture as interpreted and illustrated by the Scriptures themselves. By John Franklin Graff. (Lippincott.)

A Young Man's Difficulties with his Bible. By Rev. D. W. Faunce. (Sheldon.)

Why Four Gospels? or, The Gospel for all the World. A Manual designed to aid Christians in the Study of the Scriptures, and to a Better Understanding of the Gospels. By D. S. Gregory, D. D. (Sheldon.)

The Fire and the Hammer; or, Revivals, and how to promote them. By Rev. Orson Parker.

Octavius Brooks Frothingham, and the New Faith. By Edmund C. Stedman. (Putnams.)

The Meaning and Power of Baptism. By Rev. J. G. D. Stearns. (Tibbals.)

Footsteps of the Master. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. (Ford.)

Soul-Thirst, and Other Sermons. By Francis Washburn. (Tibbals.)

The Teachings of Providence; or, New Lessons on Old Subjects. By Rev. J. B. Gross. (Lippincott.)

The King's Ferry-boat. By John N. Norton, D. D. (Whittaker.)

How to see Jesus. By James William Kimball. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.)

Christ the Teacher of Men. By A. W. Pitzer, author of "Eece Deus-Homo." (Lippincott.)

The Fulness of Blessing. By Sarah F. Smiley. (A. D. F. Randolph.)

Lessons of Faith and Life. Discourses by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D. (Miller.)

Milestones in our Life's Journey. By Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., LL. D. (Dalton.)

Peter the Apostle. By the Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D. (Harpers.)

From Bethlehem to Calvary. By Faith Latimer. (Nelson & Phillips.)

The Psalter a Witness to the Divine Origin of the Bible. By Talbot W. Chambers, D. D. The Vedder Lectures for 1876. (Randolph.)

The Land and the Life. Sketches and Studies in Palestine. By Rev. Albert Zabriskie Gray. (Randolph.)

The Faith of our Fathers. Being a Plain Exposition and Vindication of the Church founded by our Lord Jesus Christ. By the Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., Bishop of Richmond, etc. (J. Murphy & Co., Baltimore.)

Under Canvas; or, Tent-Worship in Summer Months. By William B. Mucklow. (Atlantic Publishing and Engraving Company.)

The Doctrine of the Higher Christian Life compared with the Holy Scriptures. By Alvah Hovey, D. D., President of the Newton Theological Institution. (Young, Boston.)

Sermons to the Clergy. By Gail Hamilton. (Gill, Boston.)

GEOGRAPHY, TRAVEL, AND EXPLORATION.—To the literature of travel a few remarkable additions have been made. "The Mikado's Empire," by W. Elliot Griffis, A. M. (Harpers), might, with almost equal if not greater propriety, have been placed among histories, as half the work is made up of a sketch of Japanese history, including a particularly full account of the recent revolution. The remainder of the volume records the author's observations in different parts of the empire. His position as a professor in the Imperial University, and his uniformly friendly relations with the Government, gave him every opportunity for acquiring authentic information. It has been suggested by some critics that he relied somewhat too implicitly on the information he received from Japanese officials, and that the view of the empire presented in his book is more rose-colored in consequence than the reality. But prejudice in favor of an Asiatic government is so uncommon in observers from Europe and America that it may be fair to set off Japanese against European prepossession, and to conclude that something is to be learned from combining the views on both sides. Mr. Griffis has certainly made a volume of extraordinary interest, notwithstanding the drawback of a too rhetorical style. Mr. Eugene Schuyler's "Turkistan: Notes of a Journey in 1873 in the Russian Province of Turkistan, the Khanates of Khokan and Bokhara," etc. (Scribner), did not need the advertisement it gained from the author's report of Turkish outrages in Bulgaria. His thorough command of the Russian language, and the favor and encouragement he received from Russian officers, civil and military, gave him every opportunity for observation in regions from which European, and especially English, visitors have been pretty strictly excluded. Much of the information he has gathered is therefore absolutely new, and things before dimly known are set in clearer light, and made intelligible. Light is thrown upon the character, the strength, and weakness of the Russian occupation of Central Asia, and the policy which led to it and rules in it. The narratives and descriptions are graphic, but simple and unpretending in style, making the work as entertaining as it is informing. In his "Through and Through the Tropics," Mr. Frank Vincent, Jr., has condensed the observations made in "Thirty Thousand Miles of Travel in Oceanica, Australia, and India" (Harpers) into a volume of very moderate dimensions, which at once suggests necessary superficiality. But Mr. Vincent is an experienced traveler, and understands well the art of selection. Out of the mass of things seen, he has a quick eye for what will best bear telling and will tell in his composition. He is thus an entertaining companion wherever he goes. Dr. Henry M.

Field, in his letters describing his tour "From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn" (Scribner), has gone over beaten ground, but is never trite in his observations, partly because it is to himself beaten ground. He is spared the temptation which besets an inexperienced traveler to regard whatever is new to himself as information equally striking to the public. One of the charms of the volume is found in the necessary comparison between recent and earlier views. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's two books, "My Winter on the Nile, among the Mummies and Moslems" (American Publishing Co.), and "In the Levant" (Osgood), narrate his Oriental experiences with his usual keen-sightedness and his peculiar humor. Perhaps, as is apt to be the case with most reputed "humorists," he is sometimes unnecessarily haunted with the consciousness that he is expected to be funny, and is accordingly tempted to be unseasonably so. But in general he does not offend in this way, making his company, when visiting scenes hallowed by the veneration of all Christian ages, less of a trial to one's sensibilities than that of some of his mirthful predecessors. "Sights and Insights," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney (Osgood), is a new "sentimental journey" over the familiar scenes of a European tour. The "insights" tend to the visionary, and give to the book a character difficult to describe except by its effects. The mystic element in Mrs. Whitney's fictitious writings neither offends nor perplexes the reader, because the characters are the creatures of her imagination, and the supposed events that occur are by her plastic skill harmonized with the inwoven sentiment. It is all of a piece. But the same sort of visionary suggestion, when connected with the material facts and distinct outlines of every-day travel, affects one with a feeling of incongruity. In spite of this drawback, however, it is a book that will be read with more than ordinary pleasure. "Starboard and Port," by the Rev. George H. Hepworth (Harpers), is an entertaining account of a yacht-voyage along the coast from New York to Nova Scotia. As yachting is only a form of recreation, a book about a yacht-voyage is nothing if not entertaining, and Mr. Hepworth's book fulfills this primary condition, at the same time that the author's smile is at times a thoughtful smile, and the silences of the sea invite to occasional meditation. "Seashore and Prairie," by Mary P. Thacher (Osgood), is a series of detached sketches of scenery and of life of considerable literary merit.

North-Pole Voyages: Embracing Sketches of the Important Facts and Incidents in the Latest Efforts to reach the North Pole. By the Rev. Z. A. Mudge. (Nelson and Phillips.)

A Summer in Europe. By Mary H. Wills. (Lippincott, Philadelphia.)

A Nile Journey. By T. G. Appleton. (Roberts Brothers, Boston.)

The North Star and the Southern Cross: Being the Personal Experiences, Impressions, and Observations of Margaretha Weppner in a Two Years' Journey around the World. 2 volumes. (Published by the author.)

Two Years in California. By Mary Cone. (Griggs.)

The Marvellous Country; or, Three Years in Arizona and New Mexico. By Samuel Woodworth Cozzens. (Lee & Shepard.)

Papers on Florida, giving a General View of Every Portion of the State, its Climate, Resources, Society, etc. By T. C. Rigby, M. D. (Mendenhall, Cincinnati.)

The Falls of Niagara and Scenes around them. By J. W. Ferrée, A. M. (Barnes.)

The Lord's Land. By Henry B. Ridgaway. (Nelson and Phillips.)

The Australian Hand-Book. Full Details concerning Immigration to the Australian Colonies, etc., a History and Descriptive Account of Australia, etc. (N. Y. News Co.)

The Orient and its People. By Mrs. I. L. Hauser, Seven Years a Missionary in Northern India. (I. L. Hauser & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.)

Some Observations on the Civilization of the Western Barbarians, particularly of the English, made during a Residence of Some Years in those Parts. By Ah-Chin-Le, Mandarin of the First Class, Member of the Enlightened and Exalted Callao. Translated from the Chinese into English by John Yester Smythe, Esq., of Shanghai, and now first published out of China and in other than Chinese. (Lee & Shepard.)

Dottings round the Circle. By Benjamin Robbins Curtis. (Osgood.)

The Golden State and its Resources. By John J. Powell.—Nevada, the Land of Silver. By John J. Powell. (Bacon, San Francisco.)

Six Weeks in Norway. By Edward L. Anderson. (R. Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.)

Poetry.—The Muses have not favored us of late with any considerable amount of verse that betrays "the vision and the faculty divine." Mr. Lowell's "Three Memorial Poems" (Osgood) are indeed a noble contribution to the literature of our country, with whose annals they are associated—is it too much to expect?—imperishably. With these is linked Mr. Bayard Taylor's "National Ode," of which an illustrated (Gill) and a fac-simile (Osgood) edition have been issued. Mr. Taylor has shown the versatility of his gifts by the republication in a collected edition of the "Diversions of the Echo Club" (Osgood), in which the styles of various poets are skillfully imitated after the precedent of "The Rejected Addresses." A sad interest attaches to the "Twenty Poems" of Robert K. Weeks (Holt), who died while his volume was in the press, disappointing the promise discernible in his work. "A Book of Poems," by John W. Chadwick, collects pieces which, in more fugitive forms of publication, have won the regard of readers—some of them "spiritual songs" of no little power. "The Poems of George D. Prentice," now first collected and edited, with a biographical sketch, by John James Piatt (Clarke, Cincinnati), revives the public interest in a writer whose fame was becoming a faint tradition. Mr. Prentice was chiefly known by his facility in a species of newspaper pleasantry now become, if not obsolete, at least of less estimation than it was a genera-

tion ago. But he had also "the accomplishment of verse," in which he expressed gracefully and with the glow of natural feeling sentiments appropriate to the domestic affections and common sympathies of mankind, but without striking to great depths of thought or sensibility. "Deirdrè" (Roberts) was brought before the public with the promise (or threat) of absolute and resolute anonymity (if such a word may be pardoned); but it received praise so loud that the author could not keep his secret. When it became known that it was by Dr. Joyce, author of some previously published but not specially successful works, people began to spy faults and failings to a surprising amount. A dispassionate judgment will hardly go with either extreme. It is a poem of much merit in conception and power in execution, but by no means to be ranked in the highest walk of genius in this age of mediocrity. Miss Harriet W. Preston's previous translations from the Provençal disposed the public to welcome as it deserves her volume on "Troubadours and Trouvères, New and Old" (Roberts). Mr. Charles G. Leland's "Pidgin-English Singsong" (Lippincott) is a feat successfully performed, but, except as a trial of ingenuity, of not much value.

A Vision of the Arch of Truth. An Allegory, and Additional Poems. By John Foster Knickerbocker. (W. H. Young.)

Hawthorn-Blossoms. Poems. By Emily Thornton Charles. (Lippincott.)

One Summer's Dream. An Idyl of the Vineyard, and Other Poems. By E. Norman Gunnison. (H. Young, York, Pa.)

Centennial and Other Poems. By K. Harrington. (Lippincott.)

Major John André. An Historical Drama in Five Acts. By P. Leo Haid, O. S. B., etc. (Murphy.)

Clarel. A Poem and Pilgrimage in the Holy Land. By Herman Melville. (Putnams.)

A Nation's Birth, and Other National Poems. By George H. Calvert. (Lee & Shepard.)

Verses from the Harvard Advocate. (Hurd & Houghton.)

Morning Songs of American Freedom. By C. F. Orne. (Williams, Boston.)

The Epic of Hades. By Lewis Morris. (Lippincott.)

Song of America, and Minor Lyrics. By V. Voldo. (Hanscom & Co.)

The Fallen, and Other Poems. By James B. Kenyon (author and publisher, Utica, N. Y.).

The Declaration of Independence. A Poem commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the National Birthday. By Joseph H. Martin. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

Poems. By Sidney Lanier. (Lippincott.)

Flower and Thorn. Later Poems. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. (Osgood.)

That New World, and Other Poems. By Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt. (Osgood.)

Napoleon and Josephine. A Tragedy in a Prologue and Five Acts. By R. S. Dement. (Legal News Co.)

The Politician, and Other Poems. By H. R. H. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

Sappho. A Tragedy in Five Acts. By Franz Grillparzer. Translated by Ellen Frothingham. (Roberts.)

Goethe's West-Easterly Divan. Translated, with Introduction and Notes, by John Weiss. (Roberts.)

King Saul: A Tragedy. By Byron A. Brooks. (Nelson & Phillips.)

Poems, Devotional and Occasional. By Benjamin Dionysius Hill, C. S. P. (Catholic Publication Society.)

Colony Ballads. An Attempt to represent something of the Spirit and Circumstances attending the Separation of the British Colonies of Middle North America from their Mother-Country. By George L. Raymond. (Hurd & Houghton.)

ART.—Of works on the fine arts, including music and engravings, the number is not large, but a gradually growing interest and intelligent appreciation are indicated. The country is becoming every year richer in the possession of objects of art, the presence of which makes possible a degree of art-culture that formerly was unattainable on this side the Atlantic; and agencies for making them available are multiplying.

American Engravers and their Works. By W. S. Baker. (Gebbie.)

A Dictionary of Musical Information. Containing also a Vocabulary of Musical Terms, and a List of Modern Musical Works published in the United States. By John W. Moore. (Ditson.)

Charcoal-Drawing. Translated from the French of Auguste Allongé, by S. D. W. With an Introduction by C. C. Perkins, Esq. (Hurd & Houghton.)

Centennial Portfolio. A Souvenir of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia. Comprising Lithographic Views of Fifty of its Principal Buildings, with Letter-press Descriptions. By Thompson Westcott.

Theory of Music. A Practical Guide to the Study of Thorough-Bass, Harmony, and Composition. By W. R. Palmer. (Church, Cincinnati.)

Schools and Masters of Painting. With an Appendix on the Principal Galleries of Europe. By A. G. Radcliffe. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Theory of Color in its Relation to Art and Art Industry. By Dr. Wilhelm von Bezold. Translated from the German by S. R. Koehler. With an Introduction by Edward C. Pickering, Professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Authorized American edition, revised and enlarged by the Author. (Prang, Boston.)

Marine and Landscape Painting in Oil. [Art Manual Series.] (J. Haney & Co.)

Sorrento and Inlaid Work, for Amateurs. By Arthur Hope. (J. Wilkinson, Chicago.)

Gems of the Dresden Gallery. Comprising the most Famous and Popular Works in the Dresden Collection, reproduced in Heliotype from the Best Engravings. With Notices of the Works and the Artists. (Osgood.)

Gallery of Great Artists. A Series of Portraits engraved on Steel by Eminent Engravers, reproduced in Heliotype. With Biographical and Descriptive Letter-press. (Osgood.)

Gems of the Gray Collection. A Series of Twenty-four Engravings, reproduced in Heliotype from the Originals in the Gray Collection of Engravings, Harvard University. With full Historical and Descriptive Letter-press. (Osgood.)

The Titian Gallery. A Series of Twenty-four of the most Renowned Works of Titian, reproduced in Heliotype. With a Sketch of the Life and Works of the Author. (Osgood.)

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM.—A second series of Mr. Lowell's "Among my Books" (Osgood), was a welcome addition to many people's choice books. The essays contained in this volume are not indeed such as will add to his reputation. They are of unequal value, yet portions of them are equal to the author's best. The

essay on Wordsworth, trite as the theme is, must be regarded as the most discriminating and just criticism the great Lakist has received for years. That on Dante is a noble compound of fine criticism with fine trains of original thought struck out by the way. Mr. John Fiske is the ablest disciple of Herbert Spencer—if indeed he be not worthy to stand beside him —on this side of the Atlantic. "The Unseen World, and Other Essays" (Osgood), represent him not in his strongest, but rather in his re-creative seasons. Mr. S. S. Cox has not been very successful in divining "Why we Laugh," but in his volume thus entitled (Harpers) he has set forth a good deal of food for laughter. It is especially rich in congressional wit and humor, which is not of a very high quality in respect of refinement, but is sufficiently amusing. A few other volumes of considerable merit are among the following:

Essays: Historical, Literary, Educational. By William Chauncey Fowler, LL. D. (Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., Hartford, Conn.)

The Hearth-Stone. Thoughts upon Home Life in our Cities. By Samuel Osgood, D. D., LL. D. (Dutton.)

Memories of Familiar Books. By William B. Reed, LL. D. With a Memoir of the Author. Edited by Manton Marble. (Hale.)

Words, their Use and Abuse. By William Matthews, LL. D. (Griggs, Chicago.)

The Warfare of Science. By Andrew Dickson White, LL. D. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Two Chancellors: Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck. By Julian Klaczko. Translated by Frank P. Ward. (Hurd & Houghton.)

A Study of Hawthorne. By George Parsons Lathrop. (Osgood.)

Every-day Topics. A Book of Briefs. By J. G. Holland. (Scribner.)

Luther as a Hymnist. By Rev. Bernhard Pick. (Lutheran Book-store.)

The Morals of Trade. Two Lectures. By R. Heber Newton. (T. Whittaker.)

Wit, Humor, and Shakespeare. By John Weiss. (Roberts Brothers.)

Fiction. — No work of the first order has appeared in the department of prose fiction. Mr. H. E. Scudder came out in a first venture, "The Dwellers in Five-Sisters Court" (Hurd & Houghton), a tale of New England, mainly of Boston life—of life, however, in a side eddy rather than in the main current. The story has less than might have been expected of the crudeness incident to a first attempt. There is some good character-drawing, with a slight tendency to exaggeration, and the plot is very well managed. Mr. Scudder has won a degree of success that may well encourage him to further efforts. "Mercy Philbrick's Choice" (Roberts), was published as the first of a "No-Name Series," which, as the appellation denoted, was to be in the strictest sense anonymous. The plot is not happy, and the feeling that pervades the story is sad, and rather dreary. While in certain respects it is faithful to the reality of New England country-life, a more joyless character is ascribed to it than is found save in exceptional circumstances. Some of the characters are finely drawn, and the faulty plan is nearly redeemed by the felicity of details. One gets an impression that the unknown author is capable of something better than this. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, in his "Philip Nolan's Friends" (Scribner), has chosen a good field for his peculiar gifts as a story-teller, in Louisiana and Texas just before Louisiana was ceded to the United States. He indulges to the full his historic airs and affectations of official authenticity, by which he so cleverly threw dust into the eyes of the public in his "Man without a Country." This time, his preface intimates, the *real* Philip Nolan is to be indemnified for what his name suffered in being applied to a fictitious personage. But the limits between history and fiction, not being indicated for us by the author, are left in uncertainty; and the historical information, for which some critics praise the book as being richly furnished with, waits for identification. Meanwhile, as a fiction simply, it is very pleasing and effective. The authors of "The Wide Wide World," etc., come before the public with a story in the same vein, "Wych Hazel," and with a continuation of it, entitled "The Gold of Chickaree" (Putnams). There is the same combination of an improbable and somewhat unreasonable plot, with many striking beauties in detail. The first volume is animated in its action, with abundance of lively and piquant conversation; the second is more languid in its movement. Both will have the sympathy of such as are glad to recognize in a tale a controlling but not obtrusive moral purpose. The heroine of Miss Alcott's "Rose in Bloom," a sequel to "Eight Cousins," having blossomed into young-ladyhood, demands promotion from the department of juvenile literature to that of mature fiction. The author shows the better qualities of her books for children in this higher style of work, and we trust this is an earnest of more in the same kind. Rev. A. S. Roe's new story, "Near to Nature's Heart" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), has a flavor of the Centennial year, being a tale of the Revolution, its scene chiefly in the Highlands of the Hudson, Washington's figure appearing on the scene very opportunely in one or two instances; and while the main action of the Revolutionary drama is not entered on, some of the by-play is effectively introduced, and a vivid picture is given of the strangely mixed condition of things in that part of New York. The religious and moral purpose of the book, nowhere made obtrusive, is not permitted to be lost sight of by the reader for any long time. The trifle entitled "Helen's Babies" (Loring, Boston), "took" immensely with the public. It pleased everybody, and everybody, of course, was right. It is a delicious story, thoroughly amusing, and true to child-life. At the same time there is quite as much knowledge of adult human nature in both sexes shown by the way the older friends of the babies behave as of the younger sort;

and the skill with which the babies' blunders serve to bring the older people out of difficulties makes the plot of the story a genuine triumph of art. "The Land of the Sky; or, Adventures in Mountain By-ways," by Christian Reid (D. Appleton & Co.), pleasantly mingles description of a romantic region, adventures of a party journeying through the mountainous sections of North Carolina, and a cleverly-managed fiction.

Micheline. By Madame Eugène Bersier. Translated by Mrs. Carey Brock. (Dutton.)

Drifted Asunder. By A. M. Douglas. (Gill.)

Sweet Bells Jangled. A Dramatic Love-Tale. By Clara Oakey Hall. (American News Company.)

Carter Quarterman. By W. M. Baker. (Harpers.)

First Families of the Sierras. By Joaquin Miller.

The One Fair Woman. By the same. (Carlton.)

The Water-Waif. A Story of the Revolution, founded on Incidents connected with the Battle of Trenton. By Elizabeth S. Bladen. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

Maud Mansfield. By Mrs. Francis Hamilton Hood. (J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.)

Shadowed Perils. By M. A. Avery. (Authors' Publishing Company.)

A Family Secret. By Fanny Andrews. (Lippincott.)

Achsah. A New England Life-Study. By Rev. Peter Pennot. (Lee & Shepard.)

Free, yet forging their Own Chains. By C. M. Cornwall.

Leah Mordecai. By Mrs. Belle Kendriek Abbott. (Baker, Pratt & Co.)

Chiushingura. A Japanese Romance. Translated by Frederiek V. Dickens. With Notes, and an Appendix containing a Metrical Version of The Ballad of Tagasako, and Thirty Full-page Illustrations, by Japanese Artists. (Putnams.)

The Fortunes of Miss Follen. By Mrs. Goodwin-Talcott. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Theophilus and Others. By Mary Mapes Dodge. (Scribner.)

New England Life. A Century of Gossip; or, The Real and the Seeming. By Willard G. Nash. (Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.)

Women's Secrets; or, How to be Beautiful. By Lou Capsadell. (Authors' Publishing Company.)

Life's Promise to Pay. By Miss Clara Conway. (Lippincott.)

Gentlefolks and Others. By Julia Duhring. (Lippincott.)

Heavy Yokes. A Romance of Southern Life. By Miss J. R. Haderman. (Gill, Boston.)

Patriot and Tory: One Hundred Years ago. A Tale of the Revolution. By Julia McNair Wright. (Jones Brothers, Cincinnati.)

Peter and Polly; or, Home-Life in New England a Hundred Years ago. By Marian Douglas. (Osgood.)

Nobody Cares. By Crona Temple. (Lothrop.)

Fire and Flame. From the German of Levin Schücking. Translated by Eva M. Johnson. (D. Appleton & Co.)

At the Councillor's; or, A Nameless History. From the German of E. Marlitt, by Mrs. A. L. Wister. (Lippincott.)

'Twixt Hammer and Anvil. By Frank Lee Benedict. (Carleton.)

Elsie's Motherhood. A Sequel to Elsie's Womanhood. By Martha (Farquharson) Finley. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

My Little Love. By "Marion Harland." (Carleton.)

The Home at Greylock. By Mrs. E. Prentiss. (Randolph.)

Lady Ernestine; or, The Absent Lord of Rocheforte. By Mrs. Catharine A. Warfield. (Peterson, Philadelphia.)

Living Too Fast; or, The Confessions of a Bank Officer. By "Oliver Optic." (Lee & Shepard.)

Elbow-Room. A Novel without a Plot. By Max Adeler. (Stoddart, Philadelphia.)

Tales from Two Hemispheres. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. (Osgood.)

The Barton Experiment. By the Author of "Helen's Babies." (Putnams.)

His Young Wife. By Julie P. Smith. (Carleton.)

Viking Tales of the North. Translated from the Icelandic by R. B. Anderson and Jón Bjarnasen. Also Tegnér's Frithiofs Saga, translated by George Stephens. (Griggs, Chicago.)

Frithiofs Saga. A Norse Romance. By Esaias Tegnér. Translated from the Swedish by Thomas E. A. Holcomb and Martha A. Lyon Holcomb. (Griggs, Chicago.)

The Centennial Frog, and Other Stories. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

Is That All? [No-Name Series.] (Roberts.)

Courtship in 1720 and 1860. A Romance. By Hawley Smart. [Star Series.] (Lippincott.)

JUVENILE BOOKS.—The improvement in the quality of books for the young, which we have had the satisfaction of noticing heretofore, is continued. Perhaps there was not during the past year so large a number of the best class of juvenile publications as appeared in the year preceding, but the standard was very well maintained. Of the old favorites, Miss Alcott lends her pen to the temperance reform in her story of "Silver Pitchers," which, with other stories (Roberts), makes a volume of very pleasant reading. Three of her stories—"Kitty's Class-Day," "Aunt Kipp," "Psyche's Art" (Loring), form a small collection. "Susan Coolidge" provides choice reading "For Summer Afternoons" (Roberts). Of books from Centennial suggestion we have "The Boys of '76: a History of the Battles of the Revolution," by Charles Carlton Coffin (Harpers)—Mr. Coffin was a popular correspondent during the civil war; "Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes," by Will Carlton (Harpers), who has an excellent knack at rhyming, with humorous, touching, and stirring effect; and "The Story of Our Country," by Mrs. L. B. Monroe (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston). A book with a truly descriptive title is "All the Way Round; or, What a Boy Saw and Heard on His Way Round the World: a Book for Young People, and Older Ones with Young Hearts" (D. Appleton & Co.). Bayard Taylor's "Boys of Other Countries" purveys in his attractive way for his young readers from the ample store of his foreign recollections. "Captain Sam; or, The Boy-Scout of 1814," by George Cary Eggleston (Putnams), cannot fail to please the boys of 1876–'77. "Bits of Talk in Verse and Prose for Young Folks," by H. H. (Roberts), is so good that all who read it will wish there was more of it. "Once upon a Time: Stories for Children of the Ancient Gods and Heroes," by Mary E. Cragie (Putnams), makes excellent use of materials gathered from the classic mythology.

"The Boy-Emigrants," by Noah Brooks (Scribner), gives young readers a vivid representation of the hardships, perils, and varied adventures, connected with the overland emigration to California in the days when there was no railway to the Pacific. "Long-Look House: a Book for Boys and Girls," by Edward Abbott, shows that the author has an hereditary aptitude in writing for young readers. "A Happy Summer," by S. Annie Frost (American Tract Society), has the matter-of-fact-ness of real life, with the interest of a well-conceived fiction, and, with its fair page and silhouette illustrations, may well "serve for profit and delight." We cannot say anything less, and could say nothing better, of the book entitled "We Boys: Written by One of Us, for the Amusement of Pas and Mas in General, and Aunt Lovisa in Particular" (Roberts), than that it will not disappoint the expectations raised by its quaint and suggestive title.

Three Girls. By Mrs. M. F. Butts. (Congregational Publication Society.)

Things Common and Uncommon. By Mary Dwinell Chellis. (Congregational Publication Society.)

The Lost Found. By Agnes Giberne. (Lothrop.)

Stories of Success. Edited by S. F. Smith. (Lothrop.)

Frank Wilder; or, The Golden Rule. By Catharine M. Trowbridge. (Congregational Publication Society.)

Little Jack's Four Lessons. By the Author of "Sunday all the Week," etc. (Carters.)

Little Rosy's Pets. By the Author of "Little Rosy's Travels." (Congregational Publication Society.)

Walter Neal's Example. By Rev. Theron Brown. (D. Lothrop & Co.)

School is Out. By D. C. Colesworthy. (Barry & Colesworthy, Boston.)

Sunny Days Abroad; or, The Old World Seen with Young Eyes. (T. Whittaker.)

The Acolyte; or, A Christian Scholar. A Story for Catholic Youth. (Cunningham, Philadelphia.)

Almost a Woman. By S. Annie Frost. (American Tract Society.)

Young Rick. By J. A. Eastman. Part 2. (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.)

Four Girls at Chautauqua. By "Pansy." (D. Lothrop & Co.)

The Wentworths. By Susan Cooper Pindar. (Lothrop.)

The Cooking Club of Tu-Whit Hollow. By Ella Farman. (Lothrop.)

Three Girls of the Revolution. By Lucy Ellen Guernsey. (Sunday-School Union.)

Washington and Seventy-six. By Lucy E. and Clara F. Guernsey. (Sunday-School Union.)

The Prattler. A Picture and Story Book for Boys and Girls. By Uncle Herbert. (Lippincott.)

All for the Best; or, The Old Peppermint-Man. By T. S. Arthur. (Miller.)

Rags and Tatters: A Story for Boys and Girls. By Stella Austin. (Dutton.)

Snowed Up; or, The Sportsman's Club in the Mountains. By Harry Castlemon. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

What Tommy Did. By Emily Huntingdon Miller. (Griggs, Chicago.)

May Stanhope and Her Friends. By Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster. (American Tract Society.)

Under Shelter. By Annette Lucille Noble. (American Tract Society.)

Teddie and His Friends. By Emilie Forster. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Little Miss Fancy. By Teresa Oakey Hall. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Stories of Vinegar Hill. By the Author of "Ella Montgomery's Book-Shelf," etc. 3 vols. (Carters.)

Amongst Machines. By the Author of "The Young Mechanic." (Putnams.)

Nelly Kinnaird's Kingdom. By Amanda M. Douglas. (Lee & Shepard.)

The Village School. By the Author of "Child-Nature." And Other Poems, by Well-known Writers. A Book for Boys and Girls from Seven to Seventy. (Lippincott.)

Vine and Olive; or, Young America in Spain and Portugal. By Oliver Optic. ["Young America Abroad" series.] (Lee & Shepard.)

Shifting for Himself. By Horatio Alger, Jr. ["Brave and Bold" series.] (Loring.)

Frank Nelson in the Forecastle; or, The Sportsman's Club among the Whalers. By Harry Castlemon. ["Frank Nelson" series.] (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

The Young Trail-Hunters; or, The Wild Riders of the Plains. By Samuel Woodworth Cozzens. (Lee & Shepard.)

Snip and Whip, and Some Other Boys. By Elizabeth A. Davis. (Lee & Shepard.)

An Average Boy's Vacation. By Mary S. Deering. ["Forest City" series.] (Dresser, McLellan & Co., Portland, Me.)

Ocean Gardens and Palaces; or, The Tent on the Beach. By Rev. Sidney Dyer, Ph. D. (American Baptist Publication Society.)

Mrs. Hurd's Niece. By Ella Farman. (D. Lothrop & Co.)

Roddy's Ideal. By Helen Kendrick Johnson. (Putnams.)

Johannykin and the Goblins. By Charles G. Leland. (Macmillan & Co.)

Flaxie Frizzle. By Sophie May. (Lee & Shepard.)

Grandmamma's Letters from Japan. By Mrs. Mary Pruyn. (J. H. Earle, Boston.)

The Randolphs. By "Pansy." (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.)

The House with Spectacles. By Leora Bettison Robinson. (Putnams.)

A Trip to Music-Land. A Fairy Tale forming an Allegorical and Pictorial Exposition of the Elements of Music. By Emma L. Shedlock. (Lippincott.)

Winwood Cliff; or, Oscar, the Sailor's Son. By Daniel Wise, D. D. (Lee & Shepard.)

The Children's Paradise. By Mrs. Catharine B. Zerega. (Putnams.)

Long Ago. A Year of Child-Life. By Ellis Gray. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.)

Fleda and the Voice, with Other Stories. By Mary A. Lathbury ["Aunt May."] (Nelson & Phillips.)

Classics from Babyland. By C. D. Bates. (Lothrop.)

Janet and her Friends. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Torn and Mended. By W. M. F. Round. (Lothrop.)

The Mission of Black Rifle; or, On the Trail. By Elijah Kellogg. ["Forest Glen" series.] Lee & Shepard.)

Vanquished Victors; or, Sketches of Distinguished Men who overcame the Obstacles in their Way of Fame, but failed to gain that Self-Mastery which is the greatest and grandest of all Conquests. By Daniel Wise, D. D. (Nelson & Phillips.)

TEXT-BOOKS.—The demand for school-books is not always proportioned to the actual needs of the schools. But while there are ways known to publishers for introducing, as it is called, sets of books, the principle of the survival of the fittest cannot in the long-run be evaded. One direction in which improvement

is making is in the study of our own language and literature. Such a book as Mr. Hudson's "Text-Book of Prose" (Ginn, Boston), which aims to make a reading-book a means of cultivating literary taste, and thoroughly imbuing the mind with the spirit of great authors, is a move forward—though it should be judged that the selection of authors, in this case, is too restricted. Mr. William J. Rolfe's selection from the poems of Gray, and his edition of Shakespeare's "Richard the Second," with notes (Harpers), making his authors a study in language as well as in style, is an example of a method of teaching that may be made as pleasant as it is profitable. A similar method is applied by Dr. Joseph Alden, President of the New York State Normal College, in his "Studies in Bryant" (D. Appleton & Co.). The venerable poet, who enjoys in his lifetime the honors of a classic, furnishes an introduction. For similar purposes Milton's "Masque of Comus" has been edited, with notes and grammatical exercises, by Homer B. Sprague, M. A. (Schermerhorn). In the same connection may be mentioned "Representative Names in English Literature," by H. H. Morgan (D. Appleton & Co.), and "First Steps in English Literature," by Arthur Gilman (Barnes). "Outlines of the Art of Expression," by Prof. J. H. Gilmore (Ginn), is a manual that may serve as an introduction not only to rhetoric but to logic, and as a *praxis* for applying and testing grammatical knowledge. To the same general purpose is "Illustrated Lessons in our Language; or, How to Speak and Write correctly—designed to teach English Grammar without its Technicalities," by G. P. Quackenbos (D. Appleton & Co.). Among text-books in physical science, the publication of the second part of Prof. Edward C. Pickering's "Elements of Physical Manipulation" (Hurd & Houghton) completes a work deserving of the highest commendation. Two additional volumes have appeared of "Christian Greek and Latin Writers," edited by professors in Lafayette College (Harpers)—selections from Athenagoras and Tertullian. As authors to be read in connection with or as supplementary to a classical course, these selections are appropriate, and the editing deserves all praise. But if these and other Christian authors are to be substituted for the classic authors as instruments for the study of the Greek and Latin languages, we cannot but think it an error. Among classical text-books may be mentioned with commendation "A Homeric Dictionary, from the German of Dr. Georg Autenrieth," translated, with additions, by R. B. Keep (Harpers); "Elements of Latin Grammar, in Connection with a Systematic and Progressive Latin Reader," by Gustavus Fischer, LL. D. (Schermerhorn); Prof. William A. Stevens's "Select Orations of Lysias," with introduction and notes (Griggs, Chicago); ex-President Champlin's "Selections from Tacitus, prepared with Notes, Introduction, and a Collection of his Aphorisms, for College and Private Use" (Allyn, Boston); "Selections from the Satires of Juvenal, to which is added the First Satire of Persius, with Notes," by Thomas Chase, M. A. (Eldridge, Philadelphia); and "A Series of First Lessons in Greek, adapted to Goodwin's Greek Grammar," by John Williams White, A. M. (Ginn). Also the following, in ancient and modern languages:

A Sanscrit Handbook, for the Fireside. By Elihu Burritt. (Brown & Gross, Hartford, Conn.)

Rational Method, following Nature Step by Step, to learn how to Read, Hear, Speak and Write French. By Claude Marcel. (D. Appleton & Co.)

An Elementary Guide to Writing in Latin. By J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough. (Ginn Brothers.)

A Latin Grammar for Beginners. By S. Z. Ammon. (Holt.)

Ahn's Complete Method of the German Language. By D. P. Henn. (Steiger.)

Goethe, Ausgewählte Prosa. [German Classics for American Students.] Edited by J. M. Hart. (Putnams.)

A Short Latin Grammar. Part I. The Declensions. By Edward Roth, A. M. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

A Complete Dictionary to Cæsar's Gallic War. With Idioms and Hints for Translation. By Albert Creak, M. A. (Barnes.)

The Medea of Euripides. With Notes and an Introduction. By Frederick D. Allen, Ph. D. (Ginn.)

German without Grammar or Dictionary. By Dr. Zur Brücke. (Griggs, Chicago.)

Grammar of the Biblical Chaldaic Language and the Talmud Bible Idioms. By S. D. Luzzatto. Translated from the Italian by T. S. Goldammer, D. P. (Wiley.)

We add a few on a variety of subjects:

The Science of Ethics. An Elementary System of Theoretical and Practical Morality. By Henry N. Day. (Putnams.)

Illustrated School History of the World. By J. D. Quackenbos, A. M., M. D. (D. Appleton & Co.)

A Treatise on the Theory and Solution of Algebraic Equations. By John Macnie, M. A. (Barnes.)

How to write Letters. A Manual of Epistolary Art. By J. Willis Westlake, A. M. (Sower, Potts & Co., Philadelphia.)

Buckley's Short History of Natural Science. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Steele's Fourteen Weeks' Course in Zoölogy. (Barnes.)

Nordhoff's Politics for Young America. School Edition. (Harpers.)

Elements of Geometry. With Exercises for Students, and an Introduction to Modern Geometry. By A. Schuyler, L. B. T. (Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati.)

Handbook of the Terrestrial Globe. By Ellen E. Fitz. (Ginn, Boston.)

A Manual of Arithmetic. A Handbook for Teachers. By E. A. White, A. M. (Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati.)

Comparative Zoölogy, Structural and Systematic. By James Orton, A. M. (Harpers.)

Open Letters to Primary Teachers, with Hints for Intermediate Class Teachers. By Mrs. W. F. Crafts. (Nelson & Phillips.)

The Science of Arithmetic, for High Schools, Normal Schools, Preparatory Departments to Colleges, and Academies. By Edward Olney. (Sheldon & Co.)

Higher Arithmetic. By Prof. E. Brooks. (Sower, Potts & Co., Philadelphia.)

Practical Botany, Structural and Systematic. By August Kochler, M. D. (Holt.)

Common-Sense; or, First Steps in Political Economy. By M. R. Leverson, D. Ph. (Authors' Publishing Company.)

History of the United States, prepared especially for Schools. By John Clark Ridpath, A. M., etc. (Jones, Bros. & Co., Cincinnati.)

History of Rome, from the Earliest Times to 476 A. D. Compiled by R. F. Pennell, Professor in Phillips Exeter Academy. (Allyn, Boston.)

Studies in Articulation. A Study and Drill Book in the Alphabetic Elements of the English Language. By James H. Hoose, A. M., Ph. D. (C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y.)

Illustrated Bible History of the Old and New Testaments, for the Use of Catholic Schools. By Dr. I. Schuster. From the fifty-eighth German edition, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. (W. H. Sadlier.)

The Universal Metric System. Prepared especially for Candidates for Schools of Science, Engineers, and Others. By Alfred Colin, M. E. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy. The Principles of Theoretical and Systematic Chemistry. By William A. Tilden. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Algebra, Self-Taught. By W. P. Higgs, M. A. (Spon.)

Analytical Mechanics. By Prof. De Volson Wood. (J. Wiley.)

Manual of Geometry and Conic Sections. By William G. Peck, LL. D. (Barnes.)

A New System of English Etymology, consisting of a Pupil's Manual and a Teacher's Class-Book. By William Smeaton. (Scribner.)

Minnesota: Its Geography, History, and Resources. A Text-Book for Schools. With a Manual of Methods in General Geography, for the Use of Teachers. By Eugenia A. Wheeler. (D. D. Merrill, St. Paul, Minn.)

The Normal Higher Arithmetic. By Edward Brooks, A. M. (Sower, Potts & Co.)

Dictionary of the French and English Languages. With more than 15,000 New Words, Meanings, etc. By Ferdinand E. A. Gase. (Holt.)

A Drill-Book in Vocal Culture and Gesture. By Rev. Prof. E. P. Thwing, of the Brooklyn Lay College. (Barnes.)

How to Sing: or, The Voice, and How to Use it. By W. H. Daniell. (Wells.)

American Handbook of Industrial Drawing, for Schools and Home Instruction. With a Complete Explanation of the Use of Instruments as applied to Architectural and Mechanical Drawing. By C. A. Emery. (M. Bradley & Co., Springfield, Mass.)

Complete Method for the Violin. By Julius Eichberg. (White, Smith & Co., Boston.)

The Elements of Plane Trigonometry. By H. N. Wheeler, A. M. (Ginn & Heath.)

The Art of Projection: A Manual of Experimentation, in Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History, with Porte-Lumière and Magic Lantern. By Prof. A. E. Dolbear, of Tufts College. (Lee & Shepard.)

USEFUL ARTS.—From the wide range of applied science and invention, and of trained skill—from the culinary art to steam-engines and railway egineering—is gathered an almost bewildering variety. We submit it without attempting sub-classification:

Safety-Valves. By Richard H. Buell, C. E. (Van Nostrand.)

How to build Ships. An Essay upon the Weakness of Large Iron Ships, with Recommendations for making them Strong. By Captain S. P. Griffin. (Van Nostrand.)

Graphical Statics. 2 vols. By A. J. Du Bois. (Wiley.)

Building-Stones in the United States. By Q. A. Gillmore. (Van Nostrand.)

Practical Instruction in the Art of Wood-Engraving. Also a History of the Art, from its Origin to the Present Time. By William A. Emerson. (Williams.)

The Lectorian System of Hand-Railing. Elucidating the Whole Subject by Fifteen Plates, with Letter-press and Notes. By William Forbes. (Randolph & English, Richmond, Va.)

A Practical Treatise on the Construction of Roads, Streets, and Pavements. By General Q. A. Gillmore. (Van Nostrand.)

Modern American Homesteads, illustrated by Forty-six Plates, including Descriptions, Specifications, and Cost. By Daniel T. Atwood. (Bicknell.)

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Railroad Appliances. A Description of Details of Railway Construction subsequent to the Completion of the Earthworks and Structures. Including a Short Notice of Railway Rolling Stock. By John Wolfe Barry. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Orchids. A Description of Species and Varieties. Prefaced by Chapters on the Culture, Propagation, and Hybridization of Orchids, etc.; the whole forming a Complete Manual of Orchid-Culture. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. (Hurd & Houghton.)

The Sanitary Drainage of Houses and Towns. By George E. Waring, Jr. With Diagrams. (Hurd & Houghton.)

The Poultry Yard and Market; or, Practical Treatise on Gallinæ Culture. By A. Corbett. (Judd.)

Villas and Cottages: or, Homes for All. Plans, Elevations, and Views. Designed by William M. Woollett. (Bicknell.)

The Fruits and Fruit-Trees of America. By A. J. Downing. Second Revision and Correction, with Large Additions, including the Appendices of 1872 and 1876, and containing many New Varieties by Charles Downing. (Wiley.)

Guide to Honiton Lace-Making. Compiled from the Best European Authorities. (J. H. Symonds, Boston.)

Narrow-Gauge Railways in America. (H. Fleming, Philadelphia.)

Practical Treatise on the Construction of Iron Highway Bridges; together with a Short Essay upon the Application of the Principles of the Lever to a Ready Analysis of the Strains upon the more Customary Forms of Beams and Trusses. By Alfred P. Boller, M. A. (Wiley.)

A Brief Treatise on United States Patents, for Inventors and Patentees. By Henry Howson. (Porter & Coates.)

Treatise on the Mechanical Theory of Heat and its Applications to the Steam-Engine, etc. By R. S. McCullough. (Van Nostrand.)

National Cookery-Book. Compiled from Original Receipts for the Women's Centennial Committees of the International Exhibition of 1876. (Women's Centennial Executive Committee.)

A New Treatise on Steam Engineering, Physical Properties of Permanent Gases, and of Different Kinds of Permanent Gases. By John W. Nystrom, C. E. (Lippincott.)

The Complete Practical Machinist. Embracing Lathe-Work, Vice-Work, Drills and Drilling, Taps and Dies, Hardening and Tempering, the Use of Tools, etc. By Joshua Rose. (H. C. Baird & Co., Philadelphia.)

The American Iron-Trade in 1876, Politically, Historically, and Statistically considered. By James M. Swank. (American Iron and Steel Association.)

Forest-Culture, and Eucalyptus-Trees. By Elwood Cooper. (Cuberry & Co., San Francisco.)

The Thornery System of Grape-Culture. From the French. By M. Du Breuil. (Judd.)

The Silk Industry in America. A History prepared for the Centennial Exposition, by L. P. Brockett, M. D. (Van Nostrand.)

Handbook of Grape-Culture. By T. Hart Hyatt. (Bancroft, San Francisco.)

A Practical Treatise on the Teeth of Wheels, with the Theory and Use of Robinson's Odontograph. By S. W. Robinson, Professor in Illinois Industrial University. (Van Nostrand.)

On Continuous Bridges. By M. Merriman. (Van Nostrand.)

The Complete American Trapper. By W. H. Gibson. (Miller.)

Common-Sense in the Kitchen. By Mrs. W. A. Henderson. (World Publication Company.)

A Text-Book to the Practice of the Art or Craft of the Plumber. (Van Nostrand.)

American Dairying. A Manual for Butter and Cheese Makers. By L. B. Arnold, A. M. (Rural Home Publication Company.)

The Farm-Yard Club of Gotham. An Account of the Farms and Families of that Famous Town. By George B. Loring. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.)

Notes on Assaying and Assay Schemes. By Prof. Pierre de Puyster Ricketts, Columbia College School of Mines. (Wiley.)

Rural Hydraulics. A Practical Treatise on Rural Household Water Supply. Giving a Full Description of Springs and Wells, of Pumps and Hydraulic Ram; with Instructions in Cistern-Building, Laying of Pipes, etc. By W. W. Grier. (Baird, Philadelphia.)

The Compendium of Sheet Metal Work. By A. O. Kittredge. (Baird.)

Potato-Pests. Being an Illustrated Account of the Colorado Potato-Beetle, and the other Insect Foes of the Potato in North America. With Suggestions for their Repression, and Methods for their Destruction. By Charles V. Riley, M. A., Ph. D., State Entomologist of Missouri. (Orange Judd Co.)

Hops; their Cultivation, Commerce, and Uses in Various Countries. A Manual of Reference for the Grower, Dealer, and Brewer. By P. L. Simmonds. (Spon.)

LAW.—The number of lawyers who have felt that they owe a debt to their profession is considerable, as the ensuing list of titles will show:

Rights, Remedies, and Liabilities of Landlord and Tenant. By David McAdam. (Diossy & Co.)

Digest of the Decisions of the Several Courts of the State of New York, from the Earliest Period to the Month of May, 1875. By Frederick C. Brightley. (Banks & Brothers.)

Practice and Pleading in Personal Actions in the Courts of Massachusetts. By H. F. Buswell and C. H. Walcott. (G. B. Reed, Boston.)

The Law of Homesteads and Exemptions. By John H. Smyth. (Sumner, Whitney & Co., San Francisco.)

The Law of Receivers. By J. L. High. (Callaghan.)

Remedies and Remedial Rights, by the Civil Action, according to the Reformed American Procedure. By John Norton Pomeroy, LL. D. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

A Commentary on the Law of Agency and Agents. By Francis Wharton, LL. D. (Kay, Philadelphia.)

A Key to Story's Equity Jurisprudence. By R. S. Guernsey. (Diossy.)

The Law of Costs, as settled in the State of New York, and adapted to the State of Ohio. By Frank M. Parsons. (Cockcroft.)

A Treatise on Questions of Law and Fact, Instructions to Juries, and Bills of Exceptions. By J. C. Wells. (Cockcroft.)

The Law relating to General Voluntary Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors, as provided for in the Statute of 1860, as amended. With Notes of Decisions and Practical Forms. By Granville P. Hawes. (Baker, Voorhis & Co.)

A Manual of the Law of Real-Estate Brokers. By William R. Lynch. (Diossy.)

The Statutes of New York, with the Decisions thereon, relating to Limited Partnership. Together with the Statute relating to Compromises by Partners and Joint Debtors, and to Partnership and Signs, and the Requisite Forms. (Baker, Voorhis & Co.)

A Treatise on Negotiable Instruments. By Hon. John W. Daniel. 2 vols. (Baker, Voorhis & Co.)

A Treatise on the Law of Taxation, including the Law of Local Assessments. By Thomas M. Cooley, LL. D. (Callaghan & Co., Chicago.)

Leading and Select Cases on the Disabilities incident to Infancy, Coverture, Idiocy, etc. With Notes by M. D. Ewell, Esq. (Little, Brown & Co.)

A Series of Essays on Legal Topics. By James Parsons, Esq. (Rees, Welsh & Co., Philadelphia.)

A Treatise on the Law of Manufacturing Corporations in the State of New York. By John F. Baker. (Diossy.)

The Law of Religious Corporations. By S. Hurst.

The Law and Practice of Insolvent Assignments in the State of New York, with Forms. By William S. Keiley. (Banks.)

The Law of Adoption in the United States, and especially in Massachusetts. By William H. Whitmore, A. M. (Munsell.)

The Code of Remedial Justice. Edited and annotated by Montgomery H. Throop. (Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany.)

Notes on Elementary Law. By William C. Robinson, Professor in Yale College. (Hoggson & Robinson, New Haven.)

A Treatise on the Law of Personal Property. By James Schouler. Volume II. Embracing Original Acquisition, Gift, Sale, and Bailment. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

Political and Constitutional Law of the United States of America. By William O. Bateman. (G. I. Jones & Co., St. Louis.)

The Law of Damages. By George W. Field. (Mills & Co., Des Moines, Iowa.)

Mitford's (Lord Redesdale's) Treatise on the Pleadings in Suits in the Courts of Chancery, with the Notes of G. Jeremie and Josiah W. Smith. Supplemented by an Introduction, Dissertations on Parties to Suits in Equity, Pleadings in Suits in Equity, Practice in Suits in Equity, with Forms of Procedure in Equity, and Notes, and the Practice in Suits in Equity of the United States Courts. By Samuel Tyler, LL. D. (Baker, Voorhis & Co.)

Supplement to Riddle's Treatise on the Law and Practice of Supplementary Proceedings. Adapted for Use in all the States and Territories. By John F. Baker. (Diossy & Co.)

The Law of Municipal Bonds. By John F. Dillon, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit (Mo.). (G. I. Jones & Co., St. Louis.)

A Treatise on the Law of Evidence. By Simon Greenleaf. Thirteenth edition. Edited and revised by John Wilder May. 3 vols. (Little, Brown & Co.)

The Electoral Votes of 1876: Who should count them, what should be counted, and the Remedy for the Wrong Count. By David Dudley Field. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Presidential Counts. A Complete Official Record of the Proceedings of Congress at the Counting of the Electoral Votes in all the Elections of President and Vice-President of the United States; together with all Congressional Legislation incident thereto, or Proposed Legislation upon that Subject. With an Analytical Introduction. (D. Appleton & Co.)

MEDICINE.—Medical authorship has been less prolific than legal, but, as the following list indicates, has been by no means neglected:

Hay-Fever; or, Summer Catarrh, Its Nature and Treatment. Based on Original Researches and Ob-

servations, and containing Statistics and Details of Several Hundred Cases. By George M. Beard, A. M., M. D., etc. (Harpers.)

A Manual of Percussion and Auscultation; of the Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, and of Thoracic Aneurism. By Austin Flint, M. D., etc. (H. C. Lea, Philadelphia.)

The Farmer's Veterinary Adviser. A Guide to the Prevention and Treatment of Disease in Domestic Animals. By James Law, Professor in Cornell University. (Published by the author.)

Ipecacuanha. Studies, chiefly Clinical, on the Non-Emetic Use of Ipecacuanha. With a Contribution to the Therapeusis of Cholera. By Alfred A. Woodhull, M. D. (Lippincott.)

On Tracheotomy in the Diseases of the Larynx and Trachea. By W. P. Thornton, M. D.

A Contribution to the Treatment of Uterine Versions and Flexions. By Ephraim Cutter, A. M., M. D. Second edition. Entirely rewritten. (J. Campbell, Boston.)

The Anatomy of the Head. With Six Lithographic Plates representing Frozen Sections of the Head. By Thomas Dwight, M. D. (Hurd & Houghton.)

The Principal Health Resorts of Europe and Africa for Treatment of Chronic Diseases. By Thomas Moore Madden, M. D. (Lindsay & Blakiston.)

Compendium of Histology. Twenty-four Lectures. By Heinrich Frey. Translated by George R. Cutter, M. D. (Putnams.)

The Encyclopædia of Pure Materia Medica. A Record of the Positive Effects of Drugs upon the Healthy Human Organism. Edited by Timothy F. Allen, A. M., M. D., Professor in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Volume IV. (Boerike & Tafel.)

Extra-Uterine Pregnancy: Its Causes, Species, Pathological Anatomy, Clinical History, etc. By John S. Parry, M. D. (H. C. Lea, Philadelphia.)

Legal Chemistry. A Guide to the Detection of Poisons, Examination of Stains, etc., etc., as applied to Chemical Jurisprudence. Translated, with Additions, from the French of A. Naquet, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, by J. P. Battershale, Nat. Sc. D. With a Preface by C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D. (Van Nostrand.)

Theory of Medical Science. The Doctrine of an Inherent Power in Medicine a Fallacy, etc. By William R. Dunham, M. D. (J. Campbell, Boston.)

The Pathology and Treatment of Childbed. A Treatise for Physicians and Students. By F. Winckel, Professor and Director of the Gynæcological Clinic in the University of Rostock. From the second German edition, by James Read Chadwick, M. D. (Lea, Philadelphia.)

Therapeutics of Tuberculosis or Pulmonary Consumption. By William H. Burt, M. D. (Boerike & Tafel.)

Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints. By Lewis A. Sayre, M. D. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Atlas of Skin-Diseases. By Louis A. Duhring, M. D. (Lippincott.)

Surgical Cases, with Illustrations. By Charles B. Brigham, M. D., Harvard. (Williams, Boston.)

Lectures on the Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Heart. By Arthur Ernest Sansom, M. D. (Lindsay & Blakiston.)

A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Eye. By R. Brudenell Carter. Edited, with Test-Types and Additions, by John Green, M. D. (Lea, Philadelphia.)

A Practical Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By Roberts Bartholow, M. A., M. D., Professor in the Medical College of Ohio. (D. Appleton & Co.)

A Century of American Medicine. By Edward H. Clarke, M. D., Late Professor in Harvard University, and others. (H. C. Lea, Philadelphia.)

The Treatment of the Insane. By Dr. Nathan Allen, Lowell, Mass. (Munsell.)

Ophthalmic Therapeutics. By Timothy F. Allen, M. D., and George S. Norton, M. D. (Boerike & Tafel.)

Contributions to Reparative Surgery. Showing its Application to the Treatment of Deformities produced by Destructive Disease or Injury: Congenital Defects from Arrest or Excess of Development; and Cicatricial Contractions from Burns. By Gurdon Buck, M. D. (D. Appleton & Co.)

A Treatise on Diseases of the Skin. By S. Lilienthal, M. D. (Boerike & Tafel.)

Therapeutics of Diphtheritis. A Compilation and Critical Review of the German and American Homœopathic Literature. By F. G. Oehme, M. D. (Boerike & Tafel.)

A Series of American Clinical Lectures. Edited by E. C. Seguin, M. D. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Mothers and Daughters. Studies for the Conservation of the Health of Girls. By Tullio Suzzara Verdi, A. M., M. D. (Ford.)

Pharmacological Dictionary. A Lexicon of Pharmaceutical Terminology. Containing all the Terms of the Pharmacopœia of the United States and Germany, in English, German, and Latin, with all Popular, Dialectic, or Provincial German Names of Drugs, Herbs, Medicines, . . . for the Use of Druggists, Physicians, Chemists and the German-American Public. By Dr. Robert Karl Beer. (Beer & Sadlier, Baltimore.)

Self-Cure of Love of Liquor and the Opium-Habit. Being a Full and Practical Guide to the Best, Surest, and Safest Means of Self-Treatment. To which are added some Notes on the Abuse of Chloral, Ether, and other Drugs. (J. Haney & Co.)

The Electric Bath. Its Medical Uses, Effects, and Appliances. By George M. Schweig, M. D. (Putnams.)

MISCELLANEOUS.—"The American Cyclopædia" (D. Appleton & Co.), referred to last year as approaching completion, has been issued in full, and has found a demand that is remarkable in comparison with the general condition of the trade, and in consideration of the extent and cost of the work. A "General Index to the Annual Cyclopædia" will prove an acceptable manual to those who possess sets of this work. "A Dictionary of Works relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time," by Joseph Sabin, publishing in parts, bids fair to be in value and completeness a unique piece of bibliography. Another sort of dictionary, the sale of which would be large if it were purchased by all the versifiers whose printed productions show their need of it, is a "Vocabulary of English Rhymes," by the Rev. Samuel W. Barnum (D. Appleton & Co.), noticeable as the first work of the kind that has appeared since the publication of "Walker's Rhyming Dictionary," more than three-quarters of a century ago, upon which it is an improvement.

Among compilations, a remarkable series has been commenced by Mr. Longfellow, under the title "Poems of Places"—a selection of poems suggested by or referring to localities in the British Isles and other countries. It is proposed to make a poetical guide-book for a journey around the world. The plan, if fully carried out, will not indeed add any laurels to Mr. Longfellow's crown, but will make him the benefactor of many, whose perception and enjoyment of the beauties of poetry will be

aided by his cultured and matured taste. The success of Mr. R. H. Stoddard's "Bric-à-brac Series" of abridged personal memoirs has led to a second undertaking of the same sort, under the name of the "Sans-Souci Series" (Scribner). A praiseworthy attempt to revive an interest in the classic authors of Queen Anne's time is Mr. J. Habberton's "Select British Essayists" (Putnams). A more questionable piece of ingenuity is the project of a series of "Condensed Classics" (Holt), in which the novels of Scott, Dickens, and other popular writers, are to be abridged, to adapt them to the prevalent habit of hasty reading. That one who has any real appreciation of what is admirable in a great work of imagination could endure an abridgment of it seems to us impossible, and as for the people who read without that appreciation, merely to enjoy the excitement of a good story, it is of very little consequence whether or not they read Scott.

Mr. William D. Howells has broken ground in a new (for him) species of literature, of which, however, his novel, "Private Theatricals," suggested the possibility, in his delightful farce, "The Parlor Car" (Osgood). A work that will have a warm welcome from "all whom it may concern"—and they are many—is "Student-Life at Harvard" (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.). Without particular notice of others, we subjoin the following titles:

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. By "Mark Twain." (American Publishing Company.)

Reports of the Commissioners of the United States to the International Exhibition held at Vienna in 1873. Edited by Robert H. Thurston, A. M. 4 vols. (Van Nostrand.)

Centennial Temperance Volume. A Memorial of the International Temperance Conference held in Philadelphia, in June, 1876. With the specially prepared Essays, Addresses of Foreign Delegates, a Full History of the General Cause of Temperance for the Century, etc., etc. (National Temperance Society.)

Camp-Life in Florida. A Handbook for Sportsmen and Settlers. Compiled by Charles Hallock. (*Forest and Stream* Publishing Company.)

The Cambridge of 1776. Done by Divers Eminent Hands. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston.)

A Paying Investment. By Anna E. Dickinson. (Osgood.)

The Problem of Health. How to solve it. By Reuben Greene, M. D. (Russell, Boston.)

Shakespeare and the Bible. By James Rees. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

Pocket Manual of Rules of Order for Deliberative Assemblies. By Major Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers U. S. A. (Griggs, Chicago.)

Temperance and Education; or, The Relation of the Social Drinking Customs to the Educational Interests of the Nation. By Mark Hopkins, D. D. (National Temperance Society.)

Bad Habits of Good Society. By G. A. Baker, Jr. (Patterson.)

Autobiography of a Crystal. By C. G. Dunn. (Lippincott.)

Eminent Orators of France. (Lippincott.)

A Manual on the Culture of Small Fruits. By E. P. Roe (author and publisher).

Suggestions for the Sick-Room. Compiled by an American Woman. (Randolph.)

Poetry for Home and School. Edited by Anna C. Brackett and Ida M. Eliot. (Putnams.)

Woman and the Law. By Russell H. Conwell.

See-Weed and what we Seed. My Vacation at Long Branch and Saratoga. By "John Paul" [Charles H. Webb]. (Carleton.)

Newspaper Poets; or, Waifs and their Authors. By Alphonso H. Hopkins. (Rural Home Publishing Company.)

A Centennial Commissioner in Europe. By John W. Forney. (Lippincott.)

Dyspepsia and its Kindred Diseases. By Dr. W. W. Hall. (Belford, Montreal.)

Peace Principles exemplified in the Early History of Pennsylvania. By Samuel M. Janney. (Friends' Book Association.)

The Pleasures of Angling. By George Dawson. (Sheldon & Co.)

The Pacific Tourist. By H. T. Williams (author and publisher).

Josh Billings. His Works complete. With One Hundred Illustrations, by Thomas Nast and others. A Biographical Introduction. (Carleton.)

A Comic History of the United States. By Livingston Hopkins.

Roadside Poems for Summer Travelers. Edited by Lucy Larcom. (Osgood.)

The *Forest and Stream* Handbook for Riflemen. Giving Forms for Organization of Rifle Associations, etc. By Major George O. Starr. (J. B. Ford & Co.)

How to get Rich in California. A History of the Progress and Present Condition of the Gold and Silver Mining, and other Industrial Interests of the Great Pacific State, etc. (McMorris & Sons, Philadelphia.)

Hail Columbia. Historical, Comical, and Centennial. By Walter F. Brown. (W. F. Brown, Providence.)

Our Behavior. A Manual of Etiquette and Dress of the Best American Society. By Mrs. E. B. Duffey. (Stoddart, Philadelphia.)

Money of All Nations equalized, and Currency Rates of Sterling Exchange. By D. William Diggs. (D. W. Diggs.)

Guarding the Mails; or, Secret Service in the Post-Office Department. By P. H. Woodward, Chief Special Agent under Postmaster-General Jewell. (Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford.)

Gems of Prose and Poetry. The Fruits of Leisure Hours, original and selected. From the Manuscripts of James R. Aiken. (Miller.)

Oakum-Pickings. A Miscellaneous Collection of Stories, Essays, and Paragraphs contributed from Time to Time to the Telegraphic and General Press, under the *Nom de Plume* of "John Oakum." (W. J. Johnson.)

The Father's Story of Charlie Ross, the Kidnapped Child. By Christian K. Ross. (J. E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia.)

Hours of Amusement. By W. T. G. Weaver. (Cushing, Houston, Texas.)

A Century of Nursing. By A. H. Woolsey. (Putnams.)

A New Library of Poetry and Song. Edited by William Cullen Bryant. In parts. (Ford.)

Humors of Ventriloquism. With Hints for Learning this Amusing Art. (J. Haney & Co.)

Lights and Shades in San Francisco. By B. E. Lloyd. (Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.)

Home Harmonies. By Mark M. Pomeroy. (Carleton.)

Lion-Jack; or, How Menageries are Made. By P. T. Barnum. (Carleton.)

Two Men of Sandy Bar. A Play. By "Bret Harte." (Osgood.)

Churchyard Literature. A Choice Collection of American Epitaphs, with Remarks on Monumental Inscriptions and the Obsequies of Various Nations. By John R. Kippax. (Griggs, Chicago.)

A Manual of Parliamentary Practice. Rules for conducting Business in Deliberative Bodies. By P. H. Mell, D. D., LL. D. (Sheldon.)

The Centennial Gazetteer of the United States. By A. von Steinwehr, A. M. (McCurdy, Philadelphia.)

The Century: Its Fruits and its Festival. A History and Description of the Centennial Exhibition. By Edward C. Bruce. (Lippincott.)

Caxton's Book. Poems, Sketches, etc., by the Late W. H. Rhodes [Caxton]. (Bancroft, San Francisco.)

Treasury of Wisdom, Wit, and Humor, Odd Comparisons and Proverbs. Authors, 931; Subjects, 1,393; Quotations, 10,299. Compiled and arranged by Adam Woolever. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

A French View of the Grand International Exposition of 1876. By L. Simonin. Translated by Samuel H. Needles. (Claxton.)

Ghost-Land. By E. H. Britten. (Williams, Boston.)

A Classification and Subject-Index for cataloguing and arranging the Books and Pamphlets in a Library. By Melvil Dewey. (Ginn & Heath, Boston.)

The Early and Later History of Petroleum. With Authentic Facts in regard to its Development in Western Pennsylvania, etc. By J. T. Henry. (Baird.)

A Manual for Visitors of the Poor. By John W. Kramer, M. D. (D. Appleton & Co.)

K. K. K. Sketches. Humorous and Didactic. Treating the more Important Events of the Ku-klux-Klan Movement in the South. With a Discussion of the Causes which gave rise to it, and the Social and Political Issues emanating from it. By James Melville Beard. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

Not a Day without a Line. Original and Selected Lines in Prose and Poetry, for Fireside Contemplation.

Republications. — The English-speaking world is rapidly becoming, for literary and scientific purposes, one community. Books adapted to popular circulation published in one country are at once reproduced in others, and not a few of those which, from the nature of their topics or their necessary costliness, are addressed to more limited circles of readers, also gain a wide diffusion. It is to be regretted that our defective copyright system makes this literary exchange a practical wrong to English authors—a wrong which is avenged by the discouragement of our own authors. Our Government endeavors (mistakenly) to protect American manufactures, but discriminates against American literature. A reference to the literature "consumed" in this country over and above the home product properly supplements the preceding review.

The departments of science, religion, and fiction, are those most numerously represented in the list of reprints. In science, the continued issue and undiminished popular appreciation of the "International Scientific Series" (D. Appleton & Co.) deserve mention. To this have been added Lommel's "Nature of Light," Van Beneden's "Animal Parasites and Messmates," Bernstein's "Five Senses of Man," and Blaserna's "Theory of Sound." To the same publishers American readers are indebted for editions of Darwin's "Variations of Animals under Domestication" and "Climbing Plants," St. George Mivart's "Lessons from Nature" and "Contemporary Evolution," Hartley's "Air and its Relations to Life," Dr. B. W. Richardson's "Diseases of Modern Life," and Miss Arabella B. Buckley's "Short History of the Natural Sciences." Other noticeable productions of this class, or related with it, are Rau's "Early Man in Europe" (Harpers); Dr. J. D. Macdonald's "Microscopical Examination of Drinking Water" (Lindsay & Blakiston); Prof. David Ferrier on "The Functions of the Brain" (Putnams); "Modern Materialism: Its Attitude toward Theology," by James Martineau (Putnams); "The Chaldean Account of Genesis," by George Smith (Scribner); "Discoveries of Ephesus," by J. T. Wood (Osgood); Smith and Cheetham's "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities" (J. B. Burr Publishing Company, Hartford), and a fourth volume of Max Müller's "Chips from a German Workshop" (Scribner).

Of religious works the number is considerable, but, confining ourselves to such as are of general interest, we note the republication of several series of lectures: Jackson's Bampton Lectures, on "The Doctrine of Retribution" (Randolph); Straffen's Hulsean Lectures, on "Sin, as set forth in Holy Scripture" (Dutton); three series of the Congregational Lectures: Rev. R. W. Dale's, on "The Atonement" (Randolph); Dr. Mellor's, on "Priesthood," and Dr. Reynolds's, on "John the Baptist" (Barnes); and the Christian Evidence Society's Lectures, on "The Credentials of Christianity," with a preface by the Earl of Harrowby (Whittaker). The issue of what is known in England as the "Speaker's Commentary," under the title of "The Bible Commentary" (Scribner), has been carried forward to the end of the Old Testament. To these may be added Norris's "Rudiments of Theology" (Dutton); "The Bridge of History over the Gulf of Time, a Popular View of the Historical Evidences of Christianity," by Thomas Cooper (Whittaker); "The Religious Demands of the Age: a Preface to the Works of Theodore Parker," by Frances Power Cobbe (H. B. Fuller); "Endeavors after the Christian Life," by James Martineau (American Unitarian Association); "Mystic London," by Rev. Charles Maurice Davies (Lovell); "The Battle and Burden of Life," by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown (Whittaker); "The Vision of God, and Other Sermons," by Henry Allon, D. D. (Barnes); and "The Discipline of Drink: an Historical Inquiry into the Principles and Practice of the Catholic Church regarding the Use, Abuse, and Disuse of Alchoholic Drinks, especially in England, Ireland, and Scotland, from the Sixth to the Sixteenth Century," by Rev. T. E. Bridgett (Kelly, Piet & Co., Baltimore).

In fiction there are certain authors whose fame is world-wide. Editions of the works of "George Eliot," of William Black, and R. D. Blackmore, are a matter of course; scarcely less so, of Thomas Hardy, Wilkie Collins, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Dinah and Mrs. Georgiana M. Craik, Miss Yonge, and others. Besides the

authors named, our novel-readers have absorbed tales by Mrs. Alexander, Miss Braddon, Rhoda Broughton, Robert Buchanan, Beatrice May Butts, H. M. Cadell, Mrs. Annie Edwards, Juliana Horatia Ewing, B. L. Farjeon, May Agnes Fleming, R. E. Francillon, C. C. Fraser-Tytler, P. G. Hamerton, Mary Cecil Hay, Ellice Hopkins, Mrs. Linn Linton, Lord Lytton (a posthumously published fragment), Justin McCarthy, George Macdonald, F. Marryat, Susan Morley, James Payn, F. W. Robertson, John Saunders, Anthony Trollope, Edmund Yates, and several anonymous fictions.

In history and biography, we have received "Lord Macaulay's Life and Letters" (Harpers); "History of the United States," by John A. Doyle, with a statistical map by Francis A. Walker (Holt); C. K. Paul's "William Godwin, his Friends and Contemporaries" (Roberts); Rev. G. W. Cox's "General History of Greece" (D. Appleton & Co.); "King and Commonwealth: a History of the Great Rebellion," by B. Meriton Cordery and J. S. Philpotts (Coates); "Memoir of Norman Macleod, D. D." (Scribner); "Memoir and Correspondence of Caroline Herschel" (D. Appleton & Co.); "Life of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France," by Charles Duke Yonge (Harpers); the volumes, for the most part admirably compiled, of a series entitled "Epochs of History," "Epochs of Ancient and of Modern History" (Scribner), and the compact and lucid History Primers (D. Appleton & Co.); "Fifty Years of My Life," by the Earl of Albemarle (Holt); the seventh and concluding volume of D'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation in the Time of Calvin" (Carter); "Village Communities in the East and West," and other essays, by Sir Henry Sumner Maine (Holt); "Life," etc., of Benjamin Robert Haydon (Gill); "History of French Literature," by Henri Van Laun (Putnams); History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," by Leslie Stephen (Putnams); "Brief History of Painters of All Schools," by Louis Viardot and others (Lippincott); H. R. Fox Bourne's "Life of John Locke" (Harpers).

Of books of travel, poetry, art, and general literature, may be mentioned "Etching and Etchers," and "Round My House in Peace and War-Time," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton (Roberts); "The Orphan of Pimlico, and Other Sketches, Fragments, and Drawings," by Thackeray (Lippincott); "Songs of Religion and Life," by J. S. Blackie (Scribner); "The Habitations of Man in All Ages," by Eugène Viollet-le-Duc, translated by B. Bucknall (Osgood); "The Sylvan Year," and "The Unknown River," by Hamerton (Roberts); "Stray Studies from England and Italy," by John Richard Green (Harpers); new edition, revised to date, of Chambers's "Cyclopædia of English Literature, edited by R. Chambers and R. Carruthers, Volume I. (Lippincott); Gladstone's "Homeric Synchronism" (Harpers); "Philosophy of Law: being Notes of Lectures delivered during Twenty-three Years in the Inner-Temple Hall," by Herbert Broom, LL. D. (Baker, Voorhis & Co.); Lord Dufferin's "Letters from High Latitudes, a Yacht Voyage to Iceland," etc. (Lovell); "Essays in Literary Criticism," by Richard Holt Hutton (Coates); "The Comedy of the Noctes Ambrosianæ," selected by John Skelton (Lovell); "Speeches of Lord Erskine," with memoir, etc., four volumes (Callaghan); Tennyson's "Harold" (Osgood), and Morris's "Story of Sigard" (Roberts); "Animals Painted by Themselves," adapted from the French of Balzac, Louis Baude, and others, with upward of 200 illustrations from Grandville, edited by James Thompson, F. R. G. S. (Lippincott); the instructive and entertaining series entitled "The Library of Wonders" (Scribner); and the supplementary series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" (Lippincott).

LITERATURE, CONTINENTAL, IN 1876. The activity in Continental literature in 1876 will be seen by the following extracts from the correspondence of the London *Athenæum:*

BELGIUM.—French literature in Belgium has been abundant during the past year. It has been especially rich in works of fiction.

In poetry we have had several works which show good powers of versification, among which the most worthy of mention are "Les Vingt-quatre Coups de Sonnet," by Th. Hannon; "Pechers Nouveaux," by Adolphe Muny, an officer in the Belgian army; and "Les Talismans de Stamboul," a Servian legend, by Ed. de Linge.

Two works in French philology have been published this year, by Auguste Scheler, the royal librarian—"La Mort de Gormand," a unique fragment of a hitherto unknown *chanson de geste*, discovered in the Royal Library at Brussels, and "Les Trouvères Belges du 12me au 14me Siècle." Scheler has, in this latter work, comprised songs of love, *jeux-parties*, pastorals, ditties, and fables, by Quenes de Bethune, by Henry III., Duke of Brabant, by Gilbert de Berneville, by Mathieu de Gand, and by other troubadours who are less known.

In the literature of the fine arts, the past year has seen the publication of the tenth and last volume of Alfred Michiel's brilliant "Histoire de la Peinture Flamande," a work altogether worthy of its subject, in spite of certain imperfections which critics have pointed out, while, at the same time, rendering ample justice to the great qualities and merits of the work.

The history of music has been by no means neglected. The discourse of the musical composer, F. A. Gevaert, upon the origin, the progress, and the necessity of *conservatoires* of music, deserves to be specially mentioned; as also does the work in four volumes by E. G. J. Gregoir, entitled "Documents relatifs à l'Art Musical et aux Artistes Musiciens."

The history of the sixteenth century, which

is emphatically the heroic epoch of the Low Countries, is more and more studied every year. We may name, as examples of this, "Histoire des Troubles Religieux de Valenciennes" (1560–1567), by Ch. Paillard; "Troubles Religieux du XVI^me^ Siècle dans la Flandre Maritime," by E. de Coussemaker; also the excellent collection of "Documents du XVI^me^ Siècle tirés des Archives d'Ypres," collected and annotated by J. L. A. Diegerick. H. Helbig has published a curious "Mémoire concernant les Négociations de la France relatives à la Neutralité du Pays de Liége en 1630."

The contemporary history of Belgium has been treated by the indefatigable Théod. Juste, in his "Notices Biographiques sur quelques Fondateurs de la Monarchie Belge." He gives a rapid sketch of the life and labors of Raikem, Claes, Hipp. Vilain XIV., Ant. Barthélemy, and Hennequin. Odilon Périer, in his monograph "Dirk Donker Curtius," has retraced the labors of a Netherlands Minister of State, who, in 1830, vainly endeavored to persuade the King, William I., to make the concessions necessary to appease the insurrection of Belgium, and by so doing to maintain the integrity of the Low Countries. In 1848 he materially aided to obtain for Holland its liberal constitution.

The question of the extension and of the transformation of the maritime undertakings on the seaboard has been ably treated by A. L. Cambrelin, in his "Étude sur les Ports de Mer Belges;" also by A. de Maere-Limnander, in his book "Du Port de Heyst et du Canal Maritime de Gand, avec Embranchement sur Bruges." P. Bortier has dealt with the same subject in his small work "Le Littoral de la Flandre au IX^me^ et au XIX^me^ Siècle." In this he traces back the history of the changes that have taken place in the coast-line from the period of the Romans up to the present day; he indicates at the same time to Government several methods by which the encroachments of the sea may be stopped. We may also point out an "Essai sur l'Industrie et le Commerce Belge, Français et Étranger," by H. Houtain; and also the "Mines et Métallurgie à l'Exposition Universelle de Vienne," by A. Habets. The letters of M. G. de Molinari, upon the United States, are as true as photography, and the work of an economist who is at the same time one of the best writers and keenest intellects which Belgium possesses. In "Notes et Souvenirs," Louis Hymans relates his literary life in so interesting a fashion that the first edition was disposed of in a week.

In the domain of the material sciences, besides some special treatises which do not come within the limits of this article, we must not omit to notice an excellent work by J. C. Houzeau, "L'Étude de la Nature, ses Charmes et ses Dangers." This work celebrates in a vivid and striking manner the spirit of research into Nature which is one of the glories of the human race.

Prof. F. Laurent has again enriched jurisprudence by three more volumes of his excellent work, "Principes de Droit Civil," a noble monument of legal erudition. Prof. J. J. Thonissen has studied the jurisprudence of ancient Athens, and he has produced a work of great authority on the subject in "Le Droit Pénal de la République Athénienne," which is preceded by an *étude* on the criminal law of legendary Greece.

The publications arising out of the three-hundredth anniversary of the Pacification of Ghent form a natural transition from French to Flemish works.

It is well known that, during the religious wars of the Low Countries, the Catholics and Protestants came to a reconciliation between themselves at Ghent in 1576. By a solemn treaty they united against the Spaniards, and suspended the barbarous laws of Philip II. and the Duke of Alva against heretics. The memory of this great event has this year been celebrated by grand *fêtes;* it has also given rise to a passionate polemical discussion throughout the whole of the French and Flemish press. Many works written for the occasion have been published. Among others, we may mention "Les Actes Diplomatiques de la Pacification de Gand," by Léon Verhaeghe, a secretary of embassy—he has studied with impartiality the events of the sixteenth century, and he comments on the principal treaties concluded at that epoch between the Catholics and the Protestants of the Low Countries; "La Pacification de Gand et le Sac d'Anvers en 1576," by Théodore Juste—this work betrays great haste, and lacks all force and color. "Discours contenant le vray Entendement de la Pacification de Gand" is a reprint of 110 copies only, of a pamphlet published in 1579, which maintains that liberty of conscience is the only means by which the religious troubles can be stopped in the Low Countries. The last we will name is "Album van den historischen Stoet der Pacificatie van Gent;" this work, adorned with eleven engravings, is accompanied by a French translation; it is by Paul Fredericq.

Two new works of poetry have appeared this year—the first, "Zomerkrans" ("Crown of Summer"), by K. Bogaerd, who, from being a common workman, has risen to be a distinguished literary man; the other is "Lenteliederen" ("Songs of Spring"), by Theophiel Coopman, a young poet of the brightest promise, but who ought to seek more than he does after originality.

Romance forms this year the most considerable portion of Flemish literature. Hendrik Conscience is the creator and father of the Flemish novel; he is also the most popular author in all Flanders. His books are read by all, and the most ignorant peasant has learned to honor his name. This year Conscience has written an historical romance, "Gerechtigheid van Hertog Karel" ("The Justice of the Duke

Charles").* It is taken from the history of Duke Charles the Bold. Two reprints also are deserving of mention — the "Volledige Werken" ("Complete Works") of Eugeen Zetternam, one of the most fertile and original of the Flemish writers; also the second edition of "Ernest Staas," the witty and bright romance of Tony (Anton Bergmann), which reminds us of the delightful narratives of Toepfer and of the "Camera Obscura" of Nicolaas Beets.

The most original book of the past year has been the second series of the novels, "Nieuwe Novellen," by Rosalie and Virginie Loveling. These two sisters occupy a very high place among Flemish poets and prose-writers. Death deprived us of the elder sister, Rosalie, in 1875. Her three latest novels were published along with three others by her sister. This last volume of prose adds to their reputation, which was already well established in Holland and Belgium. The stories are remarkable for their good taste, delicacy, an admirable faculty for observation, and a vein of pure and refined thought. The little narative, "Po en Paoletto," by Rosalie, is a gem.

Bohemia.—Besides the great scientific works of which an account was given last year, and which have been continued, there are novelties to mention. Among technical publications, Horovský's book, "O dobbý ván Kamennehó uhlí," which fills two stout octavo volumes, not counting 142 plates, occupies a prominent place, and is not only fitted to supply a want deeply felt by Bohemians engaged in coal-mines, but, as the similar treatises of Combe, Hedley, and Tonneau are, for the most part, already antiquated, a desire has been expressed to make it known through translations to the mining engineers of other countries. A not less important work is the treatise on Geology of Prof. Krejcí, of the Polytechnic School of Prague. The author takes an active part in the gigantic labors of the commission for the scientific investigation of Bohemia, and has repeatedly made extensive journeys to places of geological interest, and is fully acquainted with the literature of his subject. While treating of geology in general, he has given special information regarding the countries where the Czech language prevails, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and North Hungary. About the Silurian system in Central Bohemia, the little known Carpathian range, etc., much is recorded, and the high importance of Bohemia in a geognostic point of view is made fully evident.

In philosophy and education may be mentioned Durdík's "Rozpravy Filosofické" ("Philosophical Essays"), and Zoubek's further contribution to the edition of the works of Comenius, "Komenského Drobnější Spisy" (Comenius's "Minor Works"). J. Amos Comenius, the great pedagogue of the seventeenth century, the recognized reformer of the schools of Europe, was not unknown in England. He was repeatedly invited by Parliament to improve the schools, and as Huss anticipated Luther's movement by a hundred years, so Comenius preceded the German reformers of education by a century. As a writer Comenius belongs to our classics, and, besides his Latin works, composed a good deal in Bohemian.

In philology have been produced Geitler's "Lithuanische Studien," and the same scholar's contribution to the comparative grammar of the Slavonic tongues, under the title "O Slovanský chlmenech na U" ("On the Slavonic roots in U"). A rival to the great dictionary of Jungmann has appeared in the work of Kott, "Grammatico-Phraseological Dictionary of the Bohemian Language," which is intended to contain the whole resources of the language. M. Ionás, editor of the *Slavia* of Racine, has brought out a "Bohemian and English Dictionary," intended only for practical use, but of interest as an American production, and a sign of life on the part of the Bohemian emigrants to the United States. A larger work, and one of a more ambitious character, is Prof. V. E. Mourek's "Dictionary of the English and Bohemian Languages."

Of the great history of Palacký, which at his death, in May, 1876, had got as far as 1526, a new edition has been brought out, which is styled a popular edition, but hardly answers to its title, for it is a great deal too dear, costing $15. In general history I may mention Sembera's "Dějiny národu Klassickych" ("The History of the Classical Nations"); in travels, "Za Oceánem," a lively account of a tour in America by T. Stolba.

Poetry flourishes as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

On the whole, journals and schoolbooks still constitute the chief products of Bohemian literature. To form a decisive judgment on our efforts will be only possible at a future time.

Denmark.—To begin this short review of Danish literature of the past year with dramatic productions, I may mention a play by F. Holst, "In the Age of Transition," performed on our national stage. It gives evidence of keen observation of the human mind; perhaps its greatest merit lies in the many psychologically striking remarks in the dialogue, and in the comprehensive gallery of characters represented; there, however, is a lack of unity in the action that weakens the effect of the play.

Of collections of poetry I may mention N. Bögh's "Poems," upon the whole easy-flowing and unpretending, but without any great originality; and "Softened Melodies," by H. Drachmann, illustrated by himself.

Drachmann in the past year has also appeared as a novel-writer; in "A Supernumerary One" he has published his first larger tale. In reading this book one gets the impression that the author has not made quite clear to himself what he really intended to give. The

central theme of the book is the development of two young men, about at the close of their teens. Such a book as this would be a more valuable representative of Danish novel-writing to English readers than Scharling's comparatively insignificant "Nicolai's Marriage." We, besides, this year have had collections of smaller stories by Carit Etlar, Erik Bögh, Bergsöe, Tolderlund, Budde, Thyregod, and Schandorph.

In history I may mention "Six Lectures on the Antiquity of the North," by our veteran historian, Fr. Barford; "The external Political History of Denmark during the Time from the Peace of Lübeck till the Peace of Prague (1629–1635)," forming the first volume of a larger work, by Fridericia; a book by A. Thorsöe, on the renowned Swedish historian, "Erik Gustaf Geijer's Lectures on 'The History of Man,' with especial Regard to their Place in the Course of Historical Development."

In philosophy, Höffding, who has before now contributed to that branch of study, has this year published an able work, "Human Ethics," in which he maintains a natural development of ethical ideas, these being law-bound links in the whole existing world of phenomena. The book is written in clear and plain language, free from all technical terms. The author in his views has been influenced by the modern English philosophers, on whom, a couple of years ago, he published a book.

Among other works of different kinds may be noted the completion of the edition of Höyen's writings; a new volume of Arentzen's "Baggesen and Œhlenschlæger;" the conclusion of the seventh volume of the history of "The Danish Stage," by Th. Overskou, after the author's death, in 1873, edited by E. Collin; a philosophical work by T. Paulsen; "The Old and New Society," by Fr. Krebs.

France.—In one of my letters recently, I mentioned the saying of an old academician who, when he was visited by a candidate for the Academy, whose books he had never read, remarked in a haughty tone: "*Depuis vingt ans, monsieur, je ne lis plus; je relis.*" France —which is not at all academic, and laughs at the Academy, except when two men of ability, such as M. Boissier and M. Legouvé, make it smile pleasantly—France is in some degree following the method of the old pedant. She rereads more than she reads, and the literature put before the public is always, if not that which it deserves, at least that which it asks for and pays for; the caterers for the libraries reprint more old books than they publish new ones.

People were much astonished and almost frightened when, fifteen or twenty years ago, the Hachettes began the publication in octavo of "Les Grands Écrivains de la France." The friends of these honorable and learned publishers asked, not without some show of reason, where the public was to be found who would buy these handsome volumes, the texts of which were edited so carefully and printed with such perfection. The fact is, that at that very time the chief bookseller in Marseilles said to me in confidence, "*Monsieur, je vends à peine un Molière par an, à l'époque des étrennes.*" It would seem, therefore, that our tastes have happily changed for the better since then, for the first volumes of the Hachette collection are not to be had. The Molière is easily to be got, for the third volume of it appeared in 1876, but if you want the Malherbe, or the Corneille, or Madame de Sévigné, you must wait for the death of some one of the bibliophiles who possess them.

The prodigious success of an enterprise which at the outset seemed Quixotic has not failed to excite competition. Some men of taste, first and foremost of whom should be mentioned M. Jouaust, a scholar of most refined taste, have set themselves to reprint the classics and the semi-classics, the great masters and the little masters of the national literature. In 1876, M. Jouaust has launched the first of the intended eight volumes of his Molière in octavo, with most lovely designs from Leloir, engraved by Flameng. He has produced, at the same time, the first three volumes of a beautiful Rabelais, the second and third of the "Colloquies" of Erasmus, with the vignettes of Hans Holbein, the "Contes" of Perrault, illustrated by Lalauze, without counting interesting curiosities, such as the reproduction of three of Molière's comedies, "Sicilien," "Tartuffe," and "M. de Pourceaugnac," after the original editions, and a little classical library, which already includes all Boileau, the dramas of Regnard, the "Satire Ménippée," the first volume of Paul Louis Courier, Hamilton's "Memoirs of Grammont," and the "Grandeur et Décadence des Romains," the masterpiece of Montesquieu.

French publishers do not content themselves with reprinting old books; they reëngrave old engravings of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. M. A. Lévy, a man possessed of knowledge and taste, does scarcely anything else. After having recommenced the work of Du Cerceau on the "Chief Buildings of France," the etchings of Rembrandt, and many other collections which had become very rare, he has just reprodnced in colors the very interesting gallery of costumes of the Revolution which belongs to M. Victorien Sardou. All is illustration in this volume except a pretty preface by M. Jules Claretie, the youngest and most fertile of our polygraphs. Three quarto pages comprise the entire letterpress, after which it is the burin that speaks.

The taste for books well made—I mean carefully corrected, printed in handsome types, and on *papier de Hollande*—has become so keen among the *bourgeoisie* that they pay no heed to price. A simple octavo issuing from the presses of Jouaust or Clay is sold for thirty francs, or even for fifty, without the public finding anything to complain of in it.

But it is time to speak of original works

written by our contemporaries, and which the general public fights for with meritorious zeal. If the smaller bookshops of Paris and the provinces are doing but a bad trade, it is not so with the business of the great publishers. That is in the heyday of prosperity; and, since people like figures, I shall give you two: In the course of 1876 the chief publishers in Paris, MM. Hachette, have turned over 15,000,000 francs; and the greatest house for ready-made garments, the Belle Jardinière, turned over 22,000,000—facts that prove that the French, superficial people as they are styled, are beginning to care for the inner man as well as the outer.

The house of Hachette, founded by a professor dismissed under the Restoration, is an educational firm. Its honorable and lamented head took as his device, "*Sic quoque docebo*," "I shall teach all the same." He kept his word. But not content with offering to the pupils of our schools editions of Greek and Latin authors, printed with an accuracy unknown before his time, he presently aimed at higher game, and worked for grown-up people without abandoning the young. By the side of the school editions of ancient authors, the firm publish learned editions which England and Germany may perhaps rival. But passing over the lexicons and thesauri of Alexandre and Quicherat, one has seen appear in quick succession the "Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie" of Bouillet, and his "Dictionnaire des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Arts;" "Le Dictionnaire Géographique de la France," by Adolphe Joanne; "Le Dictionnaire Historique de la France," by Ludovic Lalanne; the Littré, that incomparable monument of national philology; and the "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," incessantly revised and revised again by Vapereau. Now we have the "Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines," a treasure of archæology, collected and classified by MM. Daremberg and Saglio. Each part, illustrated with one hundred and fifty to two hundred woodcuts, costs five or six months of work, and the book is still at the letter B. Here, again, is the first part of the "Dictionary of Botany," edited by learned M. Ballon, and a whole host of contributors. The work will be completed in I do not know how many years. It will be illustrated with 10,000 cuts, and carry light into the most minute recesses of the vegetable world. Finally, there is another Vapereau, of which the third part is just out This is the "Dictionnaire Universel des Littératures," a repository very rich in documents about authors, books, periodicals, and plays, of all times and all countries. The manuscript of this enormous book is finished.

M. Édouard Charton, forty-three years ago, founded the *Magasin Pittoresque*, the oldest established of our illustrated papers; he it is who for seventeen years past has conducted for MM. Hachette the *Tour du Monde*, a fine large publication, at least in France unique of its kind. Our tutors taught us to look upon geography as a cold and mummified subject: in the *Tour du Monde* is presented to us a living geography.

History, which the MM. Hachette have always made to keep pace with geography, has never failed to sustain the reputation of their house. After finishing the "Histoire de France," as related by M. Guizot to his little children, Madame C. de Witt, armed with the paternal note-books, begins a "History of England" that is equally favorably received by our children.

M. Hetzel, after sundry enterprises and varied fortunes, is at present concentrating all his resources and devoting all his talent to a work which may be summarily entitled "Education and Recreation," his principal fellow-workers being M. Jules Verne, M. Jean Macé, M. Eugène Muller, and M. Stahl, who, *entre nous*, is none other than M. Hetzel himself. The estimable author-publisher, whom the Académie Française has often crowned, this year gives us "Les Histoires de Mon Parrain," written in his own amiable, clear style; "Le Jardin d'Acclimatation," by M. Grimard; "La Morale en Action par l'Histoire," one of the best works of honest, simple Eugène Muller; "Le Petit Roi," by M. Blandy; the translation of Mayne Reid's "Young Voyagers;" and "Michel Strogoff," M. Jules Verne's last work. Add to these eight or ten elegant little books, extremely well illustrated, which swell the library of Mdlle. Lili and her cousin Lucien, and you have the list of the productions of the Librairie de l'Éducation et de la Récréation, which reserves all its efforts for the month of December.

At the establishment of Michel Lévy's brother and successor, a crowd of writers have passed, one after the other—writers of every class, serious and light, among whom some are first-rate. "Les Actes et Paroles," by Victor Hugo, vol. ii., "Après l'Exil;" "Les Dialogues Philosophiques," by Ernest Renan; the correspondence of M. Doudan, have, from the first, found a place in the library of every one fond of letters. Amid the numerous novels edited by M. Calman Lévy, from day to day, we must put aside "Étienne Moret" and "Le Piano de Jeanne," two charming works by Francisque Sarcey; "Men Oncle Barbasson," by M. Mario Uchard, a fantastic and frequently absurd tale, which is redeemed, however, by the drawing of a most original character, and a very happy opening; and the "Nouveaux Récits Galiciens," by Sacher-Masoch, translated by M. Bentzon. MM. Erckmann-Chatrian have added another to their already long list of popular novels, called "Maître Gaspard Fix," which appeared at M. Hetzel's, like their former productions. M. Plon has issued "Les Deux Femmes du Major," the fourth volume of the "Ménages Militaires," by Madame Claire de Chandeneux, which is not entirely devoid of merit. But, above all, I must congratulate

M. Hetzel upon having to do with Madame Henri Gréville. The authoress of "Dosia," of "L'Expiation de Savéli," and some ten other volumes which are about to appear consecutively—for they are already completed—is a lady of about thirty, rather under the middle height, very lively, and overflowing with good-humor.

Speaking of M. Plon, I may say that he is at the head of one of the most active and varied businesses in Paris. He publishes, at one and the same time, novels, almanacs (fancy over twenty almanacs!), memoirs, the travels of the Marquis de Compiègne and of Viscount Melchior de Vogué, the "Souvenirs of the Levant Station," by the Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, two highly-interesting volumes, and some magnificent publications in which literature and art join hands—as, for instance, "Amsterdam and Venice," by M. Henry Havard. The author of the "Voyage aux Villes Mortes du Zuyderzee," and the "Frontières Menacées," is exiled for the same errors as M. Elisée Reclus.

The author of that splendid book, the "Ornement Polychrome," M. Racinet, has undertaken to carry this new publication through. It will contain 500 plates, of which 300 are in colors, gold and silver, and 200 in cameo. The first number, which appeared in the autumn of last year, is above all praise. I say nothing of the letter-press, for the historical essay which is intended to precede it is still in the press, and the pictures are only accompanied by explanatory notes of laconic brevity.

Those books which appeal to the eyes, and leave to the spectator the pleasure of commenting upon them himself, are beginning to be appreciated in France. Thus, M. Goupil, the famous publisher of engravings and photographs, has set to work to bring out the annual *Salons* in large volumes of photogravure, without any other text than a sonnet to each picture. Besides, the sonnets, written by M. Dézamy, are excellent in point of style, and most agreeable; but does it not seem rather like the world being turned upside down, that in this library of pictures, instead of the engraving illustrating the text, the text should be made to illustrate the engraving with a few lines of prose or verse?

Works on art abound. Never has been written so much about art, for art, and about everything connected with art; while M. Charles Blanc has collected in one very handsome volume the quintessence of all that he has published in his lifetime upon the artists of his day.

The "Public Works of France," studied and described by the ablest of engineers, will form five volumes, of ten parts each, and will be finished at the end of 1877, to be sold at the trifling price of 600 francs. As I remarked before, we no longer consider the expense. The "Grand Dictionnaire Universel," of the nineteenth century—at length complete — is being sold at 579 francs, in paper covers. It is a gigantic encyclopædia, in fifteen volumes, that it is impossible to do without when one has not got it, and which one does not know where to put when one has it.

History, philosophy, and science, compose a vast domain belonging to M. Germer Baillière. His happy lot it has been to publish this year the 'Synthèse Chimique," by Berthelot—one of those books that honor not only the author and publisher, but which do credit to the country and to the age. M. Fuchs's work on volcanoes, that of M. Vogel on photography, and M. Luys's treatise on the brain, have come to enrich the International Scientific Library.

The same publisher produces every two months a *Revue Philosophique*, conducted by M. Ch. Ribot, and every quarter the *Revue Historique*, conducted by MM. Monod and Fagniez; and we are looking forward to the *Revue Géographique* M. Ludovic Drapeyron has promised us for a New-Year's gift.

Religious and political polemics seem to have found refuge with a *débutant* in book-selling, M. Decaux. In one year this young and enterprising publisher has effected great things, and obtained a series of considerable successes: "La Vraie Marie Antoinette," by George Avenel; "Le Prince de Bismarck," by M. Antonin Proust; "Les Fédérés Blancs," by M. Édouard Siebecker; "Cinq Ans après," "Alsace et la Lorraine après l'Annexion," by M. Jules Claretie; "Les Prisonniers du 2 Décembre," by M. Hippolyte Baboux; "L'Histoire Populaire du Consulat, de l'Empire, et des Cent Jours," by M. Hippolyte Magen.

GERMANY.—The epics of 1876—the year which has witnessed the performance at Baireuth of Wagner's "Nibelungen-Festspiel"—go back to the old German and Norse times, which, thanks to W. Jordan, R. Wagner, and G. Freytag, are again the fashion, as they were after the War of Liberation.

The dramatic literature of the year has been of little importance, and it has been quite thrown into the shade by the proceedings at Baireuth. With the performance of the Nibelungenring, if we are to believe the followers of Wagner, begins a new era, not for music only, but also for the drama. The first sketch of Wagner's libretto dates from 1851; the complete text was published as early as 1862. But the "Art-work of the Future" can only be criticised as a vehicle for the common working of all the arts when it has been bodily placed on the boards. That the old Norse saga of the Nibelungen Treasure and Siegfried the Dragon-slayer contains a strong dramatic element has been shown by the numerous dramatic versions it has given rise to: for instance, those of Raupach and Hebbel. But this dramatic element rests essentially upon the mighty *ethical* pathos that the saga contains—a pathos inferior in greatness to that of none of the ancient sagas, while it in terror surpasses them.

The Roman tragedies of Wilbrant, especially his "Nero," have found a successor in the tragedy of the same name by Martin Greif. The author of "Mirza Schaffy," as his tragedy "Kaiser Paul" was for intelligible reasons refused by the Court Theatre, has tried his luck with a harmless drama, "Alexander in Corinth," an imitation of an old English original. The fashionable rage for the North is so prevalent in Germany that the German dramatists are driven off the field by Björnson and Ibsen.

Of novels properly so called, "Die Ideale unserer Zeit," by Sacher-Masoch; "Ein Kampf um Rom," by Felix Dahn; "Aspasia," by R. Hamerling; and "Sturmflut," by F. Spielhagen, are the most notable. G. Freytag's "Ahnen," which in former years has regularly added annually a branch to the parent stem, has halted this year; another volume, "Marcus Koenig," is announced. Sacher-Masoch made himself a reputation all over Germany by his "Don Juan von Kolomea;" but also, unfortunately, he wrote the "Venus im Pelz," and his new novel has more of the latter than the former about it.

The novels of Dahn, the learned Germanist, and Hamerling, the philosophical epic poet, belong to the class of tales in which, as in Eber's "Aegyptische Königstochter," archæological erudition, or, as in Wieland's "Aristippus," Greek metaphysics plays almost as great a *rôle* as the imagination. Dahn's book is an historically correct picture of the struggles between Byzantium and the Ostrogoths for the dominion of Italy, which are grouped round an imaginary hero, "the last of the Romans," Cethegus. Veterans, like Gutzkow, Auerbach, Storm, appear again upon the scene. The collected works of the first named are in course of publication: a new tale, "Die Serapionsbrüder," is advertised. After many "national-liberal" aberrations, Auerbach returns to his own field—a field he had better have never quitted—in his new "Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten," which would be still prettier if he had not written the old ones. That minute painter of the human heart, Theodor Storm, has added a new and lovely leaf to his laurels, in the tale "Aquis Submersus." Another great success is the "Bozena" of the Baroness Marie Ebner-Eschen, known through her "Erzählungen," published last year by Cotta. The "Novellen aus Oesterreich" of Ferdinand von Saar have, with one exception, appeared before; but they are real gems.

Unquestionably the greatest success among books of travel is Payer's account of the Austrian Arctic Expedition. No less than 50,000 copies are said to have been sold. Wilhelm Lang's "Transalpinische Studien," though full of information, and Heinrich Noes's "Gasteiner Novellen," excellent in their way, must content themselves with a more modest success.

Two exiles of the year of revolution have written a narrative of their experiences in foreign parts. C. Hillebrand, who sought an asylum in England, declares that England is Americanizing. Fr. Knapp, who went to the States, warns his emigration-loving countrymen that America is not Germanizing.

Among the historical publications of the year, not including the publications of numerous academies and historical associations which have only a value as "sources," the "Byzantinische Geschichte" of the late Gfrörer deserves an honorable place. It has been edited by his friend J. B. Weiss. Max Duncker has issued "Denkwürdigkeiten" of the time of Frederick the Great and Frederick William III., from the last of which it appears that the French, between 1806 and 1813, extorted from the diminished kingdom of Prussia, which counted little over 2,000 square miles (German), two milliards of francs in money and money's-worth. Wilhelm Oncken has thrown new light upon the relations between Prussia and Austria in the Wars of Liberation, 1813–'15—light chiefly derived from the hitherto unused state archives of Vienna, and much more favorable than former accounts to the Austrian court. Upon the recent history of the two great German powers two valuable works have seen the light: in the one, Ferdinand Fischer describes, more in the spirit of a publicist than an historian, the state of Prussia at the close of the first half of this century. The writer is an ardent patriot, but he is fully alive to the misgovernment of the clerical conservative Reaction. The Austrian Freiherr von Helfert took a prominent part in most of the events which he details in the fourth volume of this history of the recent fortunes of the Austrian monarchy, and he has had excellent materials to work upon: but he is a great deal too lengthy.

Biography, the history of literature, and that of art, have received rich accessions. A new volume has come out of the valuable "Denkwürdigkeiten" of the former Prussian minister, Theodor von Schön, the friend and fellow-laborer of Freiherr von Stein in the restoration of Prussia after the Peace of Tilsit. The paper-basket of Varnhagen appears to be inexhaustible; but it is to be hoped that the nineteenth volume of his "Ausgewählte Schriften" will be really and truly the last. The son of Friedrich von Hurter, once the President of the Protestant canton of Schaffhausen, afterward a "vert" and Imperial Historiographer at Vienna, has begun issuing out his father's biography, which promises to give much interesting information on the efforts of the Ultramontane party in Switzerland and Austria. The homely autobiography of the Tyrolese painter, Karl Blaas, has been edited by A. Wolf, to whom biographical literature is already indebted for valuable contributions; among others for the discovery of a charmingly naïve autobiography of the sixteenth century—that of Lukas Geizkofler, of the Augsburg family of that name.

To turn to encyclopædias: the "Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie," edited by Liliencron and Wegele, and the "Deutsche Plutarch," which Gottschall edits, and which possesses several hundreds of distinguished contributors, continue to appear. Wurzbach's "Biographisches Lexicon des Oesterreichischen Kaiserstaats" has this year reached the letter S, and the thirty-second volume. It is a truly gigantic undertaking for one man.

To the history of literature belong the profound commentary on "Faust"—how many commentaries are there?—which that able writer on æsthetics, Vischer, has produced—a work not very intelligible to any but the initiated. As masterpieces of elegant and learned oratory should be mentioned the academical speeches and addresses which the historian of Greece, Ernst Curtius, has collected under the title of "Alterthum und Gegenwart."

At last, but not least, comes philosophy. In the ten years after Hegel's death sadly fallen, philosophy has lately taken a new start. But in this department, too, the race of great original thinkers is gone, and we are busy celebrating their centenaries: in 1862 Fichte's, in 1870 Hegel's, in 1875 Schelling's, and in this year Herbart's—the founder of a school of philosophical realism in Germany, which of all the German schools is most akin to the English—in psychology to Locke, in morals to Clarke. During the predominance of the Schelling-Hegel philosophy, Herbart long stood alone; but since the fall of the Hegelian school, and the growing study of the empirical sciences, the Königsberg professor has enjoyed an ever-increasing number of adherents. The most important philosophical productions of the year come from the Herbartians: Volkmann's "Psychologie," a work as exact as it is learned; and the second edition of Lazarus's "Leben der Seele," one of the most able and thorough treatises on psychological questions that exist. Lazarus also, in company with Steinthal, ranks among the main promoters of a new science that owes its origin to Herbart—the "Völkerpsychologie," which, like Comte's "Sociologie," recognizes the natural laws in the spiritual life of the "Volksseele." The last word, of course, is taken in a somewhat different sense from that in which Ed. Reich employs it in his *bizarre* "Studien über die Volksseele." Lazarus attributes to the "people," as a collective whole, a soul only in a "figurative," Reich, on the contrary, in a "literal" sense. Besides, the former takes the word "soul" in a spiritual, the latter, on the contrary, in a material sense, and recommends for the improvement of the "souls" of the people the "Crossing of the Races." In his judgment of the different "Volksseelen" the writer is very impartial in regard to his own countrymen, the Germans, or rather he is very partial against them. He puts them, so far as national character goes, below the French and the German-Austrians—who, however, belonged to Germany till within the last ten years—even below the "noble Czechs and Hungarians." For "crossing" with the German, he recommends the "chivalrous Polish race."

Upon the whole, philosophy shows a decided leaning toward empiricism. The starting of a new journal for *Empirische Philosophie*, and E. Dühring's newest "Philosophie der Wirklichkeit," are proofs of this. But, while the philosophers descend from metaphysics to experience, certain followers of the natural sciences seem inclined to set out on metaphysical quests.

Holland.—In my review of last year I mentioned a work that was then on the eve of publication—Schimmel's "Sinjeur Semeyns," an historical novel, in three volumes. The great expectations formed by critics and readers have not been disappointed; the book has proved a splendid success. Schimmel's genius has made the glorious times of William III., De Ruyter, and Tromp live again, the days when Louis XIV. had penetrated into this country as far as Utrecht, and the banner of the Bourbons was flying from the cathedral, where mass was once more said. As in his other novels—"Mary Hollis," for instance, which has been honored by an English translation—we must admire the author's deep knowledge of the times, his historical characters, and psychology.

M. Vosmaer, the chief art-critic, of whose French work on Rembrandt a second and enlarged edition is going through the press, has issued a new collection of his essays and shorter poems under the title of "Birds of Different Feathers," the first "flights" of which appeared some time ago. Especially the humor of M. Vosmaer's earlier essays, slightly tinged with melancholy as they are, reminds us of Hawthorne. A conspicuous feature in our novelistic literature of the year was the completion of P. van Limburg Brouwer's collected works of fiction. This author, who died long since, was professor at Leyden, and one of our best classical scholars.

Some volumes of lyrical poems have appeared in the course of 1876, which contain fair promise for the future. Those of Holda, a pseudonym, and De Rop, prove that the poetic vein that runs through the works of the old and modern painters still contains ore of the purest quality.

An event which may prove propitious to the stage is the leasing of the Amsterdam and Hague Theatre to a company of gentlemen, who intend to influence the actors and the repertory. The literary fertility of this small country makes it impossible even to give the titles of the most important publications relating to the stage and its history, theology, and philosophy, history, Oriental and classical languages and literature, geography and travels, local history and topography, and art.

Hungary.—In philology, the learned acad-

emician and professor, Budenz, has produced, in one volume, a grammar of the Mokscha and Erza-Mordvin languages, and effected a unification of these two dialects, which have been hitherto separately treated by Finn-Ugrian philologists, such as Ahlqvist ("Versuch einer mokscha - mordwinischen Grammatik, nebst Texten und Wörterverzeichniss," St. Petersburg, 1861) and Wiedemann ("Grammatik der erza - mordwinischen Sprache, nebst einem kleinen mordwinisch-deutschen und deutsch-mordwinischen Wörterbuch," St. Petersburg, 1865).

In connection with philology, I may mention M. Paul Hunfalvi's "Ethnography of Hungary," which treats of the origin of the Magyar race, as well as the early history of the non-Magyar population of the country, such as the Germans, Slavonians, Roumanians, Armenians, Gypsies, and Jews, the latter in their quality of integral parts of the crown of St. Stephen, a proceeding which deserves approbation, since the ethnological conditions of these last-named nationalities have been already amply treated by Rössler, Häufle, Miklosich, and Czoernig.

Dramatic literature can boast of two eminent products: "Milton," by Maurice Jókai, a work defective in dramatic construction, but thoroughly poetic; and "Ishkariot," a Biblical tragedy, by the young Anthony Várady. A lofty and poetic mind pervades the dramatic poem, "The Day of Judgment" ("Az itélet napja"), by Baron Ivor Kaas. The greater part of the products of dramatic literature are composed to supply daily demand.

Fiction is represented only by our genius, Mauriee Jókai. To him we are indebted for "The Comedians of Life" ("Az élet komédiásai"), a social novel, "The Lunatic of Debreczen" ("A debreczeni lunátikus"), an interesting and humorous tale, and "To the North Pole" ("Egész az ésszaki pólusig"), a fantastic novel in the style of Jules Verne.

Essays on literary history are mostly published in periodicals. As separate volumes, we find "The Ballads of Arany" ("Arany balladái"), expounded by Augustus Greguss; "History of our Literature, 1711–'72" ("Irodalmunk törtenete, 1711–'72"), written with great care by Joseph Szinnyei, junior; and "The Two Kisfaludy" ("A két Kisfaludy"), by Thomas Szana, of which the latter describes two interesting individuals in Hungarian literature, viz., Alexander Kisfaludy, one of the most eminent representatives of erotic poetry, and Charles Kisfaludy, the founder of Hungarian comedy. The valuable work of Francis Toldy, "A Manual to Hungarian Poetry" ("A magyar költészet kézikönyve"), is only a second and enlarged edition of the original book.

Turning to history, I may begin with the publications of the Academy, which, edited by a special committee, mostly refer to the investigation of our original resources. That committee, presided over by Bishop Horváth, the eminent historiographer of this country, enjoys an annual subsidy of 50,000 florins from the Government, and unites our best scholars on the field of historical resources. The publications called "Monumenta Hungariæ Historica" consist of two different groups, those relating to parliamentary matters, and the "Acta Extera." In the past year came out the following noteworthy work: "Diplomatic Monuments of the Time of the Anjou Dynasty," by Prof. Gustavus Wenzel, extending from 1370–1426; "Diplomatic Monuments from the Time of our Great King Mathias Corvinus," edited by Iván Nagy and Baron Albertus Nyáry, comprising the time between 1458–'70. As particularly interesting, I have to mention "The Correspondence of Nicolaus Oláh," published by Bishop Arnold Ipolyi, a book which throws an essential light upon one of the most interesting periods of Hungarian history. Nicolaus Oláh was a private secretary of Queen Maria, the wife of our unfortunate King Ludovic II., who fell at the disastrous battle of Mohács. Queen Maria having been obliged to emigrate after the Turkish occupation of Hungary, her secretary, N. Oláh, followed her, with a noble attachment, to the Netherlands, and the correspondence which he kept up, from that country, with his friends in Hungary, is rich in details concerning the diplomatic transactions of those times between Charles V., Ferdinand I., and Clement VII. We get from these letters an insight into the great panic which Europe experienced with regard to the Turks; but, at the same time, we see how mutual rivalry and total ignorance of facts stood in the way of an energetic and combined defense. Bishop Ipolyi's book, comprising 621 letters in Latin, fully deserves the attention of foreign scholars.

This year the congress for prehistoric archæology and ethnology held its eighth meeting, at Buda-Pesth. England was represented by Messrs. Franks, Evans, and Grote; France, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Holland, and the different provinces of ancient Poland, sent their most distinguished *savants* to our capital; Vienna, Russia proper, and Roumania, were absent. The principal feature of the congress was a noble exhibition of the most important prehistoric remains found in Hungary, which gave a correct idea of the different types of Hungarian finds.

ITALY.—Guasti, of Prato, near Florence, has recently published the forty-sixth and forty-seventh portions of the monumental "Storia dell' Arte Cristiana nei primi otto secoli della Chiesa," by Father Raffaele Garrucci, of the Company of Jesus. These two portions complete the third folio volume, which treats of miniatures and painted glass. The fourth volume is now commencing, which will describe the mosaics. This work is now about half finished, and all those persons who are engaged in the history of art ought to express the desire that it may be carried on to the end; they should also give it their best encouragement.

Some of Father Garrucci's opinions may be disputed, and some of his interpretations may seem somewhat arbitrary; and it would have been as well had the illustrations been strict fac-similes, and not undergone any arrangement whatever; but this fault is not for a moment to be weighed against the immense archæological erudition of Father Garrucci, the great importance of some of the illustrations, which are now for the first time given to the world in his book, and the subtile ingenuity of some of his remarks; above all, there is the very solid and important fact that never, until now, has so rich or so interesting a collection of materials been brought together to illustrate Christian art from the earliest ages of the Church. This work, to which all the great libraries of Europe have subscribed, will, when complete, contain one hundred parts in folio, and the price will be five hundred francs.

From Naples we have received the first part of another archæological work, "Le Rovine di Pompej;" the illustrations are drawn and engraved by Giuseppe Solari and Eugenio Leone. This work, when finished, will contain upward of a thousand woodcuts, distributed through sixty sheets of letter-press. The present specimen-number does not give promise of much learning; but it is, at all events, well illustrated, the objects are carefully described, and the book will be suitable to general readers, on account of the cuts and of the extreme, almost elementary, clearness of the explanations.

Two excellent archæological monographs, in quarto, have recently appeared: one of them, "I Sigilli Antichi Romani raccolti e publicati da Vittorio Poggi," with eleven pages of illustration; the other, "Le Antiche Lapidi di Bergamo descritte ed illustrate dal Canonico Giovanni Finazzi." Both of them are works of solid erudition and conscientious labor.

In this place I must especially mention the last volume in quarto of the "Documenti di Storia Italiana," published by the Historical Commission of Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches. I must not omit the first volume in quarto of the "Bibliotcca Historica Italiana," published in an elegant form by the Lombard Historical Society. It has an instructive preface, written by A. Cerruti; and it also contains chronicles and historical monographs.

Last year I announced the first volume of the "Storia della Diplomazia della Corte di Savoia," by Domenico Carutti. This eminent historian, who is a member of the Council of State at Rome, has now lately given to the world the second volume of the work. This volume treats of the events of 1601–'63, that is to say, the stormy period for the House of Savoy during the reigns of Charles Emanuel I., of Victor Amadeus I., and of Madama Reale. Sgr. Carutti always goes for his materials to trustworthy sources, and turns to the best account the dispatches of embassadors.

Almost at the same time that Sgr. Bianchi is introducing us, through his most inestimable work, to the treasures of the Piedmontese archives, two archivists of Venice, Sgr. F. Toderini, and Sgr. Bartolomeo Cecchetti, the present excellent keeper of the Venetian Archives, have given to the world an account of the archives under their care, in a volume which is worthy of all commendation. It is entitled "L'Archivio di Stato in Venezia nel Decennio 1866–'76." It gives evidence of the immense interest possessed by the mass of historical papers which are kept in Venice, and it also bears witness to the care and pains that have been bestowed upon them since the deliverance of Venice from the Austrian yoke.

It is thus that Sgr. Domenico Berti, deputy to Parliament, and also Professor of History of Philosophy at the University of Rome, has at last given to the world, *for the first time*, an exact and complete copy of the "Processo Originale di Galileo Galilei," with an excellent commentary upon the same. Certain orthodox critics, who have not seen the work, have precipitately declared that the announcement of this book is merely an Italian hoax. The same author, some months previously, published a perfect model of an historical monograph, under the title of "Copernico e le Vicende del Sistema Copernicano in Italia nella seconda metà del Secolo XVI^{mo} e nella prima del XVII^{mo}." Thus the two grand characters of Copernicus and of Galileo are both faithfully delineated in these eloquent and masterly histories by the same writer.

Among the best works of history that have appeared in the course of the present year is the first volume of a very important work, by Prof. Bartolomeo Malfatti. It is entitled "Imperatori e Papi ai Tempi della Signoria dei Franchi in Italia." Immense labor has been bestowed upon this first volume; it is written in the highest style of criticism, and every page bears the impress of impartiality. I must also mention the recent numbers of the always attractive "Cronistoria dell' Indipendenza Italiana," by our aged but still indefatigable and illustrious historian, Cesare Cantù; and the eighth edition of Sgr. Amari's celebrated work, entitled "La Guerra del Vespro Siciliano," with many important additions and corrections, which may now be considered as final.

All that can be said on the whole of Italian publications is, that the book-trade in Italy seems to be growing more and more brisk, owing to several circumstances, which may be briefly summed up as follows: first, the general awakening of Italy; secondly, the number of publishers, which is always on the increase; thirdly, the public becomes more eager after new works; fourthly, there are authors who are content to receive a nominal price for their work, sometimes they are content to receive nothing at all, and sometimes they even gladly pay the expense of publication, for the sole pleasure of seeing their book well got up, and brought out by a good publisher. It is seldom,

indeed, that a publisher is to be found who, like Maisner, of Milan, is inclined to make an outlay of 20,000 francs on one large volume in quarto, with illustrations, containing the learned narrative by Prof. Enrico Giglioli of his great scientific voyage round the world in the Magenta. The work deserves to take its place among the best standard works of travel. It has been edited with the utmost care. The ethnological introduction which Prof. Paolo Mantegazza has prefixed increases the value of this book, which may be pronounced to be the most important work that has appeared this year.

Although it would be difficult to point out, amid this mass of books, a single one that could be called a work of first-class originality and merit, yet I can conscientiously aver that none of these publications can be styled commonplace: each one has its own characteristics, and has its own individual merits. Thus, among the novels, there are several in which there is much to appreciate and to admire.

In dramatic and in lyric poetry Italian authors have not been idle during 1876. The year has given us our earliest printed copies of several dramas by authors who just now are enjoying popularity.

Political excitement has more or less subsided; accordingly our poets have recently enjoyed more favor than has been bestowed on them for some years past. Italy's former love of art has revived, and has partly expressed itself in the care shown by the editors of several poetical collections.

Norway.—The present year has not been rich in literary productions. In belles-lettres there is nothing deserving mention. Turning to historical literature, I may mention that the edition of the many and important historical and philological essays of the late Prof. P. A. Munch, by Dr. Gustav Storm, has been recently finished with the publication of the fourth volume.

In theology merit to be named the Rev. E. F. B. Horn's book "On Atonement and Justification," and the Rev. A. C. Bang's learned essay "On the Historical Reality of the Resurrection of Christ." The first of these works has provoked several protests from the strictly orthodox party, as it in several respects clashes with the old Lutheran dogmas, but his views have been defended by the author himself, not without talent, and have also found approval in the eyes of several authorities.

In law, Prof. Aschehoug continues his important work, "Norges offentlige Ret" ("On the Norwegian Constitution and Government"), and Prof. Ingstad has written an essay on the study of Roman law, in which he also treats of the present state of that study in England.

Axel Blytt has produced a learned essay (in the English language) "On the Immigration of the Norwegian Flora," which, as it deserves, has attracted much attention in foreign countries; Dr. A. S. Guldberg, a work "On the Theory of Determinants;" C. de Seue (in German), a treatise, "Windrosen des südlichen Norwegens." The last work is printed as a programme of the university.

The renowned mathematician, Prof. O. J. Broch, has made a most important contribution to the knowledge of his native country in his new book, entitled "The Kingdom of Norway and the Norwegian People." This work, which also appears in French translation, has been provoked by the Exhibition at Brussels.

Portugal.—In ten months we have had ninety translations. The "Vida Infernal" of Gaboriau side by side with the "Cartas a um Sceptico" of Balmes; the "Historia e Milagres da Virgem de Lourdes" of Lasserre in front of the "Historia dos Coitadinhos Celebres" of H. Kock. Here are the two currents of the new literature, which are still the illustrations of our manners and customs. On one side the Ultramontane school publishes the "Syllabus Justificado" and the "Egreja Triumphante" of Maupier, multiplies the number of catechisms and prayer-books, issues new editions of the works of the old mystic authors; on the other side, a literary party, without name and without character, translates immoral romances, and makes detestable verses full of profanity and caricatures of the most sacred things.

Of original works I cannot cite many. The "Douro Illustrado," by the Viscount de Villa Maior, is considered by competent authorities as up to the mark of the author's capacity: he is known by his studies and writings respecting viniculture; but the present is more a treatise on curiosities and statistics than a work of science. Prof. A. A. d'Aguiar, who was the Portuguese Commissioner to the Exhibition of Wines in London, has already published part of his lectures on agriculture. They created for him adversaries and heart-burnings. This was to be expected, for Senhor d'Aguiar is a man distinguished for science, conscientiousness, and honesty, and, moreover, speaks what he thinks. His lectures, which made so great an impression when spoken, lose nothing of their expressiveness in a printed form.

In the section of belles-lettres, the reaction against the extravagance of the French style begins to operate; the romances of Julio-Diniz serve for an example. Pedro Ivo, Bento Moreno, two *noms de plume*, figure on the title-pages of notable books. The first, who was already known by his "Contos," has now published "O Sello da Roda," and Bento Moreno has issued the "Comedia do Campo," pictures of manners, scenes in the Minho, small unaffected stories, admirably, nay, adorably narrated.

A. Sarmento has also published the "Contos do Soalheiro," an estimable work, in which is found a rich collection of proverbs, adages, idiotisms, and popular Portuguese phrases, as

well as a description of the customs and superstitions of our people.

Dona Maria Amalia Vaz de Carvalho, the authoress of the "Vozes do Ermo," is already known among us not only as a poetess of distinction, but also as a prose-writer of eminence. There is not one of the Portuguese ladies who aspire to literary honors able to compete with her. The "Vozes do Ermo" is the only book of verses which I consider I ought to particularize.

I desist from mentioning some agreeable books of travels, as well as some pleasing poems of small importance.

In dramatic literature, excepting the drama, "Os Lazaristas," of A. Ennes, there has not appeared anything worthy of notice. This drama is not only a work of propaganda against the Jesuits, but must be rated, when we set aside a few slight blemishes, a true production of art.

Theophilo Braga, a workman of untiring industry, has issued the "Anthologia Portugueza," the "Manual da Litteratura Portugueza," the "Grammatica Comparada da Lingua Portugueza," and also published the "Cancioneiro do Vaticano." All these works are commendable.

Spain.—A tendency is to be observed in Spain to foster the study of science by establishing it on a more solid foundation, and one more in accordance with modern ideas. This has continued in the present year almost to a greater extent than in former ones. The establishment of new literary centres and scientific periodicals, the foreign books which are continually translated, and the excellent literary reviews which appear, show us that the Spanish public is becoming anxious to learn and favor studies of all kinds.

For many years French books have been the only channel through which foreign ideas and scientific impulses have entered Spain. There is a great change at the present time. A large number of books are translated directly from German and English, most of them of a scientific kind; and they meet with a ready sale, which would not have been the case twenty years ago. Among them may be mentioned Mackeldy's "Studies of Roman Law," Mommsen's "History of Rome," Draper's "Science and Religion," besides works of Hegel, Kant, and the Greek philosophers, which have been translated and greatly commented upon lately. One of the reasons which have contributed to make these studies popular in Spain is, that the best Spanish literary journals publish a special foreign correspondence direct from the European literary centres. These facts clearly prove that the Spanish public is becoming more alive to the advantages of private enterprise; there is, undoubtedly, progress, though, if compared with the modern life of other nations, the result is poor. Literary writings are scanty, and the country is going through one of those periods which generally come before a renaissance, as has been the case in Germany and Italy; unfortunately, however, in Spain the southern character predominates in a great degree, and destroys most part of the other advantages. One instance of this is furnished by the debates held at the Ateneo of Madrid, a neutral ground on which celebrities of every school meet to discuss every kind of subject. The debates of this year have been held on important social problems, and also to discuss whether it would be advisable to have the protection of the Government for certain literary productions. The orators have enchanted their audiences by their eloquence, without, however, convincing them; for the ideas which they support in religion, philosophy, and social science, possess so eclectic a tendency that it is not easy for half a dozen individuals to agree in a concrete solution.

Such is the general aspect of the intellectual life of 1866. The books which have appeared during the year have been few, and none of any great importance.

Sweden.—The prosperity, which in a material point of view has been the result of abundant harvests and progress in all the departments of commerce and industry, has naturally exercised a beneficial influence on the book-market. The number of original works is, however, not very large; translations, on the other hand, are more numerous The latter, with a few exceptions, must here be omitted.

To turn to philosophy, there has been published the first installment of a selection of S. Grubbe's works. Grubbe was Professor of Philosophy at the University of Upsala, and as a stylist he ranks among our greatest authors. This work is published by A. Nyblæus, who, in "Den filosofiska Forskningen i Sverige från slutet af adertonde århundradet" ("Philosophical Researches in Sweden from the end of the Eighteenth Century"), and other books, has proved himself not only a learned inquirer, but a master of the art of writing in a clear and popular style. Another volume of great interest is G. Bring's "Immanuel Kants Forhållande till den filosofiska Teologien" ("I. Kant's Relation to Philosophic Theology").

The researches in Swedish history have not produced any great results this year.

The interest taken in fine arts and their history has been increasing, especially since the opening of the new National Museum, simultaneously with the great exhibition of productions of art and industry in Stockholm, 1866. In consequence, the time seems to have arrived for producing an art-journal—an idea that was realized two years ago. L. Dietrichson is the editor; contributions have been furnished by Prof. Nyblom, Ljunggren, and others, and the artistic part of the work has been provided for by engaging the services of distinguished etchers, Unger, Klaus, Lowenstam. Dr. Fr. Sander has this year completed a work relating to its valuable collection of pictures, under the title of "Nationalmuseum,

bidrag till tafle galleriets historia" ("The National Museum, Contributions to the History of the Picture Gallery"), based on careful researches. The productions of the modern pictorial art of the North are represented by "Nordiska målares taflor" ("Pictures by Northern Painters"), with an explanatory text; and the exhibition of the works of Egron Lundgren (the painter in water-colors so highly esteemed in England), which had the honor of numbering the Queen of England among its exhibitors, together with our present exhibition of industrial productions of art—proofs that the fine arts are cultivated in Sweden.

The Swedish literature has this year been enriched with a most valuable collection of poems, written by C. D. af Wirsén. These songs, pervaded as they are by a mournful tone, through which, however, glimmers forth a manly trust that is based on Christian principles, carry the reader into a poetical atmosphere, which reminds him of that which surrounds B. E. Malmström's best productions.

Russia.—The literature of Russia for the year seems barren. The continuation of what is so far a really great novel, still unfinished, Count Leo Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina," is all Russia can boast of. What is, perhaps, the greatest production of the year has not yet succeeded in satisfying the censorship, and is still retained in the printing-office, the important work of Prince Vasiltchikof, "Land Tenure and Agriculture." Turgeneff appears in one short tale only, "The Watch," in which he shows all his old pathos. Moved by the Bulgarian horrors, he sent to one of the Russian newspapers a short poem—a vision of a game of croquet at Windsor—which, in its half-dozen stanzas, gave a more impressive picture than any Russian poem which has appeared for years. Fortunately his pen has not been idle, and a new novel, longer than most of his former works, "Nov'," is now in course of publication. Dostoiefsky has devoted all his force, not to works of art or to realistic novels, but to his serial, "The Journal of an Author," half autobiographical and half critical, on society and politics. The poems and dramas of the late Count Alexis Tolstoi have been collected and published; Stchedrin (Soltykof) has given us some new satirical sketches, "Conservative Talk;" and Pypin has begun a series of studies on the history of Russian literature, which are already good and promise to be better. Beyond this we find nothing but the productions of third-rate writers—a play or two, some slight though graceful verses, and a few novels, occasionally of merit. Such things are published and are read because the Russian reading public is growing larger, and must, somehow, be satisfied. To supplement the deficiency of native talent, now, as once before in Russian literary history, translations of the best contemporary authors are in vogue, and are becoming more and more the staple of some of the magazines.

In poetry the event of the year has been the republication of the poems and dramas of Count Alexis Tolstoi. This edition, while containing many things that were scattered through the pages of periodicals, is not complete, in the sense that it does not contain some poems which the censorship would forbid from their political satire, and some which were never intended for publication, but only for the amusement of friends, being caricatures of men of the time, or full of Rabelaisian humor.

The strong point with the Russian literature of 1876, as for many years of late, is in history and historical material. Of the latter, three journals deserve a special mention for their general as well as their historical interest, the memoirs of Michael Garnofsky, of Madame Passek, and of Baron Rosen. Garnofsky was an artillery colonel, who was for many years the overseer of the houses, villas, and glass-works, of Prince Potemkin in St. Petersburg; and during the frequent absences of the prince from the capital had charge of all his affairs, not only those of property, but of various commissions, and business at the court and with people in near relations to the Empress Catherine, as also with various ministries and departments of the Government. Potemkin considered him as his right hand, all houses in St. Petersburg were open to him, and he was on intimate terms with many of the leading men of the epoch. They are written in a clear and business-like but lively style, and extend from 1786 to 1790. "The Recollections of Madame Passek," of which a small portion had already been printed, begins with the accession of the Empress Catherine II., and extends to 1812. The recollections concern rather the writer herself and her immediate acquaintances than political affairs in general, although they are full of valuable references. The publication of the memoirs of Baron Rosen is a new proof of the great interest which the present generation takes in all that concerns the Decembrists, that band of noble and enthusiastic young men who endeavored to prevent Nicholas from ascending the throne in 1825, and to force upon Russia a free government. Another interesting contribution to historical literature, for it covers and attempts to decide many knotty points, is "The French in Moscow in 1812," by D. N. Popof. the writer has carefully studied the whole literature of the subject, and many diaries and papers which have never been published, and gives us full materials to judge for ourselves how and why Moscow was burned.

Among other historical publications should be noted the "Relations of Russia with the European Powers before the War of 1815," by A. Popof; the second and third volumes of the new edition of the "Complete Collection of Russian Laws," etc., which extend to 1723; the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth volumes of the "Collection of the Russian Histori-

cal Society;" the second and third volumes of the "Russian Historical Library;" the eighth and ninth volumes of the "Archives of Prince Vorontzof;" the "History of Tver," by Borzakofsky; the "Embassy to England in 1600 of Gregory Mikulin;" the "Historical Value of Russian Brigand Songs," by N. Aristof; the fifth volume of F. Bienemann's "Briefe und Urkunden zur Geschichte Livlands," from 1558 to 1562; and Johann Renner's "Livländische Historien."

From history to politics the transition is easy. The chief works in this division are, the third volume of Prof. Marten's "Collection of Russian Treaties and Conventions," which includes the treaties with Austria from 1808 to 1815; the second volume of Prof. Gradovsky's "German Constitution;" "Sketch of the History and Dogmas of International Law," by A. N. Stoyanof; and J. Keussler's "Communal Property and Emancipation."

In geographical and scientific literature there is not much to speak of.

The profound work of J. R. Aspelin, on "Finnio-Ugric Archæology," deserves special mention, although published in Finnish. As it is profusely illustrated, it may be useful even to those ignorant of that language.

LITERATURE, ENGLISH. The extent to which the best literature of England and America is interchanged has been referred to in the article LITERATURE AND LITERARY PROGRESS, with a notice of some of the principal English works republished in the United States. In the present article, consequently, mention is chiefly made of books not yet reproduced in American editions. And among these, the mass of compiled and ephemeral publications call for no particular notice. It is true that there is some risk in this rather wholesale and summary judgment, and it may prove to have been presumptuous in respect of some authors thus passed by, but the purpose of these reviews is not so much criticism as the record of contemporary estimates of literature, to note what books did in fact make an impression on the public, rather than to express our judgment as to what books ought to have been honored with the public approval.

POETRY.—In the higher order of creative literary art, England had not much to show during the last year. The laureate put forth another tragedy. "Harold," regarded as a poem, will not discredit Mr. Tennyson, though it can add nothing to his fame; as a drama, while free from some of the faults of his "Queen Mary," it is equally deficient in dramatic vitality. Mr. Browning gave us a volume with the enigmatic title "Pacchiarotto, and how he worked in Distemper, and Other Poems." The leading piece is meant as "a fable for critics," but the critics for whom it is meant are less likely to wince under his satire than to point to the poem as a confirmatory instance of what they have alleged against the poet. Mr. Browning must be content to sing for the initiated, and, if his "fit audience" proves to be also very "few," to put up with it as "the best his circumstance allows." The chief poetical sensation of the year was the discovery by Mr. Swinburne and the republication of "Joseph and his Brethren," a drama by Charles Wells, published forty years ago, neglected and forgotten, but pronounced by Mr. Swinburne to be worthy of comparison with the plays of Shakespeare. What adds to the surprising features of the case is the fact that the author whose work thus failed to gain public attention is still living to enjoy his late-blossoming reputation, a reputation which will not come up to the height of Mr. Swinburne's praise, but will make some amends for his previous total failure. The usual quota of minor poetry has appeared, but nothing that will excite more than a limited and temporary interest. Perhaps next to the case of Mr. Wells and his drama in interest is the identification of what had been supposed to be genuine old ballads as the work of an eccentric clergyman lately deceased, the Rev. Robert Stephen Hawker. One of his ballads deceived so keen-sighted a judge as Lord Macaulay. The name of Mr. Hawker has been brought before the public in an unpleasant way by a biography in which his memory is by no means honored, but which the public have reason to consider as more discreditable to the author than to the subject.

NOVELS.—In the department of prose fiction, the best is disappointing. Nobody but George Eliot could have written "Daniel Deronda," but it has not raised nor even sustained her great reputation. Mr. William Black's "Madcap Violet" is scarcely inferior to *his* best. As in his previous novels, the plot is open to exception, and some of his characters seem to approach the extreme of human possibility, if they do not overstep the modesty of Nature. But with whatever drawbacks, the power of his genius is incontestable. Mr. R. D. Blackmore's "Cripps the Carrier" is not a production that can add anything to the credit of the author of "Lorna Doone" and of "Alice Lorraine," however superior to the average novel. "The Hand of Ethelberta," by Mr. Thomas Hardy, comes nearer to doing justice to his recognized position among literary artists. Mr. Justin McCarthy's tale, "Dear Lady Disdain," is well conceived and worked out with his usual firmness of hand. "The Dilemma," by Colonel Chesney, author of "The Battle of Dorking," besides its high merits as a fiction, presents striking pictures of the Sepoy mutiny in India. "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," by Mrs. Linn Linton, takes a very high place among sensational novels, in fact, almost rises into a higher realm of fiction. Mrs. Oliphant's last two novels, "The Curate in Charge," and "Phœbe Junior, a Last Chronicle of Carlingford," are in her best style, which is a very good style indeed. "Thomas Wingfold, Curate," by Dr. George Macdonald, in a very

different style, is an advance in respect to artistic power upon his previous productions. "Rose Turquand," by Ellice Hopkins, and "The Master of Riverswood," by Mrs. Arthur Lewis, are productions of much promise, assuming them to be by new writers. A considerable list might be made out of fictions that attain to a respectable mediocrity of merit, and to something more than that in single features, but to what end?

History and Biography.—The completion of Mr. E. A. Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest of England" is a matter of congratulation. Mr. Freeman is not a master of narration or of description. He is not what is termed an eloquent historian. But for clear *exposition*, placing the reader in the points of view from which he can best see the subject in all its parts, he stands in the first rank, and his work, we believe, is a permanent addition to the masterpieces of English literature. Prof. George Rawlinson has published his "Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy: History of the Sassanians," continuing, with undiminished grasp of learning and critical sagacity, to embody the results of recent Oriental investigations. The series is completed, bringing Oriental history down to the era from which modern history dates. Dean Stanley's third series of "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church" expounds a portion of the Jewish annals, the dryness of which, as commonly treated, makes it by no means attractive to any but very inquisitive investigators. But nothing can resist the magic of Dean Stanley's enthusiasm. Whatever he touches turns up an interesting side, or is made to appear interesting by virtue of some association or suggestion caught by his fertile mind and brought into relation with it. His mild and conciliatory attitude of mind toward all forms of doctrine, and hospitality to new ideas, are also exhibited, if possible, more than in his previous productions. Part I. of a "History of the Moslems, from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century," by Henry H. Howorth, is the beginning of an important work. "Islam under the Arabs," by Major R. D. Osborn, deals with an interesting topic that needed elucidation. "The Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," by W. D. Killen, D. D., treats the subject from a Presbyterian point of view. Mr. Leslie Stephen's "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century" is a philosophical review rather than a history of events. It is the fruit of earnest study by one who is himself an advanced thinker. "The English Bible; an External and Critical History of the Various English Translations of the Scriptures," etc., by the late Dr. John Eadie, can hardly be said to add to what has been before published on the subject. It is a convenient compilation of the known facts, with some considerations in favor of the revision of the authorized version.

Several biographical works of historical value have appeared. The "Life of William Earl of Shelburne," in three volumes, has been completed. "Political and Military Episodes from the Life and Correspondence of the Rt. Hon. John Burgoyne," by E. B. Fonblanque, will enlarge the ideas of those whose only knowledge of the subject is, that he surrendered at Saratoga. The "Memoir of Earl Spencer," better known as Lord Althorp, the leader of the House of Commons by which the Reform Bill of 1832 was passed, is interesting as a biography, and valuable as a memorial of an important political epoch. The "Life of Lord Palmerston," by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, throws light on a more recent period of political history. "Syria and Egypt under the Last Five Sultans of Turkey" are exhibited in a striking light in the "Experiences during Fifty Years of Mr. Consul-General Barker," by his son.

Of works in Literary and General Biography the most important during the year was the "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," by G. O. Trevelyan, which, if a cordial reception by the public can guarantee fame, promises to be a permanent addition to English literature. Of great and varied but painful interest is the "Memoirs of Robert William Haydon." Mr. John Forster's "Life of Swift," of which great expectations were authorized by the first volume, is left a fragment by the lamented death of the author. "William Whewell: an Account of his Writings, with Selections from his Scientific and Literary Correspondence," by I. Todhunter, commemorates a man who held a great place in the public view, and who in point of ability and acquirements was worthy of his position. Other works in this department of writing are: "Life and Opinions of Heinrich Heine," by William Stigand; "Life of Michelangelo," by Charles Heath Wilson; and "Forty Years' Recollections of Life, Literature, and Public Affairs," by Charles Mackey.

Travel and Exploration.—The number of valuable and entertaining books of travel, exploration, and description, issued during the year, was unusually large. Of Oriental travel, we have "Notes of an Indian Journey," by M. E. Grant Duff, M. P.; "The Indian Alps, and how we crossed them," by "A Lady Pioneer;" "The Karens of the Golden Chersonese," by Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. McMahon; "Our Trip to Burmah, with Notes on that Country," by Surgeon-General Charles Alexander Gordon; "From the Hebrides to the Himalayas," by Miss Constance F. Gordon Cumming; "Mandelay to Momien: a Narrative of the two Expeditions to Western China in 1868 and 1875," by John Anderson, M. D.; "The Journey of Augustus Raymond Margary, from Shanghai to Bhamo and back to Mayre," with a biographical preface and concluding chapter by Sir Rutherford Alcock; "The Roof of the World: a Journey over the High Plateau of Tibet to the Russian Frontier, and the Oxus Sources on Pamnir," by Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon; "A Ride to Khiva: Travels and Adventures in Central Asia," by Frederick

Burnaby; "The Shores of Lake Aral," by Major Herbert Wood, R. E.; "Clouds in the East: Travels and Adventures on the Perso-Turkoman Frontier," by Valentine Baker; and "The Crimea and Transcaucasia," by J. Buchan Telfer, R. N. Of Oceanic explorations we notice "Pearls of the Pacific," by J. W. Boddam-Whethan; "The South Pacific," by Rev. W. Wyatt Gill; "Discoveries and Surveys in New Guinea and the D'Entrecastereaux Islands," by Captain J. Moseby; and "Yachting in the Arctic Seas," by James Lamont. Coming nearer home: "Rambles and Studies in Greece," by J. P. Mahaffy; "Historical and Architectural Sketches, chiefly Italian," by E. A. Freeman; "The Balearic Islands," by Charles T. Bidwell; "Holidays in the Tyrol," by Walter White; "The Great Divide: Travels on the Upper Yellowstone," by the Earl of Dunraven; "German Home Life;" "Dutch Guiana," by W. G. Palgrave; and among circumnavigators, "Over the Sea and Far Away: Narrative of Wanderings round the World," by T. W. Hinchliff, President of the Alpine Club, are noticeabe.

In Science and Philosophy, the most striking work that has appeared is Mr. A. R. Wallace's "Geographical Distribution of Animals;" an "Introduction to Animal Morphology," by Alexander Macalister; Lord Amberly's "Analysis of Religious Belief," a work of personal interest rather than of philosophical value; two other posthumous books: "Fragments on Ethical Subjects," by the late George Grote; "Thoughts on Art, Philosophy, and Religion, from the Unpublished Papers of Sydney Dobell;" Darwin's "Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants;" Prof. E. R. Lancaster's "History of Creation;" not to mention the numerous compilations intended to popularize science. Of original works in theological science the number is small. Dr. F. J. A. Hort's "Two Dissertations: 1. On ΜΟΝΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΘΕΟΣ in Scripture and Tradition. 2. On the Constantinopolitan Creed and other Eastern Creeds;" an essay in reply to "Supernatural Religion," entitled "The Gospels in the Second Century," by W. Sanday; a piece of recondite Biblical investigation, "The Missing Fragment of the Latin Translation of the Fourth Book of Esdras," by R. L. Bensley; Principal Tulloch on "The Christian Doctrine of Sin;" the Bampton Lectures of Bishop Alexander, on "The Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity;" and the remarkable "University Sermons of Rev. J. B. Mozley, D. D., are among the chief.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Of classical essays, Mr. Gladstone's "Homeric Synchronism," and Prof. Jebb's "Attic Orators," deserve particular notice; as well as Mr. Leslie Stephen's second series of "Hours in a Library;" Mr. J. Ormsby's "Stray Papers," and Mr. Alexander Schmidt's "Shakespeare Lexicon; a Complete Dictionary of all the English Words, Phrases, and Constructions, in the Works of the Poet." A revised edition of "Chambers's Encyclopædia" has been published; and the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is in process of publication.

LOCOMOTIVE, COMPRESSED-AIR. In boring a tunnel of any considerable length, removal of the rubbish has hitherto been found one of the most difficult parts of the work. The use of steam is out of the question, as it prevents effectual ventilation; while the employment of horses or mules to draw the trucks on which the *débris* is piled is attended with great expense, and the need of an extra supply of fresh air in the gallery. In the excavation of St. Gothard Tunnel, now going on, machines moved by compressed air have been recently introduced for dragging the trucks, and have proved a marked success. It is well known that compressed air is used to work the perforating machines for boring the tunnel; then, by the employment of compressed-air locomotives, ventilation of the galleries is secured, as these machines allow only pure air to escape; such motors are also more powerful than horses, and effect more rapidly the clearing away of the *débris*.

The first attempt to use compressed air for this purpose was made with two ordinary locomotives, one at each side of the tunnel; the boilers, in which, of course, there was no water, being filled with condensed air under a pressure of four atmospheres. This air played the part usually done by steam, passed into slide-valves, entered the cylinders alternately on each face of the pistons, which it set in motion, and then escaped into the atmosphere.

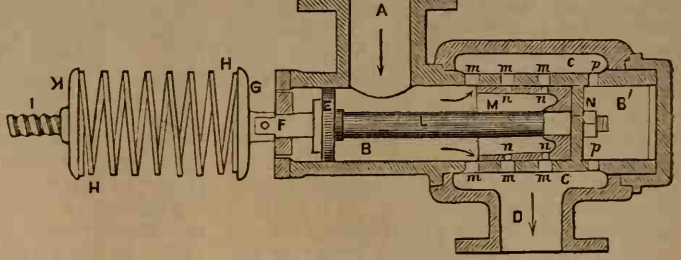

FIG. 1.

It is easily seen that, if compressed air were to be employed, it would be indispensable to have a very considerable quantity of it; the boiler of a locomotive, sufficient when it is worked by means of steam constantly produced under the action of heat, was too small to contain the quantity of air required for use without

being frequently filled. This led to adding to each locomotive a special reservoir for compressed air, which, mounted on trucks of its own, became a kind of tender, the air in the reservoir being conveyed by a tube to the distributing apparatus of the cylinders. The locomotive then worked as before, except that compressed air came from the reservoir instead of from the boiler. Two locomotives were thus worked economically for about two years, in spite of the awkwardness of the long reservoirs that accompanied them. At departure the pressure in the reservoir was about seven kilogrammes per square centimetre; the locomotive having drawn a train of twelve loaded wagons along a course of about 600 metres,

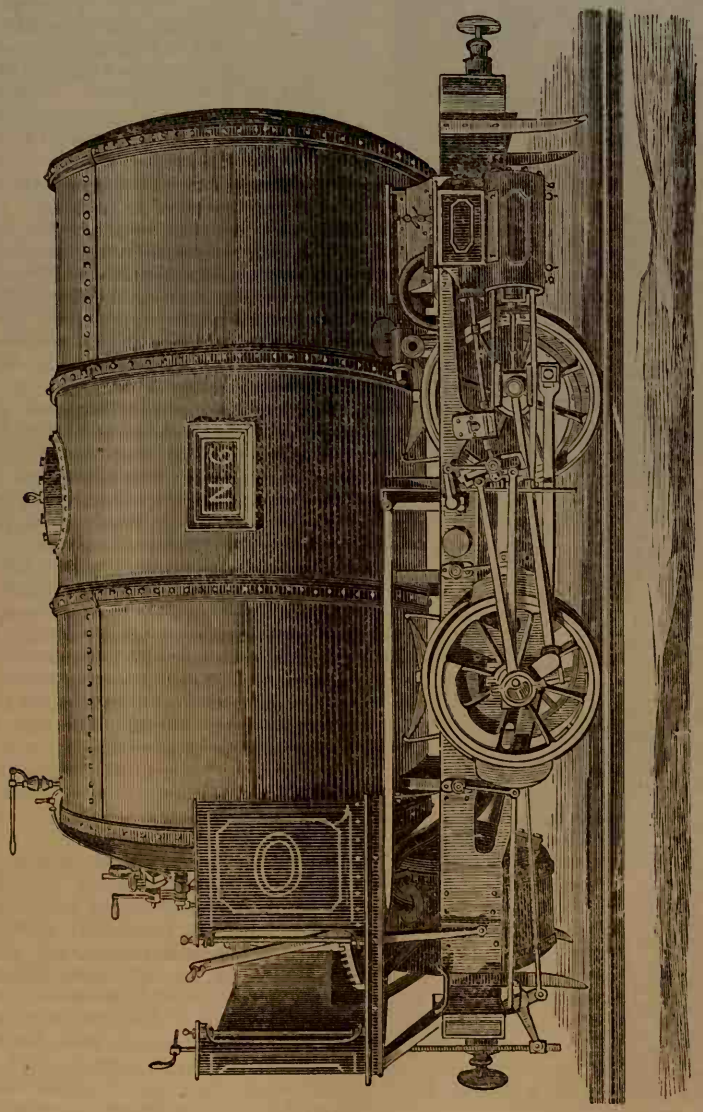

FIG. 2.—COMPRESSED-AIR LOCOMOTIVE USED AT THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL WORKS.

the pressure was found to fall to four and a half kilogrammes; the train then returned empty to the point of departure, the final pressure being two and a half kilogrammes. But by this arrangement it was found to be impossible to suitably regulate the pressure of the air between the reservoir and the distributing apparatus: to get over this difficulty M. Ribourt, the engineer of the tunnel, devised an arrangement which allows the compressed air to flow at a fixed pressure, whatever the pressure in the reservoir. The air in escaping from the reservoir enters a cylinder *B* (Fig. 1), over a certain extent of the walls of which

are openings *m m*, that communicate with another cylinder *C*, which surrounds it to the same extent, and which is connected with the slide-valve by which the air is distributed, or, more generally, with the space in which this air is to be utilized. On one side moves a piston *E*, which shuts the cylinder and hinders the escape of the air. This piston carries externally a shaft *F*, which supports externally a spiral spring *H*, the force of which is regulated by means of a screw. Internally it is connected by another shaft *L* with a second piston *N*, which bears a cylinder *M*, movable in the interior of the principal pump, and forming thus a sort of internal sheath. This sheath presents openings *n n*, which may coincide exactly with those already referred to, and in that case the air passes without difficulty from the reservoir at the point where it is to be employed. But if the sheath is displaced, the openings no longer correspond, there is resistance to the passage, and consequently diminution of the quantity of air which flows out, and hence lowering of pressure in the exterior cylinder. By making the position of the sheath to vary continuously we may make the pressure of exit constant, notwithstanding the continuous variation at entry. But the apparatus is automatic. In fact, the part of the cylinder *B'* comprised between the bottom and the piston *N* communicates by openings *pp* (which are never covered with the escape-tube of the gas), in such a manner that upon its posterior face the piston *N* receives the pressure of the air at the moment when it flows, a pressure which it is sought to render constant. The piston *E* receives on its anterior face the action of the spring which can be regulated at pleasure. As to the other faces of the two pistons, they are subjected to equal actions proceeding from the pressure of the air at its entry, actions which thus counteract each other; so that the forces which determine the position of the movable system are, on the one hand, the tension of the spring, a constant and determined force, and, on the other hand, the pressure of the flowing air; and thus equilibrium cannot occur unless the two forces are equal. If the air should flow in too great a quantity, the pressure increases on the posterior face of the piston *N*, the spring is overcome, and the movable system advances a little toward the left; but then the orifices are partly covered and the flow diminishes. If the pressure then becomes too weak at the exit, the spring in its turn prevails, pushes the sheath toward the right, uncovers the orifices, and consequently a greater quantity of air may enter.

The machines which are now used at the St. Gothard Tunnel, genuine compressed-air locomotives, are furnished with M. Ribourt's apparatus. They consist of the following parts: A sheet-iron reservoir to contain the compressed air is mounted on a framework quite like that of steam-locomotives (Fig. 2), and carrying glasses, cylinders, distributing apparatus, etc. The tube for receiving the air carries, within reach of the driver, the automatic valve of M. Ribourt. The screw being easily regulated, the air can with certainty be made to issue from the apparatus at a determined pressure. This air then passes into a small reservoir (about one-third metre cube), intended to deaden the shocks, which are always produced when the machine is set going or stopped. Lastly, this small reservoir communicates with the cylinders, and the air which reaches them acts in the same manner as steam in ordinary locomotives.

LONSDALE, Henry Lowther, Earl of, born March 27, 1818; died August 15, 1876. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, at which university he graduated M. A. in 1835. In 1841 he entered the army as cornet in the First Life-Guards, and retired from the service in 1854. He was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and represented West Cumberland in the House of Commons from 1847 till his accession to the peerage in 1872. Lord Lonsdale was a keen sportsman, keeping a select racing-stud, like his predecessor, and for several years was master of the Cottesmore hounds. He was succeeded by his oldest son, St. George Henry, Viscount Lowther, born October 4, 1855.

LORQUET, Louis Michael Polemon, a Haytian general, born December 5, 1825; died in April, 1876, in defense of the government of President Dominigue. His father was a colonel in the army. After leaving school, Lorquet entered the ranks of the regiment, and soon after became secretary to General Inginac. After the Revolution of 1843, when President Boyer fled to Jamaica, young Lorquet attended him, and remained with him till 1845, when he returned to Hayti. He was appointed chief-clerk in the custom-house, but was removed by General Soulouque, and went to reside at Gonaives. In 1849, when Soulouque was proclaimed Emperor, under the title of Faustin I., through the influence of the Duke de Saint-Louis du Sud, Lorquet was appointed judge at Gonaives. On March 28, 1854, he was commissioned public prosecutor for Gonaives. In December, 1858, when the imperial throne was shaken, and Jeffrard became President, he appointed Lorquet Chief-Justice, Minister of Instruction, and temporary commander of the republican forces. On the 11th of November, 1865, he was made General of the Army, and in 1866 was aide-de-camp of Salnave. Lorquet returned to Hayti from exile in Jamaica on the 8th of May, 1868, and took part in the Salnave revolution. On the 13th of May, 1871, he was appointed military commander of the capital city of Port-au-Prince, by President Nissage Saget, which position he filled for several years. He was decorated with the Spanish Order of Isabel la Católica.

LOUGH, JOHN GRAHAM, a British sculptor, born about 1805; died April 9, 1876. In early life he was a ploughboy in Northumberland, where accidentally his artistic taste became known to a neighboring gentleman, who assisted him to obtain a suitable education. He came up to London, made the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum his study, and became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy in 1826. In the following year he produced a statue of Milo, which, together with a companion-statue, "Samson," was purchased by the Duke of Wellington. He afterward spent four years in Rome. In 1845 he executed the statue of Prince Albert, for Lloyd's. He was also commissioned in the first instance to execute the lions for the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square.

LOUISIANA. The regular session of the Louisiana Legislature began on the 3d of January, and came to a close on the 2d of March. Lieutenant-Governor Antoine presided in the Senate, and Mr. Estilette was Speaker of the House. On the 11th of January a motion was made, in the House, to proceed to the election of a United States Senator. A protest was made by several Republican members, on the ground that P. B. S. Pinchback had been duly elected in 1873, and no vacancy existed. A vote was, nevertheless, taken, most of the Republicans refusing to take part in the election, and J. B. Eustis received 61 votes out of the 63 cast. He was subsequently chosen Senator in joint convention of the two Houses, and a petition was sent to the Senate of the United States by three Republican members of the Legislature, praying that Mr. Eustis be admitted to a seat in that body, and setting forth their reasons for participating in the election. Chief among these was that the seat had been virtually refused to Mr. Pinchback, and a vacancy existed, which it was for the interest of the State to have filled.

The legislation of the session was not so important for what was done as for what was attempted by the House and defeated by the Senate. Several important measures looking to a reduction of expenses and a reform of abuses originated in the lower branch and failed to pass the upper. The most important subject discussed was the regulation of elections. A strong effort was made in the House to replace the old election law with a new one. A bill for the purpose was reported, with the following descriptive title:

> An act to provide for the time, manner, and place of holding elections in this State; to provide for the appointment of commissioners of election, and directing the mode of counting and of compiling the votes, and making the returns of the election, and directing the promulgating of the results of elections; to provide penalties for intimidation and violence at the polls, and other attempts to prevent a fair, free, and peaceable election; to provide proceedings for contest for office, and to repeal all other laws inconsistent with this act.

It was very stringent in its provisions, but proposed to do away with the Returning Board contrivance, and impose upon the Secretary of State the duty of consolidating the returns received from the clerks of the district courts and make an official report of the vote to the Governor, who should proclaim the result. This act passed the House, and a counter-movement was made in the Senate, through another election bill, making some changes in the law, but retaining the Returning Board feature, three of the members of the Board to be elected by the Senate and two by the House of Representatives. Neither House would agree to the bill passed by the other, and a conference committee failed to devise any measure acceptable to both, so that no change was made in the existing law.

STATE SEAL OF LOUISIANA.

Among the acts passed during the session was one apportioning the representation in the Legislature among the various districts of the State, and one submitting several amendments to the constitution. The first amendment limits the expenses of the General Assembly to $175,000 per year, and fixes the salary of the members of the Legislature at $5 a day, and their mileage at twenty cents a mile; the second provides that all bills must be signed by the Governor five days after their reception by him during the session, or become laws; and that all bills not signed by him twenty days after the session shall become laws; the third abolishes the parish judges, and confers their jurisdiction on the district judges; the fourth reduces the salary of the Governor from $8,000 to $6,000 a year; the fifth prohibits the taking of any fees by the Auditor of State, State Treasurer, Attorney-General of the State, or any district attorney.

A joint resolution was adopted asking government aid for the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Judge Jacob Hawkins, of the Superior District Court of the parish of Orleans, was removed from office by an address of the two Houses directing the Governor to make the removal, for incompetency and arbitrary conduct. The committee reporting the address

based their action on twenty-eight allegations, showing unfitness for the position.

A report was made about the middle of February by the House committee appointed at the extra session of 1875, to examine into the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer. In this it was stated that at different times in 1874 and 1875 sums amounting in the aggregate to $198,417.31 had been drawn from the interest-fund without warrant. These were mostly advances for police expenses, and were restored to the fund, so that the State suffered no loss. The committee declared that Antoine Dubuclet, the Treasurer, was less guilty in the violations of law that had been committed than "William Pitt Kellogg, the originator of the whole scheme—than Jacob Hawkins, the Judge of the Superior District Court of Orleans, who used his influence to encourage the nefarious deed—than Henry C. Dibble, the then acting Attorney-General, who advised the unlawful act, when he should have guarded the interests of the State—less guilty than J. H. Oglesby, the Fiscal Agent of the Metropolitan Board of Police, and president of the bank, the depositary of the State funds, who lent his official aid to a diversion of funds, of which he was the keeper under the law, and, as it will appear, received a pecuniary compensation of $6,696.67, for interest and commission on a loan made out of State funds by the State Treasurer." The report closed with a recommendation that Governor Kellogg and Treasurer Dubuclet be impeached, that Assistant Attorney-General H. C. Dibble be "addressed out of office," and that criminal proceedings be instituted against Alfred Shaw and J. H. Oglesby.

On the 25th of February a resolution was adopted in the House, providing for the appointment of a committee of seven, "to examine and ascertain charges against W. P. Kellogg, and, if there are any, to so report, with a view to impeachment." The committee was immediately appointed. A majority reported on the 27th that Governor Kellogg had been "guilty of many and divers high crimes and misdemeanors in office against the laws, the constitution, and the people of the State of Louisiana," subsequent to the 14th of April, 1875, at which time it had been agreed by the "Wheeler compromise" that he should not be disturbed for any previous official misconduct. The principal offense charged was procuring a withdrawal from the Treasury of money set apart for the payment of interest, and using it for other purposes. The report concluded with a resolution impeaching William P. Kellogg, "acting Governor of the State of Louisiana," for high crimes and misdemeanors, and directing the appointment of a committee of five to prepare articles of impeachment. A minority of the committee of seven, consisting of two members, submitted a report protesting against the action of the majority in reporting resolutions of impeachment, without examining into the charges or taking any evidence, or even allowing the Governor to appear in person or by counsel before the committee. The majority report was adopted on the 28th by a vote of 61 to 45, and a committee was at once appointed to prepare articles of impeachment, and to notify the Senate of the proceedings. Notice was given to the Senate the same evening, and that body immediately resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, Chief-Justice Ludeling presiding. A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 23 to 9, notifying the House that the Senate was ready to proceed with the trial, and would allow until 7 P. M., it being then after six, for the preparation and presentation of charges. None being made before that hour, an order was adopted, by a vote of 25 to 9, dismissing the impeachment, and declaring that such action amounted to an acquittal. The reasons given were: "Because the committee appointed to investigate Governor Kellogg refused to give him the right of appearing at their deliberations; that they furnished no list of witnesses; that the impeachment was prompted by revolutionary and partisan purposes; that it was in violation of the Wheeler compromise; that it is known to the Senate that Governor Kellogg's official acts were not unlawful; that the House had adjourned before a notification could be given that the Senate was ready to proceed to trial, and that such adjournment was for the purpose of obstructing the trial, and preventing the Senate from proceeding with it; and, finally, that the impeachment articles contained no specific charges."

The following protest was made by several Senators, but the Senate, by a vote of 21 to 13, refused to allow it to be read or entered upon the minutes:

> That not an hour was given to the House of Representatives to prepare specified articles of impeachment. That the managers of the House of Representatives were not recognized by the court. That every motion to close the doors and deliberate upon the important questions submitted was voted down. That the order of acquittal has been declared without giving the prosecution an opportunity to be heard, without any evidence adduced, without any deliberation or discussion, and is calculated to encourage the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors by public officials, and by this unauthorized impunity from trial offers a premium to public offenders.

The Chief-Justice then formally declared Kellogg acquitted, and the court adjourned *sine die*. Notwithstanding this action, the committee of the House prepared fourteen articles of impeachment, and submitted them on the 1st of March, when they were adopted by the House. On the 2d of March, the last day of the session, the committee made a report, reciting the facts and circumstances of the case, and submitting the following resolutions, which, with the report itself, were adopted by a vote of 54 to 37:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Senate, by its partisan and arbitrary conduct, has

deprived the people of the State of an opportunity of bringing to trial the Chief Magistrate of the State, charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, and with criminal neglect and violation of his official duty.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, having formed and expressed their opinion that the said accused is entirely innocent, are disqualified from now sitting in judgment on the trial of the impeachment, and that this House can proceed no further in the premises, and are powerless to resent this flagrant outrage upon right, justice, and decency, and can only refer the matter to the people of the State for their consideration.

The same day Governor Kellogg sent a message to the House, replying to the several charges contained in the fourteen articles of impeachment, and concluding as follows:

In these fourteen frivolous accusations are concentrated all charges of wrong-doing which a majority of the House of Representatives, actuated by the strongest feelings of partisan enmity, have been able to concoct against me after fifty-nine days' session, innumerable investigations, and the utmost scrutiny of the records of the State, even by going behind the barrier of the Wheeler adjustment.

Only one other accusation has been made against me, namely, that in a time of revolution, of great public exigency, I sanctioned a temporary diversion of the State funds, which could not and did not result in the loss of a dollar to the State, and took this course solely in the public interest, and to protect the property of the city.

If the Senate had not already acquitted me of high crimes and misdemeanors, the accusations passed at this late hour would have formed in themselves a complete assertion of my official rectitude. Added to this, I refer to the notoriously and often-repeated propositions made by Democratic members of the Legislature, and others authorized to speak for them, that if I would secure the passage by the Senate of the House election bill, and certain other laws to further the partisan ends of my accusers, no effort would be made to impeach me.

I submit that these facts of themselves fully justify me in asserting that my accusers did not and do not believe me to have been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors against the State.

The delegates of the Democratic party of

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the State to the National Convention at St. Louis were appointed at the convention held in New Orleans, on the 5th of January. (For the platform and other proceedings, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, 1875.) The State Central Committee, which was chosen at the same time, had a meeting on the 10th of February, and issued an address to the people. The following extract illustrates the spirit with which the canvass was opened:

The time for decisive action has arrived. The issues are few in number, and simple in their character. The course is plain and straightforward. There must be an honest government in Louisiana—a State the fairest among all her sisters—or Louisiana, burdened with debt, exhausted by taxation, and suffering from the supremacy of ignorance over intelligence, will become a colony for convicts and the home of depravity. The people, for whom this committee speaks, are resolved, in this centennial of their liberties, to test the relative strength of intelligence and ignorance. They will use no violence, but all the means in their power will be employed to defeat the further rule of the vicious and ignorant in this State. Happily, the people are united in advocating these demands, and this committee, as their organ, promises an earnest canvass to secure their rights. What remains to be done, is the perfection of the Democratic Conservative organization in all parishes of the State where action has not been taken.

The following resolution was also adopted by the committee:

Whereas, It is apparent that the radical party in the State of Louisiana, despairing of success by fair means, have resolved to pursue the same policy by which in the past they have been enabled, against the wishes and voice of a majority of the people, to secure possession of the government of the State, and by the aid of Federal bayonets to retain the possession thus fraudulently and violently obtained; and—

Whereas, It is evident that they have determined at every cost to perpetuate the Returning Board, which has heretofore done so much to render futile

our victories at the ballot-box, and to destroy the liberties of the people: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party of the State of Louisiana earnestly urges upon the Democratic and Conservative members of the Legislature to exhaust every means in their power to prevent such an outrage upon the people of the State as the passage of an election bill containing any provision establishing a Returning Board with unlimited power, or with any power which will enable them to defeat the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati was held at New Orleans on the 30th and 31st of May. W. P. Kellogg, P. B. S. Pinchback, S. B. Packard, and W. G. Brown, were the delegates at large. The platform, after alluding to the achievements of the Republican party, and pledging coöperation in support of its principles, submitted the following measures of national policy:

1. The nomination of a candidate for the presidency whose personal character will afford a guarantee of an honest, able, economical, and effective administration of the national Government upon Republican principles.

2. A system of Federal finance which will insure the collection of the revenues, punish all official or other frauds upon the Treasury, and bring about a steady, speedy, and permanent return to the payment of specie into and out of the Treasury in all Federal transactions.

3. A system of revenue, taxation, and assessment which, while it shall provide ample means to meet the public expenditures and obligations, shall assume the protection of certain national interests against the destructive competition of foreign productions, especially insisting that the capital and labor employed in the production of the national staples of sugar and rice should be included among any articles entitled to such protection.

4. The just apportionment of Federal appropriations for national works of internal improvement. Taking into account the immense advances received by our more fortunate sister States during the period when Democratic domination denied to the Southern States their just share of the common fund, such a measure of equalization would justify national aid to a Southwestern Pacific Railroad and branches, to the protection by levees of the capital and labor employed in the culture of cotton, sugar, and rice, and to the effectual navigation of the Mississippi River, its principal tributaries, and its outlet.

Resolutions were also adopted declaring that the delegates to the National Convention should be left untrammeled in their action, expressing approval of the Administration of President Grant, and declaring the Hon. O. P. Morton was "entitled to the warm gratitude of the Republicans of all the Southern States, and especially of Louisiana." Opposition was declared to the Hawaiian treaty, and the following was also among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the assassination of many hundreds of prominent Union men in the South on account of their political principles, the massacre of thousands of inoffensive colored citizens, the relegation of nearly all the Southern States to the control of the disloyal elements whose treason brought about the war, and the election of a national Congress largely composed of ex-leaders of the Confederate army, indicate grave national dangers, which demand the enactment of such additional laws, and the enforcement of such a policy, as shall secure to every citizen of the United States, in fact as well as in name, the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, irrespective of his political views, and irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for State offices began at New Orleans on Tuesday, June 27th. There were two prominent factions, and a permanent organization was not effected until the following Saturday, when P. B. S. Pinchback was chosen president. On the same day a platform was adopted, consisting of the following statements, and a reaffirmation of the principles declared at the previous convention:

1. The Republican party of Louisiana, in convention assembled, reaffirm the tenets and principles of the national Republican party as declared from time to time, and especially as enunciated in the platform adopted at the National Convention held at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876. We particularly commend and indorse the declaration that the United States of America is a nation and not a league, and that upon the nation devolves the duty of protecting the citizens of the United States in all their rights, at home and abroad; thus maintaining fully the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

2. We hail the nomination of Governor Rutherford B. Hayes with pleasure and pride, believing that in his elevation to the presidency the country will secure an Administration which will maintain the rights of all classes of citizens of the republic, and which will administer the government economically and execute the laws faithfully. We are not less gratified at the nomination for Vice-President of William A. Wheeler, whose reputation as a Republican and character as a statesman are national. In our ticket we see a guarantee of success. We indorse and ratify it.

3. The Republican party of Louisiana are in full accord with the national Republican party upon all financial questions as declared in the Cincinnati platform; and we believe that during the Administration of President Hayes a resumption of specie payment can be effected through a return to general commercial and productive prosperity throughout the Union.

Two more days were occupied in making nominations and agreeing upon a State Central Committee. The ticket for State officers finally accepted was: For Governor, S. B. Packard; for Lieutenant-Governor, C. C. Antoine; for Secretary of State, Emile Honoré; for Auditor, George B. Johnson; for Attorney-General, W. H. Hunt; for Superintendent of Education, W. G. Brown. The candidates for presidential electors were: J. H. Burch, William P. Kellogg, at large; and L. A. Sheldon, Peter Joseph, Morris Marks, A. B. Levissée, O. H. Brewster, and Oscar Joffrion, from the districts. P. B. S. Pinchback was made chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Democratic nominating convention was held at Baton Rouge, beginning on the 24th of July, and continuing four days. The report of the Committee on Credentials was not made until the third day, and then organization was promptly effected, and the following platform adopted:

We, the representatives of the Democratic Conservative party of the State of Louisiana, in convention assembled, do hereby declare administrative and political reform to be the paramount issue in the coming general election, and we earnestly appeal to our fellow-citizens, of every former political association of white and colored, to zealously coöperate with us in our pronounced effort to effect such reform.

We arraign the radical party of Louisiana for marked and frequent violations of the letter and spirit of the Constitution; for the assumption of illicit powers for the benefit of party, and to the great injury and almost total ruin of the State; for fomenting dissensions between the races and deliberately exciting strife and turmoil, thereby cruelly sacrificing the lives of colored and white citizens, with the intent of procuring unwarranted and unconstitutional interference in our State affairs.

We denounce the usurpative and bad government which Louisiana has suffered for the last four years, a usurpation under which officers elected by the people have been displaced, the government arbitrarily overthrown by Federal power, the Legislature invaded and dispersed by bayonets in time of profound peace; and such violent and unlawful interference adds but another to the long list of crimes for which the Republican party should be held to account in November next.

We hereby proclaim that it is our desire and fixed purpose under any and every provocation to have a fair and peaceable election; but we demand and will insist that there shall be no violence or intimidation exercised toward such of our colored fellow-citizens as may wish to coöperate with us for the redemption of the State from misrule.

We fully recognize the binding effect of the three recent articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and accept the same as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and we pledge ourselves to protect every citizen in the exercise of the rights acquired and guaranteed by said amendments, whatever be his race, color, or previous condition.

We hereby pledge our party to the satisfaction of all the legal obligations issued by the State of Louisiana; to the most strenuous efforts in the direction of reform and an economical administration of the government, and especially to the abolition of all unnecessary public officers; to the reduction of the fees and salaries of offices; to the standard of a fair remuneration and the consequent reduction of taxation to the lowest possible limit commensurate with the necessary expenses of the government and the preservation of the public faith, and to the curtailment of the dangerously-large patronage of the chief Executive of the State.

We declare ourselves in favor of the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, now pending before Congress, and recommend our members of Congress to advocate its passage at an early date.

We advocate the fostering of the public schools for the benefit of all the educatable children of the State, and that equal advantage be given to all children, colored as well as white.

We cordially approve of and indorse the platform of the national Democratic party, recently assembled in convention at St. Louis, and feel inspired with the hope of a better government in the future; but the great question of reform is brought before the people of the whole country by a great national party, and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost efforts to secure the success of those great exponents of national reform, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks.

On the fourth day the nominations were made, the State ticket being as follows: For Governor, Francis T. Nicholls, of Assumption; for Lieutenant-Governor, Louis A. Wiltz, of Orleans; for Attorney-General, H. N. Ogden, of Orleans; for Secretary of State, William A. Strong, of Winn; for Auditor, Allen Jumel, of Iberville; for Superintendent of Public Education, Robert M. Lusher, of Orleans. The candidates for electors were: John McEnery and R. C. Wickliffe, at large, and Louis St. Martin, Felix P. Poché, Alcibiade De Blanc, W. A. Seay, R. G. Cobb, and K. A. Cross, from the districts.

The political canvass, though attended with considerable excitement, was generally free from disorder and exhibitions of violence. There had been some political trouble early in the year in the parishes of East Baton Rouge and East Feliciana, but it was of a purely local character, pertaining to alleged misconduct in parish offices. In East Feliciana a mass-meeting was held in January, in which both white and colored citizens took part, and resolutions were adopted declaring that great good had been done in "ridding the parish of malicious, ignorant, and corrupt officers," and pledging support to all "fair-minded, competent officers in the maintenance of peace, law, and good order." The "malicious, ignorant, and corrupt officers" alluded to appear to have been driven out of the parish by organizations called "regulators." In East Baton Rouge, in March, the sheriff, the parish judge, and tax-collector, were called upon to resign, and a petition was addressed to Governor Kellogg asking him to accept their resignations. The proceedings were taken in a public meeting, in which colored citizens took part. Governor Kellogg wrote to the District Attorney, under date of March 28th, calling his attention to combinations of lawless persons to displace the civil authorities of the parish, and requesting him to institute proceedings against those concerned in the "recent unlawful disturbances in the city of Baton Rouge." The District Attorney replied that he knew of no combination of lawless persons; that the action of citizens had been taken in public meeting, and was characterized by calmness and deprecation of violence; and that the officials had been induced to resign peaceably and without the violation of any law.

Early in May two men were shot by a masked assassin at Coushatta, and on the 17th of June there was a riot at Port Hudson, in which shots were fired, but these occurrences appear to have had no political significance. There was a slight outbreak of race antagonism at Monroe, and through the surrounding country, about the last of August. There was a gathering of armed negroes and threats of burning the town, but finally the negroes were induced to disperse, and there was no serious disorder.

Generally throughout the political canvass the Conservatives pursued the policy of endeavoring to prevent any compromise of their claims through violence and disorder, and of securing the coöperation, so far as possible, of colored citizens. Negro voters were in many places

enrolled in the same clubs with Conservative whites, for the purpose, it was alleged, of protecting them from intimidation by colored Republicans. In other cases they formed Conservative clubs of their own. Colored speakers took part in the canvass on the Democratic side, and the antagonism to the existing State government seemed to extend among all classes. An address to the colored citizens of the State from one of their own number, named Joseph A. Craig, dated September 14th, urged them, in the interest of peace and good government, and for the sake of their own welfare, to vote for the Democratic candidates. In reply to a letter from a colored Conservative club of New Orleans, Mr. Nicholls, Democratic candidate for Governor, under date of September 20th, said:

You may rest fully and thoroughly assured that your faith and belief are well founded when you say you are satisfied that the ticket nominated at Baton Rouge "gives to the colored people throughout the State the assurance that if elected their rights will be amply protected and a new era enacted in the State administration."

My remarks at Baton Rouge, made to the convention which nominated me, were not only the expression of my individual convictions, both of right and policy, but the enunciation of the plainest principles of official duty which will have to guide me in the event of my election.

The laws should be general in their operation, and any law attempted to be passed directed against a class or race of the community would meet my most determined opposition. No such attempt, however, will be made; for, independently of the constitutional barriers which would stand in the way, the Democratic and Conservative sentiment of the whole State is united against such action.

To disregard and go back upon the pledges which I have given on this subject would be to disgrace me before the country; I shall certainly not place myself in such a position.

The national canvass was made entirely subordinate to that of the State, and occupied little attention. Before the election in November, there appeared scarcely any indication of political disturbance. There were some arrests in the parishes of Orleans and West Feliciana for alleged attempts at intimidation of colored voters and for false registration, but no outbreaks of violence preceded, attended, or followed them. The election itself passed off with a peace and quiet altogether unusual in the State.

It was some days before there was any definite knowledge as to the result of the election, the process of making the returns being very slow; but it very soon appeared that a majority of the votes actually cast were for the Democratic candidates. Nevertheless, on the 11th of November, Governor Kellogg sent a very confident dispatch to the North claiming that there was no doubt of a Republican victory. He declared that the parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Morehouse, and Ouachita, had been "overrun and intimidated by armed bands of the White League before and on the day of the election." He said that these parishes were strongly Republican, and that the vote claimed there by the Democrats was "procured by intimidation, violence, and assassination, and the proof of this is overwhelming and perfectly conclusive." The vote, he thought, would be close, "counting the vote in the five bulldozed parishes as the Democrats claim it; not counting these parishes, while the Republicans will be deprived of a legitimate majority of nearly 4,000, in no contingency can the Democrats have carried the State." Many letters were made public, written by colored men in different localities, denying charges of violence and intimidation, while other statements were made alleging that many were prevented from voting as they wished.

There was from the first apprehension on both sides that there would not be a fair count of the votes, and a declaration of the result in accordance with the actual will of the people. President Grant on the 10th of November had General Augur instructed to be vigilant with the forces at his command "to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal Board of Canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties. Should there be any grounds of suspicion of fraudulent count on either side," he added, "it should be reported and denounced at once. No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud. Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result. The country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns." He also requested several gentlemen prominently connected with the Republican party to proceed to New Orleans to witness the canvass of the vote by the Returning Board. These gentlemen were John Sherman, of Ohio; E. W. Stoughton, of New York; J. H. Van Alen, of New York; Eugene Hale, of Maine; J. A. Garfield, of Ohio; Cortlandt Parker, of New Jersey; Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Sidney Clark, of Kansas; and J. C. Wilson, of Kansas. Several others were associated with them in New Orleans, where they arrived on the 12th, among whom were Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; John A. Kasson, of Iowa; William Cumback, of Indiana; Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio; Lew Wallace, of Indiana, and several more. At the request of the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, several gentlemen also went out to New Orleans in the interest of the Democratic party. They arrived there on the 13th, and included John M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, and William R. Morrison, of Illinois; Samuel J. Randall, A. G. Curtin, and William Bigler, of Pennsylvania; J. E. McDonald and George W. Julian, of Indiana; Henry Watterson and J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York; J. B. Stallo, of Ohio; Lewis F. Bogy and J. B. Brodhead, of Missouri; John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, and others. This committee of Democrats, on the 14th of No-

vember, addressed a formal request to the visiting Republicans, that "in view of the unhappy controversies which have heretofore arisen from the action of the Returning Board of the State where its action could not in any count change the result of a presidential election, and in view of the desire of all good men that effect should be given to the will of the majority as lawfully expressed, they would meet and confer with them [the Democrats] personally or through committees, as may be deemed most wise, in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties."

A reply of considerable length was made on the 16th, in which the Republicans heartily concurred in the "earnest desire for a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election;" but stated that they knew of no reason to doubt that such a declaration would be made, and did not see the "propriety or utility of a conference." They were there as private citizens, with no power to modify the laws of the State or control its officers, and were unwilling to interfere. They quoted the law of the State as to the powers of the Returning Board, and argued that it was not desirable to interfere with the judicial functions of that body, or to reduce their action to a mere clerical count of the votes as cast. To this reply the Democrats made a rejoinder, expressing their regret that their efforts at a conference were not met in the spirit in which they were made, disclaiming any desire to interfere with the legal performance of the duties of the Returning Board, and declaring that their only wish was that the joint influence of the visiting committees might be used to secure a perfectly fair count.

The law provided that the returning officers "for all elections in the State" should consist of five persons, "to be elected by the Senate from all political parties." Their powers were defined in the following section of the act of 1874:

SECTION 3. That in such canvass and compilation the returning officers shall observe the following order: They shall compile first the statements from all polls or voting-places at which there shall have been a fair, free, and peaceable registration and election. Whenever, from any poll or voting-place, there shall be received the statement of any Supervisor of Registration or Commissioner of Election, in form as required by section 26 of this act, on affidavit of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free, and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such poll or voting-place, such returning officers shall not canvass, count, or compile the statements of votes from such poll or voting-place until the statements from all other polls or voting-places shall have been canvassed and compiled. The returning officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences at any such poll or voting-place; and if, from the evidence of such statement, they shall be convinced that such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting-place, or did not prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters thereat from registering or voting to materially change the result of the election, then, and not otherwise, said returning officers shall canvass and compile the vote of such polling-place with those previously canvassed and compiled; but, if the said returning officers shall not be fully satisfied thereof, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to this end they shall have power to send for persons and papers. If after such examination the said returning officers shall be convinced that said riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting-place, or did prevent a sufficient number of the qualified electors thereat from registering and voting to materially change the result of the election, then the said returning officers shall not canvass or compile the statement of the votes of such poll or voting-place, but shall exclude it from their returns: *Provided*, That any person interested in said election, by reason of being a candidate for office, shall be allowed a hearing before said returning officers upon making application within the time allowed for the forwarding of the returns of said election.

Section 26, referred to, is as follows:

SEC. 26. That in any parish, precinct, ward, city, or town, in which during the time of registration or revision of registration, or on any day of election, there shall be any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences at any place within said parish, or at or near any poll or voting-place, or place of registration, or revision of registration, which riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences, shall prevent, or tend to prevent, a fair, free, peaceable, and full vote of all the qualified electors of said parish, precinct, ward, city, or town, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Election, if such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences occur on the day of election, or of the supervision of registration of the parish, if they occur during the time of registration or revision of registration, to make in duplicate, and under oath, a clear and full statement of all the facts relating thereto, and of the effect produced by such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences in preventing a fair, free, and peaceable and full registration or election, and of the number of qualified electors deterred by such riots, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences from registering or voting, which statement shall also be corroborated under oath by three respectable citizens, qualified electors of the parish. When such statement is made by a Commissioner of Election or a Supervisor of Registration, he shall forward it in duplicate to the Supervisor of Registration of the parish (if in the city of New Orleans to the Secretary of State), one copy of which, if made to the Supervisor of Registration, shall be forwarded by him to the returning officers provided for by section 2 of this act, when he makes the returns of election in his parish. His copy of said statement shall be so annexed to his returns of elections by paste, wax, or some adhesive substance, that the same can be kept together, and the other copy the Supervisor of Registration shall deliver to the Clerk of the Court of his parish for the use of the District Attorney.

The Returning Board, which was chosen in 1873, consisted of J. Madison Wells, United States Naval Officer at the port of New Orleans; T. C. Anderson, who had been a candidate for the State Senate in the canvass; L. M. Kenner, and G. Casanave, colored; and Oscar Arroyo, who was the only Democratic member. The returning officers were required to meet within ten days after the close of the election and compile the returns, and were authorized to fill any vacancy in their own number. Immediately after the election Mr. Arroyo resigned, and the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, on the 10th of November, appealed to Governor Kellogg to cause the Returning Board to be remodeled and so constituted that no one would hesitate to accept its decision as final. He said that the law contemplated a fair representation of the political parties, and claimed that there should be at least two Democratic members, and that one-half the clerks should be Democrats. No answer was given to this communication by the Governor; and on the 16th a copy of it was sent to the returning officers themselves, with resolutions of the Democratic State Central Committee, claiming as a matter of right that the "Democratic Conservative party" be represented in the board by two members and a fair proportion of the clerks. No reply being received, a formal request was made on the following day that Dr. Hugh Kennedy be chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Arroyo. No attention was paid to this; and it was renewed on the 21st, and again on the 22d, without effect.

The four members of the Returning Board had met in New Orleans on the 16th, taken the oath of office, and organized by choosing Mr. Wells chairman. The Republican State Central Committee had designated H. C. Warmoth, Alfred Bourges, Henry Demas, A. J. Dumont, M. A. Southworth, and P. B. S. Pinchback, to conduct the case of the Republican candidates; and Colonel F. C. Zacharie, Fergus Fuselier, William R. Whittaker, and others, acted as counsel on behalf of the Democrats, Colonel Zacharie being also chairman of a Democratic Committee on Returns and Elections. The first session of the Returning Board, after organization was effected, was on the 18th. A preamble and resolution were adopted expressing satisfaction that "distinguished gentlemen of national reputation from other States, some at the request of the President of the United States, and some at the request of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party," were in the city to witness the proceedings of the board, and inviting five from each of the two bodies named to be present at the meetings. The same day a protest and plea were received from the Democratic counsel, objecting that the law under which the board was acting was unconstitutional, because it placed it in the power of a self-perpetuating body to determine the government of the State, and conferred judicial powers outside of the judiciary; that, even if the law were constitutional, the board was not properly constituted, having only four members, and all of one political party; that in any case it had no jurisdiction over the canvass of votes for presidential electors; and, finally, that two of the Republican candidates for electors were ineligible. On the 20th the rules of the board were adopted. By these it was provided that the returns, regarding which there was no contest, should be canvassed first; that in the contested cases all motions and arguments should be in writing; and that the board might go into secret session in considering motions, arguments, and propositions. The rules relating to evidence were as follows:

8. When any candidate, or his attorney, or other person authorized to do so, shall present a witness before the returning officers, he shall present interrogatories to be propounded to such witness, which he shall have previously submitted to his opponent, to be crossed at least twenty-four hours, unless such time be named or the cross-interrogatories put before the expiration of that time. In the examination of witnesses the returning officers may interrogate witness beyond the interrogatories when they think it necessary, but neither the candidates nor their attorneys shall examine the witnesses before the returning officers except as above provided.

9. No *ex-parte* affidavits or statements shall be received in evidence except as a basis to show that such fraud, intimidation, or other illegal practice, had at some poll, requires investigation; but the returns and affidavits authorized by law made by officers of election, or in verification of statements as required by law, shall be received in evidence as *prima facie*.

10. That the evidence for each contested poll in any parish, when concluded, shall be laid aside until all the evidence is in from all the contested polls in the several parishes where there may be contests, and after the evidence is all in the returning officers will decide the several contests in secret session; the parties or their attorneys to be allowed to submit briefs or written arguments up to the time fixed for the returning officers going into secret session, after which no additional argument to be received unless by special consent.

An amendment proposed by one of the counsel, that all proceedings be in open session, was rejected. The protest of Democratic counsel already mentioned was then overruled, the following conclusions being announced:

To the first objection, that the act creating the board has the effect of "creating a government not republican in form or character," it seems to us to be a political question that can only be decided by the Congress of the United States.

To the second objection, that this board is vested with judicial power, which is in violation of the constitution: This board is not a court, but a commission appointed by the Legislature with special and limited powers—it has no jurisdiction to decide constitutional questions, such as are presented in this protest. If this board be an unconstitutional body, the courts having jurisdiction to pass on this question are open to any person having the right to contest it.

To the third objection, that this board is not legally constituted: The act creating this board provides for the original organization, and it was originally organized as the law directed; all political parties at that time organized or recognized were

represented on the board; at that time there was no party known as the Democratic Conservative party; there was no provision in the law for a reorganization of the board; so it could not have been contemplated that the board should be changed to suit shifting political organizations that might subsequently be made.

To the fourth objection, that this board should not canvass or count the votes for presidential electors, as there is no law giving this board jurisdiction: The law creating this board says: "Section 2. That this board shall be the returning officers for all elections held in the State." This seems to us to cover that for the presidential electors so clearly that there is no room for doubt; the objection as to whether the "electors" are State or Federal officers is not material.

To the fifth objection, that this board cannot canvass or count the votes cast for Brewster or Levissée as candidate for presidential electors, for the reason that on the day of the election they were holders of offices of trust or profit of the United States, and were consequently ineligible to the position of electors: This point will be reserved until the evidence shall be produced, merely suggesting that we have doubts as to whether this board can question the eligibility of candidates, our powers being confined to the canvass or compilation of the vote.

The canvass of returns was then begun, in spite of protests against the board proceeding before the vacancy had been filled. On the 21st there were several new protests filed. Henry M. Spofford, counsel for the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, protested against the rules of the board forbidding him to be present to inspect and object to returns, and against the "executive sessions." A protest was made, on behalf of the United States Supervisors, against being excluded from the sessions of the board, and claiming the right to witness all the proceedings. The Democratic committee entered two protests, one against the rules excluding them from the sessions of the board, and against the proceedings going on with the vacancy unfilled; and the other against counting ballots from the parishes of Iberville, West Baton Rouge, Iberia, and St. Martin, for all the Republican candidates for electors, where they bore only the names of W. P. Kellogg, J. Henri Burch, and Oscar Joffrion. Other protests, of a similar character to the latter, were filed, it appearing that in other parishes also ballots had been cast bearing the names of only a part of the candidates. The protests were simply placed on file, while the work of compiling the returns went on. On the 22d several new protests were filed. On the 23d a motion was made in writing by Democratic counsel, setting forth that various returns had not yet been filed with the Returning Board, but were still in the possession of supervisors, who had been in the city of New Orleans for some days. Affidavits were submitted in support of these statements, and it was moved that the supervisors be ordered to bring in these missing returns. The same day a communication was received from the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, renewing the request for the appointment of Dr. Hugh Kennedy to the vacancy on the board. On the 25th there was further discussion regarding missing returns. It was stated that those of Franklin Parish had been lying in an express-office ten days, and others were at different places in the city of New Orleans.

The canvass of the uncontested parishes was finally completed on the 27th, and those were taken up in which there were protests against the counting of the votes from one or more precincts or polling-places on account of irregularity, intimidation, or fraud. Testimony was taken and arguments heard until December 2d, when the Returning Board went into secret session to complete the work of canvassing the returns. The result was promulgated on the morning of December 6th. It announced the vote for presidential electors to be as follows:

W. P. Kellogg	75,185
J. H. Burch	75,127
Peter Joseph	74,014
L. A. Sheldon	74,027
Morris Marks	74,418
A. B. Levissée	74,003
O. H. Brewster	74,017
Oscar Joffrion	74,786
John McEnery	70,508
R. C. Wickliffe	70,509
L. St. Martin	70,553
F. Poché	70,335
A. De Blanc	70,530
W. A. Seay	70,525
R. G. Cobb	70,423
K. A. Cross	70,566

A certificate was signed by the four returning officers, declaring that Kellogg, Burch, Joseph, Sheldon, Marks, Levissée, Brewster, and Joffrion, were "duly and lawfully elected." S. B. Packard was declared to have been "duly and lawfully elected" Governor, and C. C. Antoine Lieutenant-Governor. The vote for Governor was given as 74,624 for Packard, and 71,195 for Nicholls; for Lieutenant-Governor, Antoine 74,669, and Wiltz 71,093. In like manner the election of the other Republican candidates for State officers was certified to. The persons declared elected to Congress were R. L. Gibson and E. J. Ellis, Democrats, and C. B. Darrall, G. L. Smith, J. E. Leonard, and Charles E. Nash, Republicans. The Legislature, according to the announcement of the Returning Board, consisted of 19 Republicans and 17 Democrats in the Senate, and 71 Republicans, 43 Democrats, and 3 Independents, in the House.

On the 5th of December John McEnery, signing himself "Governor of Louisiana," certified that he had, "in presence of Horatio N. Ogden, Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana, and of the Hon. A. L. Tissot, Judge of the Second District Court in and for the parish of Orleans in said State, examined duplicate original election returns of the general election, held in this State on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, and that the foregoing statement contains the true vote cast and counted at the various precincts in the State at said election for candidates for presidential electors." He also certified that John McEnery, Robert C. Wickliffe, Louis St. Martin, Felix P. Poché, Alcibiade De Blanc, W. A. Seay, R. G

Cobb, and K. A. Cross, were "duly elected and appointed" presidential electors. The foregoing statement referred to gave the following as the vote for the different candidates:

Mc Enery	83,723
Wickliffe	83,859
St. Martin	83,650
Poché	83,474
De Blanc	83,633
Seay	83,812
Cobb	83,530
Cross	83,603
Kellogg	77,174
Burch	77,162
Joseph	74,913
Sheldon	74,902
Marks	75,240
Levissée	75,395
Brewster	75,479
Joffrion	75,618

The Democratic Committee on Returns certified to the same result, as obtained by the compilation made from "sworn duplicates and certified copies of the original statements of votes filed in the clerk's offices of the district courts, as required by law." It also added the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, giving 84,487 to Nicholls, and 76,477 to Packard; 84,242 to Wiltz, and 76,471 to Antoine. In announcing the result in an address to the people, the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee said:

This victory is all the more to be appreciated because of the difficulties under which it was achieved. The entire registration and election machinery was in the hands of the Republican party. The Government, State and Federal, under Kellogg, Packard, Pitkin, Casey, and others, exerted their combined influence, patronage, and power, against our efforts to overthrow corruption and misrule. Our citizens were arrested and dragged from their homes on the most frivolous and shallow pretexts, and the Federal soldiery were distributed in every quarter of the State. Not content with this, an effort was made to disfranchise, through the United States commissioners, in violation of the constitution, a large portion of the white voters of the city of New Orleans, which was partially effected.

In the country parishes polls were opened at remote places without previous announcement, and in many instances were not opened at the places designated by the Supervisor of Registration, in clear violation of law.

Notwithstanding all this, and much more could be charged, the citizens of this great Commonwealth, white and colored, arose alike against the corrupt party in power, and cast their ballots in favor of honesty and reform.

The election throughout the State was peaceful and quiet. No outbreak occurred anywhere.

Our opponents, seeing the magnitude of our majority, started the bold and frivolous charge of intimidation as a pretext for throwing out a number of parishes where the most peaceful elections were held. Affidavits with cross-marks were manufactured in the custom-house.

We have fully met all these charges with abundant and conclusive proof, and we have exposed the grossest frauds on the part of the Republican party.

Your forbearance and toleration have been great under the wrongs and provocations sustained by you. We ask you to bear still longer.

It cannot be that, with the overwhelming majority in your favor, you can be deprived of the results of your victory, save by the grossest and most glaring injustice, such as will startle and disgust the honest sentiment of the whole country, without reference to political parties.

We have won a fair and complete victory, and it will not be torn from us by trickery and fraud. The voice of 84,000 people expressed fairly and openly at the ballot-box cannot be stifled by any process that will not bear on its face a wicked and shameless fraud, which the good men of all parties must condemn and undo.

Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull, and others, of the Democratic visiting committee, in an appeal to the people of the United States, after comparing the vote as it appeared on the face of the returns with that announced by the Returning Board, made the following statements:

In view, however, of the returns, and the law and the facts which should control the Returning Board, with which we have made ourselves familiar, we have no hesitation in saying that the result shown by the votes actually cast cannot be changed without a palpable abuse of the letter and spirit of the law governing the Returning Board, and a manifest perversion of the facts before it. Irregularities have been committed in some instances by officers conducting elections and making returns, but they are about as much on one side as the other; and as to intimidation, violence, or other illegal acts preventing a free and fair election, there is evidence on both sides, but not of such a character as to affect the general result. In most instances the acts of violence proceeded from mere lawlessness, as in the case of Henry and Eliza Pinkston, and had no connection with politics. It is a significant fact that in the parishes where it is alleged that voters were kept from the polls by intimidation the total vote was as large as at any time heretofore. An honest and fair canvass of the returns, even under the Louisiana law, cannot materially reduce Tilden's majority as shown on the face of the returns.

The Returning Board in reaching its result counted about 2,500 ballots bearing the names of only three electors as for the entire eight, and threw out various polls, including all those of East Feliciana and Grant Parishes.

The following statement shows the changes made, with the exception of those caused by throwing out a few disputed votes from several polls, amounting in all to 612:

PARISHES.	VOTE PROMULGATED.		VOTE RETURNED.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Baton Rouge, East	1,467	793	1,623	2,241
Bossier	1,646	601	1,724	880
Caldwell	282	486	282	626
Carroll	2,367	607	2,367	615
Catahoula	793	849	801	958
Claiborne	427	1,404	427	1,588
De Soto	712	620	892	1,313
Feliciana, East	rejected.			1,741
Feliciana, West	624	238	780	1,246
Franklin	101	715	129	789
Grant	rejected.		405	514
Iberia	1,438	931	1,449	1,253
Lafayette	660	639	660	1,158
Lafourche	1,887	1,690	2,006	2,006
Livingston	121	392	121	770
Madison	2,510	300	2,510	336
Morehouse	419	408	762	1,400
Natchitoches	2,084	1,433	2,084	1,776
Ouachita	739	353	781	1,869
Richland	117	797	265	975
St. Charles	1,229	229	1,100	263
St Landry	2,445	3,630	2,445	3,750
Tangipahoa	558	860	558	936
Vernon	179	471	1	649
Webster	666	455	858	896
Orleans	14,693	24,062	15,030	25,097

This statement is based on the vote for Governor. The promulgation of the result of the election made by the Democratic committee gave majorities ranging from 6,000 to 8,000 for all the Conservative candidates for State offices. It announced R. L. Gibson, E. J. Ellis, J. B. Elan, and F. W. Robertson, Democrats, and C. B. Darrall and J. E. Leonard, Republicans, as elected to Congress.

On the 6th of December, after the promulgation of the result of the canvass of the vote, Mr. Nicholls issued an appeal to the people of the State, commending them for their orderly conduct, and the peaceable spirit they had shown, and urging them to refrain from violence, and "hold every feeling, passion, and resentment, subordinate to the great work of redemption." He added: "That redemption, I feel thoroughly assured, is near at hand, for the heart of the American people is now moving in your behalf, and in that of free government and constitutional right."

Among the appeals and addresses issued, during the uncertainty of the count, was one dated New Orleans, November 30th, and signed by Hugh Miller Thompson, rector of Trinity Church, G. Raymond, V. G., administrator of the archdiocese, Ant. J. Jourdan, S. J., pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, B. M. Palmer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, J. K. Gutheirn, rabbi of the Temple Sinai, and several presidents of banks and insurance companies, and other prominent business-men. It was addressed to "our fellow-citizens of the United States," and set forth the evil results of bad government in Louisiana, and the means that had been used to prevent the people from getting rid of it. The following statements were included in the address:

1. It is our deliberate conviction that Louisiana is as loyal to the Union as any State within it.

2. The people of Louisiana accept in good faith the status in which the war left the colored people.

3. They desire that the white and colored people should live together in peace and harmony. That only, they are convinced, is the way to prosperity. The white people of the State have no wish to abridge a single right which the law gives to their colored fellow-citizens.

4. They believe that the late canvass and election were conducted as peaceably in Louisiana as in any sister State.

5. They know that large numbers of colored voters changed their political associations under the governing conviction that the interests of the black man and white in Louisiana are identical; that the burdens of misgovernment must fall on all classes, and finally most heavily on the laboring classes; and especially were they moved to such change by the embezzlement by those in power of the public funds appropriated to the education of their children.

6. They believe with the people of the whole State that a large majority of the honest votes cast were in favor of the so-called Democratic Conservative candidates.

7. While the people of Louisiana are glad to receive among them the officers and soldiers of the United States army for all constitutional purposes of defense, they deprecate the impression produced on their fellow-citizens, and the great injury done to the business interests of Louisiana, and especially to those of this city, by the military proclamation and the sending hither of troops and generals, as if there were in some contingency danger of an outbreak; for whatever be the issue in the present crisis the people of Louisiana will not seek to change it but by peaceful and lawful means. It is no longer their question alone, but that of the whole country. Into the settlement of the question should come no mistake or misapprehension about their action or purposes. The question now for the State and nation is in the hands of an organization self-perpetuating, a close corporation, absolutely superior to the laws of this State; an organization already convicted of fraud in previous State canvasses, which is irresponsible to law and public opinion here; an organization used for the vilest purposes of usurpation and misgovernment hitherto unknown in Louisiana. It is for our fellow-citizens of other States who have allowed, we doubt not, with honest though mistaken intentions, such an organization, subversive of all republican government, to be fastened upon Louisiana in her distress, who are therefore responsible for it, and who now find it holding the peace and prosperity of the whole country in its hands, to bring to bear upon it such moral force as will, if possible, secure its honest action in this grave crisis. But in bringing such moral force to bear, we appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the country to free themselves from any notion that in the crushed, misgoverned, and suffering State of Louisiana there is any purpose, save to calmly bear and patiently wait the issue under the law and the Constitution.

On the 6th of December the persons who had been returned as presidential electors, and had received certificates of election from Governor Kellogg, met in the Executive chamber in the State-House to cast their votes. Messrs. Brewster and Levissée, who were ineligible at the time of the election on account of holding Federal offices, had resigned their positions, and were now chosen by the other electors to fill what were deemed vacancies in the college. Their votes were then cast for Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and William A. Wheeler for Vice-President. Mr. Levissée, in giving his vote, said: "I have been offered to-day $100,000 to give my vote for Samuel J. Tilden, but I consider the right to vote for Rutherford B. Hayes worth more than that." On the same day the persons who had been Democratic candidates for electors, had received a majority of the votes cast, and held the certificates of election signed by McEnery, met in the chamber of the House of Representatives, and cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

The Republicans who had been in New Orleans at the request of the President to witness the action of the Returning Board submitted a report, dated December 6th, which was presented to Congress by the President. It made an elaborate defense of the character of the returning officers, and justified the law under which they acted, and the discretion which they exercised, on the ground that outrages and acts of violence in past years and during the canvass had produced intimidation of colored voters and prevented a fair election. Of the final action of the Returning Board this report said:

It is a tribunal from which there can be no appeal,

and in view of the possible consequences of its adjudication, we have closely observed its proceedings, and have carefully weighed the force of a large mass of the testimony upon which that adjudication has been reached. Members of the board, acting under oath, were bound by the law, if convinced by the testimony that riot, tumults, acts of violence, or armed disturbance did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of election, at any poll or voting-place, or did materially change the result of the election thereat, to reject the votes thus cast and exclude them from their final return.

Of the effect of such testimony the board was the sole and final judge, and if in reaching a conclusion it exercised good faith and was guided by an honest desire to do justice, its determination should be respected even if upon light proof a different conclusion might have been reached by other tribunals or persons. To guard the purity of the ballot, to protect the citizen in the free and peaceful exercise of his right to vote, to secure him against violence, and especially murder, when he attempts to perform this duty, should be the desire of all men and the aim of every representative government.

If political success shall be attained by such violent and terrible means as were resorted to in many parishes in Louisiana, complaint should not be made if the votes thus obtained are denounced by judicial tribunals and all honest men as illegal and void.

The report was signed by John Sherman, Ohio; E. W. Stoughton, New York; J. H. Van Alen, New York; Eugene Hale, Maine; J. A. Garfield, Ohio; Cortland Parker, New Jersey; W. D. Kelley, Pennsylvania; Sidney Clark, Kansas; J. C. Wilson, Kansas.

The Democratic witnesses made their report on the same date, to Abram S. Hewitt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. It took the ground that the returning officers were unworthy of confidence; that they had violated the law in refusing to fill the vacancy, and in their whole manner of conducting the canvass of contested returns; that they had accepted as proof of fraud and intimidation in distant parishes affidavits manufactured in New Orleans; that their action had been partisan and one-sided from first to last, and that the result announced was a fraud upon the people of the State. Its conclusions were briefly expressed in this statement: "With the law and such facts before us as have been disclosed by the action of the Returning Board, we do not hesitate to declare that its proceedings as witnessed by us were partial and unfair, and that the result it has announced is arbitrary, illegal, and entitled to no respect whatever."

The signers of the report were John M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, William Bigler, George B. Smith, George W. Julian, and P. H. Watson.

The Returning Board itself issued an address to the country on the 12th of December. It was as follows:

The Returning Board of the State of Louisiana claim, first, that under the provisions of the law they are returning officers of all elections held in said State; that there are in law and in fact no returns of any election held in said State until first examined, canvassed, and compiled by them; that statements furnished by the Commissioners of Election are simply statements of votes purported to have been cast, and that, until the fairness and legality of voting at that poll or precinct have been passed upon by the returning officers, no validity attaches to any such statement.

In strict compliance with the laws of the United States and of this State, the returning officers of the State of Louisiana have proceeded to examine, canvass, and compile, a statement of votes purported to have been cast in this State, at a general election for President and Vice-President of the United States, held on the 7th day of last November. The votes purported to have been cast in the parishes of Grant and East Feliciana have been ignored entirely in the official canvass.

In Grant Parish not one form of law was observed; there were no legal supervisors or Commissioners of Election, and the vote taken was as informal as votes taken on a railroad-train.

In East Feliciana the returning officers were unable to find one poll at which, from the evidence before them, they could certify that a full, free, and fair election was had.

In the parish of East Baton Rouge the returning officers canvassed and compiled the votes of three polls, situated in the city of Baton Rouge, where there was military protection afforded; also three other polls, situated immediately on the river, where there was comparative immunity from intimidation. Evidence as to intimidation by murder, hanging, whipping, and other outrages as affecting the vote at other polls, was so conclusive that the returning officers unanimously rejected the votes stated to have been cast at those polls. In the adjoining parish of West Feliciana six polls were rejected on similar conclusive evidence. In the parish of Ouachita eight polls were rejected; while in the city of Monroe, the parish-seat of that parish, the statements of votes cast were accepted because voters there were measurably protected from violence by the presence of United States troops. The United States Deputy Marshal in charge of the ballot-box at one of the rejected polls was shot, and throughout the whole parish there prevailed a systematic intimidation, murder, and violence, toward one class of voters, white as well as black, of such character as to have scarcely a parallel in the history of this State. In the adjoining parish of Morehouse the statement of the votes reported to be cast in six polls was also rejected on similar evidence. Polls were also rejected in the parishes of De Soto, Bossier, Franklin, Claiborne, and Calcasieu, upon clear evidence of fraud, not rebutted by evidence before the returning officers.

J. MADISON WELLS,
THOMAS C. ANDERSON,
G. CASENAVE,
LOUIS M. KENNER.

Soon after the meeting of the Federal Congress in December a special committee was appointed by each House to make an investigation of the election in Louisiana. The committee of the House of Representatives arrived in New Orleans and held its first session on the 12th of December. In reply to a subpœna *duces tecum*, the returning officers made a protest against this attempt of a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States to invade the rights of the State by demanding possession of their archives with a view to review the action of her tribunals without any legal or constitutional right. They declined to give up their records, but offered to allow them to be copied for the committee. The committee of the Senate arrived and began operations on the 18th. Both the House and Senate committees were divided into several

sub-committees, to conduct different branches of the inquiry. Numerous witnesses were examined in New Orleans and in the various localities where facts were to be ascertained, and many affidavits and other papers were received. The investigations were continued into the month of January, 1877, and the reports were made to Congress late in the session.

On the 1st day of January, 1877, the date for the meeting of the Legislature, the State-House was occupied by armed police and militia, and barricaded, by order of Governor Kellogg. No persons were admitted to the legislative halls except those having certificates of election from the Returning Board. The Democrats refused to enter and take part in the organization and proceedings of the two Houses, and, withdrawing, met at St. Patrick's Hall. Here all those were admitted who were declared by the Democratic committee to have been duly elected. The body which occupied the State-House consisted of 19 Senators and 68 Representatives. Of the former 8 held over and 11 had certificates of election from the returning officers. All the Representatives had Returning Board certificates. The St. Patrick's Hall Assembly consisted of 21 Senators and 62 Representatives. Of the Senators 9 held over, 8 were declared elected by the Returning Board, and 4 claimed to have been elected, but held their certificates from the Democratic Committee on Returns. Of the Representatives 40 were returned as elected by the official board, and 22 had no certificates from that body. By the constitution the Legislature is made to consist of 36 Senators and 120 Representatives.

In the Returning Board Legislature C. C. Antoine presided over the Senate, and Michael Hahn was chosen Speaker of the House. In the St. Patrick's Hall body Louis A. Wiltz was President of the Senate, and Louis Bush Speaker of the House. Each body claimed to be the legal Legislature of the State, and to have a quorum of members lawfully chosen, and each protested against the existence of the other, and proceeded with the business of the session. On the 2d of January the Republican Legislature, in joint assembly, received from the Secretary of State the returns of the election, as compiled by the Returning Board, and declared the election of Packard and Antoine. On the same day in joint assembly of the Democratic Legislature all the parish returns were read, and Nicholls and Wiltz were declared elected. Subsequently an act was passed making the Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the House, and three Senators to be elected by the Senate from different political parties, a Board of Canvassers to canvass and compile the vote for other officers. This board organized and performed the duty assigned to it, declaring the result of the election as it appeared on the face of the returns.

On the 8th of January Packard and Antoine were formally inaugurated as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at the State-House, and Nicholls and Wiltz were inaugurated at St. Patrick's Hall. The Democrats established new courts and new offices, and the complete machinery of government was set up under Nicholls. Collision was prevented partly by the presence of United States troops, under General Augur, and partly by the forbearance of both parties, who were disposed to await the determination at Washington of the electoral vote of the State, and the recognition of the result of the election. Packard called upon the Federal Government to recognize his claims and protect him against domestic violence, but orders were given to General Augur to confine himself to the preservation of the peace.

General Francis T. Nicholls was born in Ascension Parish, in 1834, and belongs to one of the most prominent families in the State. He received a military education, and graduated at the West Point Academy in 1855. He served as a lieutenant of artillery in the regular army for one year, a part of the time in the Seminole War in Florida, the residue on outpost duty in California. In 1856 he resigned his commission, and began the practice of law in Assumption Parish. At the breaking out of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as captain in the Eighth Louisiana Regiment. He advanced rapidly in promotion until he attained the rank of brigadier-general. He lost an arm in Virginia while serving under "Stonewall" Jackson, and at the battle of Chancellorsville received a wound that necessitated the amputation of his left leg. Though incapacitated for active service, he remained on duty in the army until the close of the war. He then resumed the practice of his profession in Assumption Parish, and has held a high position at the bar.

The case of J. C. Moncure against Antoine Dubuclet, contesting the election of the latter to the office of State Treasurer in 1874, was decided by the Supreme Court in May. A majority of the judges took the ground that the action of the Returning Board was conclusive in declaring Dubuclet elected, although he did not receive a majority of the votes cast, those of De Soto, Grant, and Winn Parishes, having been thrown out. Judge Taliaferro, in rendering the decision, said:

> The act creating the Returning Board provides that the returns of elections thus made and promulgated shall be *prima-facie* evidence in all courts of justice, and before all civil officers, until set aside after a contest according to law. The contest, then, which involves the rebuttal of the *prima-facie* evidence of the correctness of the returns of the Returning Board, and the reopening of the investigation of the election returns in order to determine which of two opposing candidates is entitled to a given office, is a contest to be made according to law. If the lawmaker has omitted to enact the law under which proceedings in such cases are to be conducted, it is *casus omissus*, which the courts cannot supply. In civil government rights are enforced by rules and

methods, having the authority of law, and they can be legally enforced in no other way. The high behests of the organic law are not always self-enforcing; the manner in which its commands are to be obeyed is often left to be provided by the legislative branch of the Government. To this branch of the State government the organic law delegates the power to prescribe rules and principles by which its provisions are to be made practically useful, and especially so when the organic law is silent on the subject.

Judges Wyly and Morgan dissented, the former submitting an opinion, in which he declared:

The doctrine that the Board of State Canvassers, or the Returning Board, is vested with the power contended for by defendant, and that its action cannot be revised by the courts, however arbitrary and fraudulent it may be, is a doctrine that is not supported by act 98, of the acts of 1872, the law organizing said Returning Board; nor is it authorized by any law of this State. On the contrary, the law creating the Returning Board, and providing for the canvass of the vote after an election, declares that the returns of elections thus made and promulgated shall be *prima-facie* evidence in all courts of justice and before all civil officers, until set aside after a contest according to law, of the right of any person named therein to hold and exercise the office to which he shall by such a return be declared elected.

In my opinion the petition declares a cause of action, and the canvass of the Returning Board is not beyond the reach of judicial inquiry. It is the election by the people and not the certificate of the Returning Board that gives a right to an office. I think the case should be remanded, to be tried on the merits.

A successful exhibition of the products and industries of the State was held under the auspices of the Louisiana Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, at New Orleans, beginning on the 26th of February. The opening address was delivered by the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

An Immigration Convention, composed of delegates from several Southern and Western States, was held in the Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans, on the 1st and 2d of March. A standing committee was appointed to devise the best means to facilitate immigration, and to establish a Bureau of Immigration in New Orleans.

LUTHERANS. In the table on next page are given the statistics of the several bodies constituting the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, as they appear in the *Church Almanac* (General Council, published at the Lutheran Book-store, Philadelphia) for 1877:

Kurtz's *Lutheran Almanac* (General Synod, Baltimore) classes the German Synod of Iowa and the Norwegian-Danish Augustan Synod among the independent synods, and gives the following footings and totals: General Council, 10 synods, 548 ministers, 1,093 churches, 156,896 communicants; Synodical Conference, 7 synods, 1,002 ministers, 1,596 churches, 251,377 communicants; General Synod, South, 5 synods, 92 ministers, 160 churches, 12,764 communicants; General Synod, North, 24 synods, 790 ministers, 1,226 churches, 113,571 communicants; Independent Synods, 12, with 25 unattached churches, 17 unattached ministers, and 1,600 unattached members—in all, 363 ministers, 747 churches, 65,795 communicants: total, 58 synods, 2,795 ministers, 4,822 churches, and 600,353 communicants.

Brobst's *Lutherische Kalender* (General Council, Allentown, Pa.), gives: General Council, 689 ministers, 1,338 congregations, 194,151 communicants; Synodical Conference, 1,034 ministers, 1,751 congregations, 264,935 communicants; General Synod, South, 92 ministers, 167 congregations, 12,750 communicants; General Synod, North, 741 ministers, 1,214 congregations, 110,866 communicants; ten Independent Synods (including the Iowa Synod) with 348 ministers, 694 congregations, 59,102 communicants; pastors not attached to any synod, 37: total, 2,782 ministers, 4,974 congregations, 629,204 communicants.

The discrepancies in the different tables arise chiefly from the lack of uniformity in keeping the records of the churches and synods, which, in respect to the numbers of communicants, is a very serious evil. In several synods, and in many churches in other synods, the custom is to enumerate, as the number of persons who have communicated, the whole number of instances in which the communion has been administered to individuals, without taking into account the number of times the same person may have taken the communion within the year. The actual number of communicants can only be estimated, never ascertained, from such a report. The number of ministers is taken from official records, or from other lists of ministers. Synods which are in process of attaching themselves to some general body, but have not yet consummated the union, may be counted as belonging to that body, or as independent, as is the case with two synods claimed by the General Council.

The *Church Almanac* gives the following list of theological seminaries: *Of the General Council:* Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, founded 1864, five instructors, 60 students; Theological Department of Augustana College, Paxton, Ill., founded 1863, three instructors, 17 students; Wartburg Seminary, Mendota, Ill., two instructors, 31 students; Practical Theological Seminary, Marshall, Wis., founded 1876, one instructor, 7 students. *Of the General Synod, North:* Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., founded in 1825, three instructors, 32 students; Hartwick Seminary, Hartwick, N. Y., founded 1816, one instructor, 5 students; Theological Department of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, founded 1845, two instructors, 22 students; Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove, Pa., founded 1859, one instructor, 10 students. *Of the Synodical Conference:* Theological Department of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., founded 1840, four instructors, 85 students; Practical Department, Springfield, Ill., founded 1846, three instructors, 23 students; Norwegian Lutheran Seminary,

SYNODS.	Ministers.	Congregations.	Communicants.
GENERAL COUNCIL.			
Ministerium of Pennsylvania	187	373	76,033
Ministerium of New York	69	66	25,923
Pittsburg Synod	64	133	10,750
Synod of Texas	29	25	3,400
English District Synod of Ohio	26	63	6,617
Swedish Augustana Synod	107	246	33,265
Michigan Synod	24	33	4,150
Canada Synod	27	58	6,350
Indiana Synod	16	42	2,078
Holston Synod	14	24	2,000
Synod of Iowa (German)	106	111	10,282
Norwegian-Danish Augustana	13	53	7,000
Total	682	1,227	195,067*
SYNODICAL CONFERENCE.			
Joint Synod of Ohio (five synods)	173	270	40,000
Joint Synod of Missouri (six synods)	564	757	140,647
Synod of Wisconsin	74	136	33,197
Norwegian Synod	117	449	38,806
Synod of Minnesota	29	51	6,041
Synod of Illinois	31	36	4,400
Concordia Synod	5	24	1,115
English Conference of Missouri	4	4	250
Total	997	1,727	279,456
GENERAL SYNOD, SOUTH.			
Synod of South Carolina	33	48	5,000
Synod of Virginia	24	48	3,583
Synod of Southwest Virginia	18	36	2,399
Mississippi Synod	10	12	900
Georgia Synod	10	14	747
Total	95	158	12,579
GENERAL SYNOD, NORTH.			
Synod of Maryland	69	83	11,429
Synod of West Pennsylvania	59	112	16,201
Hartwick Synod (New York)	29	30	3,550
East Ohio Synod	42	72	5,035
Franckean Synod (New York)	27	34	3,404
Allegheny Synod (Pennsylvania)	55	132	9,926
East Pennsylvania Synod	63	96	12,808
Miami Synod (Ohio)	33	35	2,500
Wittenberg Synod (Ohio)	38	60	5,279
Olive-Branch Synod	17	25	1,560
Synod of Northern Illinois	30	42	1,983
Synod of Central Pennsylvania	33	88	7,819
Synod of Iowa (English)	22	29	1,117
Synod of Northern Indiana	38	76	3,789
Synod of Southern Illinois	19	25	1,305
Central Illinois Synod	23	20	2,076
Synod of New York and New Jersey	43	37	5,800
Susquehanna Synod	32	55	6,368
Pittsburg Synod	21	53	3,853
Kansas Synod	24	25	700
Swedish Ansgari Synod	15	10	850
Nebraska Synod	10	20	903
German Augsburg Synod	12	13	1,300
German Wartburg Synod	21	29	3,000
Total	755	1,201	112,785*
INDEPENDENT SYNODS.			
Synod of North Carolina	23	41	4,089
Tennessee Synod	18	73	6,825
Buffalo Synod (Grabau's)	15	16	2,000
Buffalo Synod (Von Rohr's)	7	12	2,261
Hauge's Norwegian Synod	24	100	6,000
Conference of Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Church	56	220	18,750
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	12	30	1,600
German Synod of Maryland	17	30	3,989
Total	172	522	40,528*
Total, 57 synods	2,701	4,835	640,415

Madison, Wis., founded 1876, two instructors, 19 students; Theological Department, Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, founded 1830, two instructors, 23 students. *Of the General Synod, South:* Theological Seminary at Salem, Va., founded 1830, at Lexington, S. C., one instructor, 7 students. *Of the North Carolina Synod:* Theological Department of

* The adding up of the above figures does not give this total, but we leave it unchanged, as we do not know whether the *Church Almanac* has made a mistake in adding, or misprinted any of the figures.

North Carolina College, Mount Pleasant, N. C., founded 1872, two instructors, 5 students. *Of the Conference of the Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church:* Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn., four instructors.

The *Church Almanac* and Kurtz's *Almanac* each gives lists of eighteen Lutheran colleges; Brobst's *Kalender* gives nineteen; the *Church Almanac* gives fourteen classical schools; Brobst's *Kalender* gives sixteen, and Kurtz's *Almanac* twenty-five academies; Brobst's *Kalender* gives eleven high-schools for girls. The principal teachers' seminary of the Lutherans is at Addison, Ill.

The General Council has an Executive Committee of Home Missions, located at Pittsburg, Pa.; an Executive Committee of Foreign Missions at Reading, Pa.; and a Board of Church Extension at Philadelphia, Pa. The General Synod has a Board of Home Missions at York, Pa.; a German Board of Home Missions at Baltimore, Md.; a Board of Foreign Missions in New York City; and a Board of Church Extension at York, Pa.

Kurtz's *Almanac* gives lists of seventeen Orphans' Homes, or schools under synodical control, or otherwise connected with the Church; one Home for the Infirm (Scandinavian), at San Francisco; one Asylum for Aged Persons, at Burlington, Iowa; two Infirmaries, and a Lutheran Hospital, at St. Louis; six Immigrant Missions (of the General Council, General Synod and Missouri Synod, German and Scandinavian Missions), at New York City, and one similar mission in Baltimore, Md. The list of Lutheran periodicals includes, according to Kurtz's *Almanac*, twenty-two in the English, thirty in the German, seven in the Norwegian, five in the Swedish, and one in the Danish languages. Of these, eleven are weekly, nine semi-monthly, thirty-five monthly, three quarterly, and five yearly publications.

The *General Council* of the Evangelical Lutheran Church met at Bethlehem, Pa., October 11th. The Ministerium of Pennsylvania, the Ministerium of New York, the Pittsburg Synod, the District Synod of Ohio, the Synod of Michigan and other States, the Swedish Augustana Synod, the Synod of Canada, the Indiana Synod, and the Holston Synod, were represented by forty-three clerical and thirty-three lay delegates; and the Iowa Synod, having the privilege of debate but not of a vote, was represented by Rev. S. Fritschel. The Synod of Texas and the Norwegian-Danish Augustana Synod were not represented. The Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., LL. D., was chosen President of the Synod. The attention of the body was directed chiefly to the discussion of the meaning and intent of the regulation on pulpit fellowship and communion which had been adopted at previous sessions of the General Council, and which was known to the church as "The Galesburg Rule." The General Council, at its session held at Akron, Ohio, in 1872, had adopted the following rule:

1. The rule is: Lutheran pulpits are for Lutheran ministers only; Lutheran altars are for Lutheran communicants only.
2. The exceptions to the rule belong to the sphere of privilege, not of right.
3. The determination of these exceptions is to be made in consonance with these principles by the conscientious judgment of pastors as the cases arise.

At a subsequent session of the General Council, which was held at Galesburg, Ill., in 1875, the first clause of this rule was amended by the insertion of the words, "Which accords with the Word of God and the confessions of our church," so as to read: "The rule, which accords with the Word of God and the confessions of our church, is," etc. (as above). At the same time a statement was made by the President of the Council, and accepted by that body, by consent, that the rule, as amended, simply made explicit what was implied before, and declared whence it was got, and that no change was made by the amendment in the meaning of the action of the Council at Akron in regard to the exceptions. A division of opinion afterward arose in the district synods adhering to the Council concerning the full scope and bearing of the new rule. The Swedish Augustana Synod, the New York Ministerium, the Synod of Michigan, the Iowa and the Danish Augustana Synods, favored an exclusive interpretation, desiring that the rule should be held obligatory. The Ministerium of Pennsylvania, the Pittsburg Synod, the Holston Synod, the District Synod of Ohio, and the Synod of Indiana, favored an "œcumenical" interpretation, holding that the rule should be considered advisory, and that the clauses referring to exceptions should have equal force with the rest. No special expressions were received from the synods of Canada and Texas. The action of the synods was referred to a special committee, upon the report of whom the Council, after a full debate, adopted a resolution declaring that "the true purport and effect of the action at Galesburg was to add to the declaration at Akron a statement of the source of the rule, and that in all other respects that declaration, in all its parts, remains untouched." Afterward, the President of the General Council (the Rev. Dr. Krauth) was requested to prepare a series of theses on the subject of "Pulpit and Altar Fellowship," as presented in the Galesburg Declaration, which, it was further provided, should be published in the several languages of the Council not less than three months prior to its next convention; "it being understood," the resolution reads, "that the discussion of the theses was to be in the way of study and enlightenment on the subject, and not for further legislation."

A constitution for congregations was discussed, and adopted in part. The definition of doctrinal position prescribed for the congregation forming the first section of the first article of this paper was adopted in 1872, and is as follows:

This congregation receives and adheres to the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments, as the revealed Word of God and the only rule of faith and life, and to the Confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, especially the unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism, as a correct and faithful exposition of the Divine Word, to which rules and confessions all instructions in the church, the schools, and family, shall be conformed, and by which all questions shall be decided; and with which all books of worship and instruction in the congregation shall accord.

Of the articles adopted at the present convention, the second section of the first article provides that the congregation shall be in union with a synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, whose doctrinal basis is in accordance with that elsewhere laid down in the constitution, especially in the article first quoted. Article II., section 1, declares that "the congregation shall consist of the pastor or pastors, and other members of the Church of Christ, who have been baptized and admitted to the Lord's Supper, and who unite themselves as one communion under this constitution by accepting the same and conforming to the duties it enjoins; and also such baptized members of their household as have not yet reached the years of separate responsibility, and are subject by God's ordinance to their control as parents or guardians." The second section of the same article provides that "all those members, so far as their years and spiritual fitness allow, have a right to the means of grace provided for in the congregation, and to the faithful observance toward them of the duties which pastors, officers, and other members of the church, owe one to another." The third section makes it "the duty of all members of the congregations to be steadfast in the baptismal covenant, and, if they be parents or guardians, early to bring the children under their care within the same, presenting them for holy baptism, to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and to urge their attendance upon the catechetical instruction of the pastor, and their preparation for the rites of confirmation and the Lord's Supper. As they grow in years, they are to grow in the knowledge and grace of God, diligently to study holy Scripture, and use devout books which accord with it, to seek the light and aid of the Holy Spirit, and all other needful gifts, by fervent prayer, to examine themselves, to receive the Lord's Supper faithfully, and, if possible, whenever it is celebrated, and regularly to use the ordinances of public, family, and private devotion," etc.

Article III., section 1, declares that "every male member of the congregation, not under church censure, twenty-one years of age, who, as he conscientiously judges God has prospered him, regularly contributes in accordance with its plans of local support and general beneficence, shall be entitled to take active part in all its meetings and to vote at all its elections." The second section of the same article provides for the holding and calling of congregational meetings, the transaction of business in the same, and for the powers of such meetings.

The consideration of section 1 of article IV., which declares that "the permanent and ordinary offices of the congregation shall be the pastorate and diaconate," was postponed. The second section of the same article was adopted, as follows: "The chief offices of the Christian congregation are named in the New Testament: pastors or shepherds, bishops, presbyters, or elders, and all they that have the rule in the Lord, all which names designate one and the same class of officers, whose dignity, rights, and general duties, are under divine appointment the same, and are inalienable and unchangeable."

A committee appointed by the General Council of 1874, to consider the testimony borne by the General Council against "secret and unchurchly societies," and to suggest a method for accomplishing works of benevolence and mercy, made a report, which pointed to the local congregations as affording the best media through which such works should be performed. Upon their report a resolution was adopted, directing the earnest attention of pastors and churches to the claims "of the suffering members of our Lord's body," and recommending that the diaconate of the congregations be so reorganized as to number and division of work "that it may be said of our churches, as of the first churches of the saints, that there are none among us who lack." A report was adopted upon the condition of the Lutheran churches in Germany, protesting against interference by the state in their ecclesiastical affairs.

The Rev. J. B. Riemensnyder was received as a delegate from the Southern General Synod.

The receipts for *Home Missions* during the year were reported to have been $3,142.97, leaving, after the payment of debts of $1,050, $2,092.97 clear receipts. Including the amount contributed by the Swedish Augustana Synod, and expended by it in the general mission-work, the total receipts for the year had been between $4,000 and $5,000. To this should be added what had been done for home missions by the several synods apart from the General Committee.

The report of the *Board of Foreign Missions* contained several letters from the missionaries in India. The board regarded the enlarging of the mission as an imperative necessity, and spoke of the need of more liberal contributions.

The report of the *New York Immigrant Mission* represented that the institution was in debt, and badly needed money. It stated also that the proper interest had not been taken in the work of the mission by the Church at large.

The report of the trustees of the *Emigrant Home Association* —an institution the object of which is to secure the protection and welfare

of the immigrants, and guard them against swindlers—reported that its work during the year had been one-third greater than that of the previous year.

The fifth convention of the *Synodical Conference* met at St. Paul, Minn., July 19th. The Rev. H. A. Preuss was elected president. The discussion of the theses on church-fellowship, which has been kept up from year to year, was continued. The tenth thesis was adopted as follows: "Such contradiction (between the confession and practice) exists also, when a Lutheran synod, or any association of synods, tolerates the serving by any of its pastors, though they call themselves Lutherans, of congregations which are in fact Union congregations." The consideration of the eleventh thesis was postponed till the next meeting. As proposed for adoption this thesis declares that "it is furthermore in conflict with the confession, when an ecclesiastical body is content that its pastors should not have a regular but only a temporary call from their congregations, or when it even promotes this disorder by the system of granting licenses."

A resolution was unanimously passed, recommending "the formation of synods within State boundaries, composed of all the members of conferences speaking the same language in each State." The carrying out of this resolution would require a change to be made, in order to meet its terms, in the control of the institutions of the various synods. For this purpose the following action was also taken:

1. The Synodical Conference advises that the present synods should dissolve the institutions for the education of ministers now existing in their midst, to erect a General Seminary, and to place the same under the control of the Synodical Conference.

2. The Synodical Conference advises to place the School-Teachers' Seminary, already existing, under the same control.

3. Until the dissolution of the large synodical bodies has taken place, the different synods of States are to have their own choice, whether they wish to be admitted into any one, and if so, into which one of the existing large bodies they wish to be admitted.

4. The matter of collegiate education is to be left in the hands of the several State Synods.

5. The Conference advises that with the general German Seminary a similar one be combined for those speaking the English language.

6. The Norwegian Lutheran Synod is to be invited to combine its seminary with those mentioned, or to make such use of these as it may deem proper.

The Conference resolved to observe the 29th day of May, 1877, as the tercentennial anniversary of the adoption of the Formula Concordia, the last of the Lutheran symbolical books. It recommended that the event be appropriately celebrated by all the congregations connected with the Conference. Prof. C. F. W. Walther was requested to publish the first part of the Formula, with an historical introduction and explanatory notes, for general distribution.

The *Board of Home Missions* of the General Synod reported that their receipts for the year ending June 1, 1876, had been $10,479.25, and their total disbursements had been $12,932.48. Forty-three missions had been under their care during the year. Of these, two missions had been abandoned by the missionaries without the knowledge of the board, one had been discontinued, and three had become self-sustaining, leaving thirty-seven missions still under care. These missions contained fifty congregations, 2,938 members, 44 Sunday-schools, 4,702 scholars in the same, 47 houses of worship, and seven parsonages. They had paid and contributed for their own expenses and the enterprises of the Church $45,405.77. The board was in debt $2,453.23.

The Treasurer of the *Board of Church Extension* of the General Synod reported that his receipts for the year ending June 1, 1876, had been $9,308.88, and his expenditure $9,380.94.

A convention in behalf of the *Foreign Missions* of the General Synod met in Harrisburg, Pa., August 30th. Ten district synods were represented. The immediate object of the convention was to consider the condition and needs of the African mission, for which extraordinary expenses and a debt of $10,000 had been incurred. The Rev. W. De Baum, D. D., presided. The convention was addressed by the Rev. A. C. Wedekind, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, the Rev. J. A. Clutz, of Baltimore, Md., the Rev. Messrs. Day and Collins, missionaries to Africa, and the Rev. J. Ritter, a former missionary to Africa. The convention approved of the expenditures for the African mission as wise and necessary, declared that the Church ought cheerfully to undertake to raise the money called for, and recommended that practical measures be taken to obtain it.

The following is a summary of the work of the mission of the General Synod in India: Number of ordained American missionaries, four; of native pastors, three; of evangelists, two; of catechists, two; of teachers of subdivisions, 27; of Bible and tract colporteurs, four; of school-teachers (vernacular), 16; of pupils, 195; of members, including children, December 31, 1875, 2,835; of communicants, 1,254; of persons baptized in 1875, 375; of persons baptized since the beginning of the mission, 3,669; of school or prayer houses, 33; of villages in which Christians reside, 105. The mission sustained also one Anglo-vernacular high-school, with six teachers and 127 pupils.

LYTTELTON, George William, baron, born March 31, 1817; died April 20, 1876. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated with high honors. He filled the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies for a brief period in 1846. From 1861 to 1863 he acted as a member af the royal commission appointed to inquire into the management of the public schools. At the time of his death he was Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire and Chief Commissioner of Endowed Schools. He was also a knight-commander of

the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. In educational matters he always took a deep interest, and devoted considerable time to their investigation. At the distribution of prizes awarded by the University of Oxford at the local examination by the Birmingham and midland districts, in November, 1875, Lord Lyttelton officiated, and referred, in a well-considered address, to the importance of the movement with which the University Examination Society had to deal. Colonial questions always proved of interest to him, and for the revival of the active powers of convocation, and the extension of the church episcopate, he was a strenuous advocate.

M

MAINE. The public debt of the State of Maine at the close of the year was $5,920,400, consisting of $1,508,000 in registered and $4,412,400 in coupon bonds. To offset this there was $791,293.81 in the sinking-fund, leaving the net debt $5,129,107, which was $143,681 less than at the beginning of the year. The amount of bonds actually redeemed during the year was $29,000, which matured on the 1st of March. On the 1st of February, 1877, bonds mature to the amount of $46,500. The receipts of the Treasury for the year consisted of $1,310,605.49 derived from revenue, and $377,093.84 cash on hand January 1st. The expenditures were $1,293,277.06, leaving a surplus in the Treasury December 31st of $394,422.27. Of the revenue of the year $899,405.51 was raised by direct taxation, $53,541.76 by taxation of railroads, $12,972.85 by tax on insurance companies, and $278,985.33 by tax on deposits in savings-banks.

The Maine Central and certain other railroad companies have persisted in their refusal to pay the tax assessed against them. Early in the year a temporary injunction against the State Treasurer was obtained from the United States Circuit Court in behalf of the Maine Central, and a hearing was appointed for the April term; but by arrangement with the Attorney-General a suspension of proceedings was obtained, in order that the validity of the tax might first be tested in the State courts. The case was brought before the Supreme Court, where it was argued in July, but no decision had been rendered at the end of the year. The taxes due and not paid amount to $147,000. Twenty miles of new railroad was built during the year—eight miles by the Piscataquis Company, in extension of its line from Abbot to Blanchard; and twelve miles by the Aroostook River Company, from Fort Fairfield to Caribou.

The receipts of the Land-Office for the year ending November 30th were $42,399.77. Conveyances of 22,304.38 acres of land were made to actual settlers, and 13,054.69 were contracted to settlers. Of the State lands remaining, 127,665.97 acres are in possession of settlers, to be conveyed to them when certain required conditions have been fulfilled, and 26,773.39 acres are unsold. Islands on the coast aggregating 663 acres were sold at auction for $1,109.15. The colony of New Sweden, in Aroostook County, is in a thriving condition. Fifty-two of the Swedish settlers have become naturalized citizens, good school-houses have been built, and four schools are taught in the settlement.

There are sixty savings-banks in the State—four having become insolvent since August, 1875, and no new ones having been established. The amount of deposits on the 6th of November was $27,818,764.70, a decrease during the year of $4,264,549.58, including $1,029,965.95 placed in the hands of receivers. The number of depositors was 90,621, a decrease of 10,705; average deposit of each, $306.

During the year ending April 1st the sum of $1,053,497 was expended in support of public schools, of which $375,852 was contributed by the State. Eighty-six new school-houses were built, at a cost of $164,399.

SEAL OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

The Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, was supported during the year at a cost of $6,765.40. The number of pupils was 32.

The number of convicts in the State-prison at the end of the year was 171, an increase of 23 since 1875. The expense of supporting the institution was $29,773.49, while the profits of its labor amounted to $19,659.33, leaving a deficiency of $10,114.16. The number of persons confined in the thirteen county-jails at the close of the year was 315; the total cost for arrest and conviction was $38,000, for support $58,900, making the expense on account

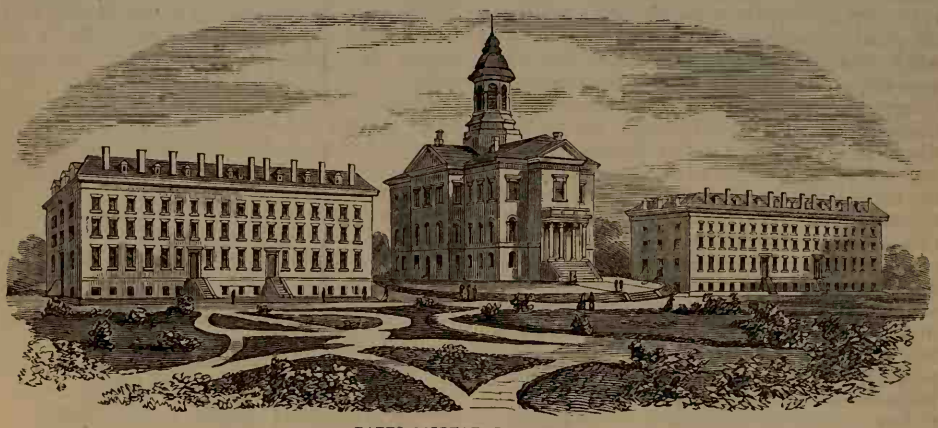
of criminals for counties and State, including the deficiency in the State-prison account, $107,014.16. With regard to the effect of the abolition of capital punishment, it is to be noted that no indictment for an offense hitherto called capital was found in the State during the year. A man was, however, arrested for the murder of three persons at Bucksport in October, and is likely to be indicted.

The regular annual session of the Legislature began on the 5th of January, and came to an adjournment on the 26th of February. General acts were passed providing for the organization of corporations for business purposes, for the organization of savings-banks and trust and loan companies, and for the organization of railroad companies. The new town of Kossuth was incorporated, in Washington County, and the name of the town of Dalton was changed to Ashland. The most important act of the session was one abolishing capital punishment for the crime of murder.

A railway convention was held at Augusta on the 30th of March, and participated in by delegates from Canada. It was called in the interest of a projected line of railway from Quebec through the valleys of the Chaudière and Kennebec Rivers, *via* Augusta, to the Atlantic coast at Wiscasset. The entire distance is 225 miles, of which 90 miles is in the Province of Quebec. This is to be traversed by the Levis & Kennebec Railway, which is about half completed. Of the 135 miles in Maine, about 30 miles is now traversed by railroad.

The delegates at large to the National Republican Convention were selected by the Republican members of the Legislature at the close of the session. These and all those chosen in the congressional district conventions were pledged to support James G. Blaine as the candidate for President of the United States.

The Democratic State Convention, which was held at Bangor on the 13th of June, selected the delegates at large to the National Convention at St. Louis, chose a Central Committee, and nominated John C. Talbot, of East Machias, for the office of Governor. The following resolutions were adopted, as expressing the political sentiments of the convention:



BATES COLLEGE, LEWISTON.

Resolved, That, reaffirming the principles asserted in the resolutions adopted by the late Democratic State Convention, we submit as the present great issue of governmental reform, which shall abolish sinecures, reëstablish reform salaries for all public officers, introduce economy in the public service, strike down every abuse of power, and, by an honest administration of public affairs, shall lighten the public burden, and restore peace, contentment, and national prosperity.

Resolved, That the Democratic House of Representatives in Congress deserve the thanks of the nation for what they have already done in the great work of unearthing and dragging to light the corruption that pervades and permeates the Administration. We say to them, Go forward in your patriotic labors in the cause of honesty and reform.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any inflation of our national currency, and that gold and silver form the only money system.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the sentiment of the Democracy of Maine, this convention declares Samuel J. Tilden, the able, zealous, enterprising, and successful reform Governor of the Empire State, to be its first choice for President, and recommends his nomination by the National Democratic Convention as eminently fit and proper.

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this convention that the rules adopted by our late National Democratic Convention requiring two-thirds of the delegates to concur in making its nominations, being at variance with the well-established Democratic principle of majority control, should be abandoned.

The Republican State Convention was held at Bangor, June 22d, and General Selden Connor was renominated for Governor. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention accepts the resolutions of the recent National Convention at Cincinnati, as a correct statement of the principles of the Republican party, and hereby pledges the Republicans of Maine to use all honorable means to carry the resolutions into effect in the future acts and policy of the Government.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine give their emphatic approval to the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency, and of William A. Wheeler, of New York, for the vice-presidency, and will spare no honorable efforts to give them a rousing majority in November.

Resolved, That this convention offers its sincere thanks to the Republicans of various States of the Union who gave their enthusiastic support to Hon. James G. Blaine in the recent National Convention in Cincinnati, and thus attest his commanding abilities, and his value to the Union as a statesman.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles heretofore enunciated by our State Conventions in reference to prohibition and the development of the resources of the State.

Resolved, That Governor Selden Connor is entitled to the earnest thanks of his fellow-citizens for the ability, firmness, and fidelity with which he has performed his official duties since his occupancy of the Executive chair, and that the Republicans of Maine hereby express their determination to elect him in September by a largely-increased majority.

The State election took place on the 11th of September. The whole number of votes cast for Governor was 136,823, of which Selden Connor received 75,867; John C. Talbot, 60,423; Almon Gage, "Greenback" candidate, 520; and 13 were scattering. Connor's plurality over Talbot was 15,444; his majority over all, 14,911. Republicans were elected to Congress in all of the five congressional districts. In the Fourth District, where there was a division among the Republicans, the vote was as follows: Llewellyn Powers, regular Republican, 12,866; Lyndon Oak, independent Republican, 11,968; and J. P. Donworth, Democrat, 10,069. In the Second District 550 votes were cast for a "Greenback" candidate. At the presidential election in November the whole number of votes cast was 116,786. Of these the Republican candidates received 66,300; the Democratic, 49,823; and the "Greenback" ticket, 663; Republican plurality over Democratic vote, 16,477; majority over all, 15,814.

The appointment of Senator Lot M. Morrill as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in the latter part of June, caused a vacancy in the senatorial representation of the State for the term ending March 4, 1877. The Legislature not being in session, the Governor appointed James G. Blaine to the place. On the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1877, Mr. Blaine was promptly chosen, not only for the remainder of the unexpired term, but for the full term ending March 4, 1883.

MAJOR, Rev. JOHN RICHARDSON, D. D., a British clergyman, teacher, and author, born in 1797; died March 7, 1876. He was educated at Reading School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. in 1819. In 1830 he was appointed head-master of the Grammar-School at King's College, London, which position he resigned in 1866. He was for a time Vicar of Warbling, Sussex, and in 1871 was appointed Vicar of Arrington, Cambridgeshire. He was the author of a "Latin Grammar and Exercises," "Latin Reader," "Hints for Latin Composition," "Initia Græca," "Initia Homerica," and "Guide to the Reading of the Greek Tragedians." He also edited five of the plays of Euripides, Stephens's "Greek Thesaurus," the lexicons of Scapula, Schrevelius, Parkhurst, and others, and in 1870 published "The Gospel of St. Mark in the Original Greek," with a digest of notes from various commentaries.

MALDEN, HENRY, a British scholar, born in 1800; died July 4, 1876. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a Craven scholarship with his friend Lord Macaulay, with whom he was also one of the earliest contributors to the *Quarterly Magazine*, established by Charles Knight. He was elected to a fellowship in his college in 1824, and in 1831 was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of London, now University College, which position he held up to his death. He was the author of "Origin of Universities and Academical Degrees" (1836). He also contributed a number of valuable papers to the "Proceedings and Transactions" of the Philological Society, the *Philological Museum*, and to the *Classical Museum*, edited by Dr. L. Schmitz from 1843 to 1850.

MARTINEAU, HARRIET, an English authoress, born June 12, 1802; died June 27, 1876. She was the daughter of a manufacturer in Norwich, and received an excellent education, taking part in the studies of her brother James, afterward Unitarian minister in Liverpool. She made her first literary effort when but nineteen years old, and in this followed at first only her inclination; but, owing to serious pecuniary losses in her family, she was compelled to rely upon her pen for a living. The peculiar feature of her numerous works was her advocacy of social reforms, in which she based herself on her thorough knowledge. Her works, "Illustrations of Political Economy" (9 vols., 1832–'34) and "Poor-Laws and Paupers" (1834), have a decided practical tendency and a scientific basis. In 1836 she undertook a trip to America, as the results of which she published "Society in America" (3 vols., 1837) and "Retrospect of Western Travel" (3 vols., 1838). Among her other works are: the novels "Deerbrook" (1839) and "The Hour and the Man" (1840); the "Forest and Game-Law Tales" (3 vols., 1846); "Life in the Sick-Room; or, Essay by an Invalid" (1844); and "Traditions of Palestine" (1831). "Eastern Life, Present and Past" (3 vols., 1848) is the result of a journey to Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine, undertaken for the sake of her health. Her "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace" (2 vols., 1859) is a work of considerable excellence, which is also the case with her "Positive Philosophy" (2 vols., 1853), in which she attempted to popularize the views of Comte in England. Together with Atkinson she published "Letters on the Laws of Man's Nature and Development" (1851), and "Letters from Ireland,"

which first appeared in the *Daily News*. Her smaller works and contributions to periodicals she published under the title of "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft" (1861). She wrote an autobiography, which was not published until after her death, and an American edition of which appeared in Boston in 1877.

MARYLAND. Ex-Governor William A. Graham, of North Carolina, one of the arbitrators chosen under the act of 1874 to determine the boundary-line between Maryland and Virginia, having died in 1875, a new act was passed at the legislative session of this year, naming Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania; James B. Beck, of Kentucky; and Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, as arbitrators for this purpose, any two of them to have a decisive voice. Their report was made in January, 1877, Messrs. Black and Jenkins concurring in an award, and Mr. Beck dissenting from their conclusions. The reasons were stated at length on both sides for the conclusions reached. The award of a majority of the arbitrators, which both States have bound themselves in advance to accept, is as follows:

SEAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

And now, to wit, January 16, Anno Domini 1877, the undersigned, being a majority of the arbitrators to whom the States of Virginia and Maryland, by acts of their respective Legislatures, submitted the controversies concerning their territorial limits, with authority to ascertain and determine the true line of boundary between them, having heard the allegations of the said States and examined the proofs on both sides, do find, declare, award, ascertain, and determine that the true line of boundary between the said States, so far as they are conterminous with one another, is as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point on the Potomac River where the line between Virginia and West Virginia strikes the said river at low-water mark, and thence following the meanderings of said river by the low-water mark to Smith's Point, at or near the mouth of the Potomac, in latitude 37° 53′ 08″ and longitude 76° 13′ 46″; thence crossing the waters of the Chesapeake Bay by a line running north 65° 30′ east, about nine and a half nautical miles to a point on the western shore of Smith's Island, at the north end of Sassafras Hammock, in latitude 37° 57′ 13″, longitude 76° 02′ 52″; thence across Smith's Island south 88° 30′ east 5,620 yards, to the centre of Horse Hammock, on the eastern shore of Smith's Island, in latitude 37° 57′ 08″, longitude 75° 59′ 20″; thence south 79° 30′ east 4,880 yards, to a point marked "*A*" on an accompanying map, in the middle of Tangier Sound, in latitude 37° 56′ 42″, longitude 75° 56′ 23″, said point bearing from Jane's Island light south 54° west, and distant from that light 3,560 yards; thence south 10° 30′ west 4,740 yards, by a line dividing the waters of Tangier Sound, to a point where it intersects the straight line from Smith's Point to Watkins's Point, said point of intersection being in latitude 37° 54′ 21″, longitude 75° 56′ 55″, bearing from Jane's Island light south 29° west, and from Horse Hammock south 34° 30′ east. This point of intersection is marked "*B*" on an accompanying map. Thence north 85° 15′ east 6,720 yards along the line above mentioned, which runs from Smith's Point to Watkins's Point, until it reaches the latter spot, namely, Watkins's Point, which is in latitude 37° 54′ 38″, longitude 75° 52′ 44″. From Watkins's Point the boundary-line runs due east 7,880 yards, to a point where it meets a line running through the middle of Pocomoke Sound, which is marked "*C*" on an accompanying map, and is in latitude 37° 54′ 38″, longitude 75° 47′ 50″; thence by a line dividing the waters of Pocomoke Sound, north 47° 10′ east 5,220 yards, to a point in said sound marked "*D*" on an accompanying map, in latitude 37° 56′ 25″, longitude 75° 25′ 26″; thence following the middle of the Pocomoke River by a line of irregular curves, as laid down on an accompanying map, until it intersects the westward protraction of the boundary-line marked by Scarborough and Calvert, May 28, 1668, at a point in the middle of the Pocomoke River, and in latitude 37° 59′ 37″, longitude 75° 37′ 04″; thence by the Scarborough and Calvert line, which runs 5° 45′ north of east, to the Atlantic Ocean.

The latitudes, longitudes, courses, and distances here given have been measured upon the coast-chart No. 33 of the United States Coast Survey (sheet No. 3, Chesapeake Bay), which is herewith filed as part of this award and explanatory thereof. The original charter-line is marked upon the said map and shaded in blue. The present line of boundary, as ascertained and determined, is also marked and shaded in red, while the yellow indicates the line referred to in the compact of 1785 between Smith's Point and Watkins's Point. In further explanation of this award, the arbitrators deem it proper to add that—

1. The measurements being taken and places fixed according to the Coast Survey, we have come as near to perfect mathematical accuracy as in the nature of things is possible. But in case of any inaccuracy in the described course or length of a line, or in the latitude or longitude of a place, the natural objects called for must govern.

2. The middle thread of Pocomoke River is equidistant as nearly as may be between the two shores without considering arms, inlets, creeks, or affluents as parts of the river, but measuring the shore-lines from headland to headland.

3. The low-water mark on the Potomac, to which Virginia has a right in the soil, is to be measured by the same rule; that is to say, from low-water mark at one headland to low-water mark at another, without following indentations, bays, creeks, inlets, or affluent rivers.

4. Virginia is entitled not only to full dominion over the soil to low-water mark on the south shore of the Potomac, but has a right to such use of the river beyond the line of low-water mark as may be necessary to the full enjoyment of her riparian ownership, without impeding the navigation or otherwise interfering with the proper use of it by Maryland, agreeably to the compact of 1785.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands the day and year above written.

J. S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES J. JENKINS, of Georgia.
A. W. GRAHAM, Secretary.

The principles upon which the award was made are briefly stated thus:

1. So far as the original charter boundary has been uniformly observed and the occupancy of both has conformed thereto, it must be recognized as the boundary still.

2. Wherever one State has gone over the charter-line and taken territory which originally belonged to the other and kept it, without let or hinderance, for more than twenty years, the boundary must now be so run as to include such territory within the State that has it.

3. Where any contract or agreement has changed the charter-line at a particular place so as to make a new division of the territory, such agreement is binding if it has been followed by a corresponding occupancy.

4. But no agreement to transfer territory or change boundaries can count for anything now if the actual possession was never changed. Continued occupancy of the granting State for centuries is conclusive proof that the agreement was extinguished and the parties remitted to their original rights.

5. The waters are divided by the charter-line where that line has been undisturbed by the subsequent acts of the parties, but where acquisitions have been made by one from the other of territory bounded by bays and rivers, such acquisitions extend constructively to the middle of the water.

The principal point upon which Mr. Beck disagreed with his colleagues was as to the location of the Watkins's Point of Lord Baltimore's charter.

The biennial session of the Legislature began on the 5th of January, and continued until the 3d of April. Among the acts passed was one providing for the general valuation and assessment of all property subject to taxation. It divides the counties and cities of the State into assessment districts, and gives to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, authority to appoint assessors for each district, and Boards of Control and Review for the several counties and the city of Baltimore. Appeals from the action of the assessors and Boards of Control and Review can be made to the county commissioners and to the Appeal Tax Court in the city of Baltimore, and thence appeals may be made to the Court of Appeals. The general supervision of the conduct of assessors and Boards of Review is given to the State Controller. All shares of stock and bonds of corporations owned by citizens of the State, whether such corporations are located

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS.

in the State or elsewhere, are made subject to taxation, as also the securities of other States and countries, and all investments in private securities, "except mortgages upon property in this State and the mortgage debts respectively secured thereon."

A new corporation act was also passed providing for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies. It defines the powers and privileges of railroad companies, and makes all necessary provision for the organization and operation without a special charter. A special act was, however, passed incorporating the National Railroad Company, the object of which was to "connect Washington with the Pennsylvania system of railroads through or near Brookville by the most feasible and direct railroad communication practicable."

Several acts were passed relating to the conduct of elections in the city of Baltimore. One of these provided for a thorough revision of the registration lists and the removal of the names of deceased persons and those fraudulently registered. Another took the control of elections from the board of police and vested it in a board of supervisors to be appointed by the Governor. Another act provided that a census of legal voters should be taken and the city divided into election precincts of not more than 600 voters each.

Among the other acts passed was one abolishing the system of police magistrates in Bal-

timore, reducing the number of justices, and giving the Governor power to appoint them for the city at large instead of by wards; one laying a tax on the property of railroads; one prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age in any factory more than ten hours a day; one providing for the inspection of mines and the security of miners; and one repealing the law which prevented grocers and others than druggists from selling patent medicines.

Two investigations were ordered, one into the management of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and the other into the last election of Governor. The former resulted in the vindication of the canal management from all charges, and the latter in the withdrawal of Mr. Harris, the contestant for the office of Governor, before the inquiry was completed.

An extra session of the Senate was held in the latter part of April, for the purpose of confirming appointments of assessors and Boards of Control and Review under the new assessment law, but occupied only two days.

The public debt of the State at the close of the last fiscal year, September 30th, was $10,730,525.46, of which $5,014,333.35 consisted of sterling bonds, with interest payable in coin in London. The reduction of the debt for the year amounted to $677,088.88. The State has productive investments amounting to $4,329,105.89, and unproductive investments to the amount of $29,287,041.76. The receipts of the Treasury for the year amounted to $3,078,241.95, including a balance of $1,038,111.33 brought over from the previous year. The receipts from ordinary sources were $1,838,158.53, the sum of $135,050.25 having been raised by the hospital loan, and $66,924.84 having been received from the United States on account of war claims. The tax levy of the year was $740,218.87, of which $429,112.41 was for public schools, and $311,106.46 for interest, these being the only purposes for which a tax levy is made. The total valuation on which taxes were levied was $429,112,418. The total disbursements of the year were $2,676,810.66, of which $388,564.22 was in redemption of bonds; $34,469.08 for the completion of the Normal School; $20,156.62 for rebuilding the State tobacco-warehouses, destroyed by fire; $135,193.30 for the Maryland Hospital for the Insane; $15,000 for the Centennial Exposition; $68,956.63 for sundry special appropriations; and $1,916,300.47 for the ordinary expenses of the government. The balance in the Treasury, at the end of the year, was $453,838.63, including $23,995.47 credited to the school-fund, and $28,408.87 credited to the sinking-fund. The proceeds of the tax levy for public schools were $365,512.11, of which $452,387.11 was distributed to white schools, $100,000 to colored schools, and $13,125 to the State Normal School.

The commerce of the city of Baltimore for the first half of the year showed a decided increase over that of the corresponding portion of the preceding year. The total value of exports for six months was $18,613,144, against $14,170,514 in 1875. The largest amount, $9,865,793, in value, was sent to England; the next, $3,868,344, to Germany; the next, $1,631,120, to Holland and Belgium; and $1,292,776 to Brazil. The largest single item in the export trade of the city was corn, of which 11,937,906 bushels were shipped, an increase of 7,221,000 bushels over the first half of 1875, and over 5,000,000 more than during that entire year. The other important commodities exported were, petroleum, 17,849,598 gallons; bacon, 3,113,833 lbs.; lard, 5,696,118 lbs.; oil-cake, 6,249,294 lbs.; staves, 1,338,694 in number; lumber, 1,825,157 feet; wheat, 473,807 bushels; flour, 215,573 barrels; tallow, 681,176 lbs.; and tobacco, 28,929 hogsheads in leaf, 2,976 hogsheads of stems, 2,201 cases in various forms, and 373,549 lbs. manufactured.

There was no State election in Maryland this year, but the political parties held conventions for the appointment of delegates to the National Conventions, and for the nomination of electors of President and Vice-President. The Republicans met at Frederick, on the 4th of May, and accomplished both these purposes. Resolutions were adopted expressing gratitude that all investigations had failed to touch the honor and integrity of President Grant, whose Administration had been wise, patriotic, and prudent in the reduction of the public debt, and the adoption of measures looking to an early resumption of specie payments. They pledged the vote of Maryland to James G. Blaine as a candidate for President, and commended B. H. Bristow for his efforts to expose and prevent corruption. The delegates were directed to vote for Mr. Blaine as long as there was a reasonable hope for his nomination.

The Democrats appointed their delegates to the National Convention on May 31st, and nominated candidates for electors on the 13th of September. On the former occasion, a majority of the committee on resolutions reported that they would submit no declarations of principles, but merely a request that capable, honest, and efficient men be sent to the National Convention. One member of the committee, however, submitted a minority report, which was adopted, declaring that offices are created for the public good, and not as a reward for political services and spoils, and for the victors; that the traditions of the Democratic party recognize coin as the only money warranted by the Constitution, and favor a speedy return to specie payments, believing that the industries of the country and the interests of the whole people demand a fixed and not a fluctuating standard of value; and that the delegates to the St. Louis Convention be left unpledged and free in their judgment and discretion as to the selection of a candidate for President and Vice-President. At the September convention of the Democrats the following was adopted as the platform of the party:

We, the delegates of the Democratic Conservative party of Maryland, in State Convention assembled, do hereby indorse the platform adopted at St. Louis June 28, 1876, and the candidates nominated by the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States then assembled in convention, to wit: For President, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; for Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; and we do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to unite with us in an earnest effort to elect them, and thus give effect to their pledges of immediate reform in the administration of the Federal Government—reform in the currency; reform in the revenue; reform in expenditure; reform in taxation; reform in the civil service; reforms in all grades of the public service, and in every department of the Government: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the national honor and the public credit should be sustained, and resumption of specie payments be established, without unnecessary or artificial contraction, and without disturbing the industry, trade, and commerce of the country.

Resolved, That the revenue of the country should be so adjusted that the largest revenue should be obtained from the lowest taxation, in lieu of the present system, which taxes the largest possible number of articles at the highest possible rates.

Resolved, That the public expenditure should be reduced to $100,000,000 annually, exclusive of interest on the public debt, and that the present House of Representatives deserves the gratitude of the people for its successful efforts in this direction.

Resolved, That honesty, capacity, and fidelity, be constituted the indispensable tests and qualifications for the civil service, and that the present House of Representatives deserves the gratitude of the people for its successful efforts to expose the dishonesty, incapacity, and infidelity, of those now in possession of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war, is the supreme law of the land, and commands our absolute obedience.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States establishes the supremacy of the civil over the military powers, and that the order of Secretary Cameron, and the instructions of Attorney-General Taft, recently issued in reference to the interference

BALTIMORE, FROM FEDERAL HILL.

of the military in elections, are flagrant perversions of law, and assumptions of power which deserve the indignant denunciation of all honorable men. "A free people should hold no middle term with tyranny, oppression, and usurpation."

Resolved, That the Democratic party at all times proclaims the right of free speech, and heartily denounces all attempts at violence, riot, or interference intended or calculated to abridge this sacred right of the people.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States secures perfect equality to all citizens, of whatever race or color, before the law, and that while we abhor and detest the tyranny, oppression, and usurpation, of the present Republican Administration, we pledge our best efforts to guarantee to every citizen all his rights of person and property, without regard to race or color.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States secures the entire separation of church and state in the interest of civil and religious freedom; wherefore, we pledge ourselves to oppose any appropriation of the school-fund to sectarian institutions, or any legislation which permits any sectarian interference with the public schools established by the State for the education of the people.

Resolved, That the Democratic party in the legislation of this State has demonstrated its willingness and ability to extend to every rank, station, and condition of society equal political, civil, and individual rights, by extending to all a free and unobstructed ballot, and by providing the means of education from a common fund for the advancement of every one, without respect to race or color, which is the surest guarantee of their fairness and justice to the whole people of the State.

At the election on the 7th of November there were 163,793 votes cast for presidential electors. Of these the Democratic candidates received 91,779; Republican, 71,980; "Greenback," 33; and Prohibition, 1. The Democratic majority was 19,765. The six members

of Congress chosen at the same time were all Democrats. The total vote in the city of Baltimore was 54,289, and the Democratic majority 16,129.

On the 22d of February, Daniel C. Gilman was installed as President of the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore. This institution had been founded by a board of trustees, appointed by the late Johns Hopkins, to carry into effect the purposes of a munificent bequest of $3,500,000. They were left untrammeled by conditions and restrictions, and their plans contemplate the establishment of a well-equipped university, which shall include not only an academic department, but special schools of science, medicine, and jurisprudence. Several chairs of instruction have been filled, and courses of lectures established. For the temporary accommodation of the institution, buildings have been leased in the heart of the city of Baltimore; but the permanent site is at Clifton, where it is proposed to construct simple but substantial edifices adapted in the best manner to the purposes for which they are intended. At the beginning of the academic year 1876–'77, Prof. Huxley, of England, delivered an address before the university on the "Higher Education," and during the year courses of lectures were given by eminent scholars from different parts of the country.

An important decision, involving the responsibility of national banks for securities placed in their keeping, was rendered by the Court of Appeals in the latter part of February. A Baltimore firm had in 1866 deposited bonds, valued at $26,500, with the Third National Bank of that city, as collateral security for payment of all obligations then existing, or thereafter to be incurred, with the understanding that the officers of the bank had the right to sell the bonds in satisfaction of such obligations. The firm was a regular customer of the bank, obtaining discounts, borrowing money, and sometimes overdrawing its deposit account. In 1872 the bonds were stolen from the vaults of the bank by burglars, at a time when nothing was due from the firm. Suit was brought to recover their value. At a trial before the Superior Court of Baltimore, in 1873, the jury failed to agree. A second trial in Howard County, in September, 1874, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, which decided against the bank, confirming the judgment of the court below.

Another interesting case was decided by the Court of Appeals in June. A citizen of Virginia was, prior to 1861, the holder of $8,000 of the coupon bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company. Being assigned to duty in the Southwest, in the early part of the war, he left them in custody of his wife. At the time of the evacuation of Petersburg, in 1865, she, being fearful that the bonds would be stolen from her, caused them to be buried, sealed up in glass jars. They were discovered and stolen, and no trace of them could afterward be found. The Circuit Court of Baltimore City decreed that the company should issue to the former owner of these bonds certificates of indebtedness in lieu of them, and should pay them at maturity, with interest thereon semi-annually, upon his giving security to indemnify the company against loss in the event of the production of the original bonds in the hands of *bona-fide* holders. This decree was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

MASSACHUSETTS. The total amount of taxable property in the State of Massachusetts is $2,123,099,579.09. This includes $1,262,141,092 of real estate, as assessed May 1st; $537,708,263.86 personal estate, including national-bank shares, as assessed May 1st; $243,340,642.75 deposits in savings-banks, October 1st; and $79,909,580.48 corporate property, other than real estate and machinery. The aggregate shows a falling off of $70,809,505.11 from the amount in 1875.

The amount and character of the public debt of the State, and the changes of the year, are shown in the following statement:

Amount outstanding January 1, 1876		$33,886,464
Negotiated during the year:		
Worcester Hospital loan	$350,000	
Danvers Hospital loan	450,000	
Harbor improvement loan	300,000	
		1,100,000
Total		$34,986,464
Paid during the year:		
Union Fund loan of 1861 (final)		1,436,000
Aggregate funded debt, January 1, 1877		$33,550,464
Classified as follows:		
Railroad loans	$17,768,996	
War loans	11,068,188	
Ordinary loans	4,713,280	
Net reduction of debt in 1876		$336,000

The loans which mature during the year 1877 are the Norwich & Worcester Railroad loan of $400,000, a portion of the Union Fund loan amounting to $400,000, and the last installment of $50,000 of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital loan. The redemption of these is fully provided for by sinking-funds and otherwise.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the year:

Cash on hand January 1, 1876		$5,306,946 71
Transactions during the year:		
Receipts on account of revenue	$6,400,746 78	
Receipts on account of funds	4,785,078 32	
		11,185,825 10
Total		$16,492,771 81
Payments from revenue	$6,101,436 64	
Payments on account of funds	6,761,011 93	
		12,862,448 57
Cash on hand at the close of the year		$3,630,323 24

The estimated revenue for the year 1877 is $4,008,241; estimated expenditure, $4,771,300. The amount to be raised by State tax to cover the deficiency, and provide for the wants of the Treasury in anticipation of the revenues of 1878, is fixed at $1,400,000. This is a reduction of about $1,000,000 from the average of fifteen years.

The railroad system of the State now consists of 1,837 miles of main track and branches, 761 miles of siding, and 626 miles of double track, and represents a total permanent investment of $110,000,000. There is a mile of railroad to every 4.28 square miles of territory and 900 inhabitants. The net income from the capital invested was 5.6 per cent. for the year. The total earnings were 4.85 per cent. less than in 1875, and 11 per cent. less than in 1873. The railroad commissioners have prepared a uniform system of keeping accounts for all the corporations of the State. The Hoosac Tunnel and the connecting road are at last substantially completed. The total cost of the work is as follows:

Scrip issued to the Troy & Greenfield Railroad Company before possession was taken by the State	$970,680 00
Amount since paid to January 1, 1876, including interest on scrip, less rents, materials sold, etc.	14,123,230 61
Net payments in 1876	2,106,169 12
Total net cost paid to January 1, 1877	$17,200,079 73

There was also due and not paid on the contracts $121,939.84, making the total cost $17,322,019.57. The tunnel has been arched with brick. The total length is 25,081 feet, and 20,000,000 bricks have been used in arching. Timber shields have been erected in the central shaft as a protection against falling rocks. It has been found that not the slightest difficulty arises from lack of ventilation. The tunnel line has been during the year under the control of the Governor and Council, who employ a manager and subordinates to carry on its business.

The amount of insurance upon property in the State is $800,000,000, of which $450,000,000 is held by home companies, and $350,000,000 by companies from other States and countries. The annual cash premiums amount to about $7,000,000, and the amount paid for losses from fire has for three years averaged 45 per cent. of the gross premiums. There are 137 companies from other States and countries doing business in the State, representing a capital of $50,000,000. The cash capital of home companies is $8,324,200.

The total amount deposited in savings-banks during the year ending October 31st was $243,340,732.66, or $5,491,769.45 more than in the preceding year. The total amount of new deposits was $49,776,771.08, while $52,120,524.02 was withdrawn, showing an excess of $2,343,752.94 of withdrawals over new deposits.

The number of corporations making returns under the general law was 734; total capital, $148,880,985; total assets, $244,130,775; total liabilities, including capital paid in, debts, reserves, etc., $243,814,781.

The militia of the State has been reorganized, and now consists of 350 commissioned officers and 3,412 enlisted men. The organization includes four regiments of eight companies each, three battalions of six companies, two battalions of four companies, and one battalion of two companies, all infantry; one battalion of two companies and one unattached company of cavalry; and one battalion of two companies and one unattached company of artillery. The expenses of the military department were reduced from $363,630.90 in 1875 to $165,718.08 in 1876, a decrease of $197,912.82.

The public-school fund of the State amounts to $2,066,866.43. The income from this, distributed among the various cities and towns for the year 1875–'76, was $83,350.99. The total amount expended throughout the State for educational purposes was nearly $6,000,000, or $19.68 for each child between the ages of five and fifteen. The number of children of all ages in the public schools during the year was 305,776. The rate of taxation for school purposes varies in different localities from half a mill to seven and a quarter mills to the dollar, the average being three and a third mills.

SEAL OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

There are 37 penal establishments in the State, including the State-prison, State Workhouse, Houses of Industry, Boston House of Correction, and the county jails. The total number of commitments during the year was 22,550, including 16,700 different persons. The number in confinement on the 1st of October was 4,345. The total aggregate expenditure for these establishments was $617,577. The number of convicts in the State-prison at Charlestown on the 30th of September was 744, an increase for the year of 55. The income of the prison was $66,147.22; expenses, $121,624.37—showing a deficit of $55,477.15.

The prison for women at Sherborn is to be completed about June, 1877. It will cost $300,000 for construction, and accommodate 500 inmates. The number of women in the penal institutions of the State on the 1st of October was 821, of whom 81 were in county jails, 231 in houses of correction, 335 in the Boston City Prison, and 174 in the State Workhouse.

The amount already expended on the construction of the new Lunatic Asylum at Danvers is $1,373,554.97, and it is probable that

the entire cost will be about $1,800,000. It will accommodate about 500 patients when completed.

The following table shows in concise shape the statistics of the charitable institutions under State management:

INSTITUTIONS.	Average No. of Inmates.	Valuation of Property.	Receipts of Year.	Disbursements of Year.
Lunatic Hospital, Worcester	500	$1,651,710 34	$428,831 65	$390,665 16
Lunatic Hospital, Taunton	663	415,268 29	140,236 50	138,675 44
Lunatic Hospital, Northampton	474	374,238 83	100,612 04	95,449 67
Almshouse, Tewksbury	915	372,555 71	93,833 66	93,833 66
Workhouse, Bridgewater	427	213,329 70	47,898 51	47,473 33
Primary School, Monson	515	190,897 42	42,694 11	47,681 02
Reform School, Westborough	848	216,170 02	128,825 63	126,698 98
Industrial School, Lancaster	121	94,154 00	36,917 64	30,849 94
Total	3,963	$3,528,324 31	$1,014,349 74	$971,327 20

Besides these, the following institutions and charities received aid from the State: Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, 74 inmates; Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 8,022 patients in the course of the year; Massachusetts Infant Asylum, 48 inmates; Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners, 33 inmates; Agencies for Discharged Prisoners; and Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau. These are under private management, and maintained in part by private contributions.

The Clarke Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Northampton had 61 different pupils during the year ending September 1st. The receipts and expenditures of the year amounted to $35,250.09.

The Perkins Institution for the Blind, at South Boston, had 155 inmates October 1st. The receipts for the year were $64,325.54; expenditures, $81,036.32.

The annual session of the Legislature began on the 5th of January, and continued till April 28th, occupying 115 days. Two hundred and forty-seven acts and fifty-seven joint resolutions received the approval of the Governor. Two acts were vetoed by the Governor. The President of the Senate was Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, John D. Long, of Hingham. Most of the legislation of the session was unimportant. Among the acts worthy of mention was one relating to savings-banks. This provides that no person shall be an officer of more than one institution of the kind at the same time. It requires the trustees to hold a meeting at least once in three months to receive the report of the treasurer, and cause a statement to be made showing the condition of the corporation as it appears upon its books. The payment of interest is prohibited upon sums greater than $1,600 received from any one depositor, unless such depositor shall be a religious or charitable corporation. Investments are restricted to the following classes of securities: 1. Mortgages on real estate situated in the State, in amount not exceeding sixty per cent. of its valuation, and not more than seventy per cent. of the deposits being at any time so invested; 2. The public funds of the New England States, the State of New York, and the United States, the bonds or notes of any city, county, or town of the State, or the cities of any New England State, and the notes of any citizen of the State, with a pledge of any of these securities at not more than their par value; 3. The first-mortgage bonds of any dividend-paying railroad of the State, not including street-railways, or notes secured by pledge of such bonds at not more than eighty per cent. of their par value; 4. The stock of banks located in the State, or notes secured by a pledge of such stock at not more than eighty per cent. of its par value, provided that no savings-bank shall hold more than one-fourth of the stock of any other banking association, or have more than ten per cent. of its deposits, or more than $100,000 invested in such stock; 5. Personal securities of citizens of the State, who shall have at least two sureties in each case, provided such loans shall not exceed one-third of the moneys held by the savings-bank or extend over a longer time than one year; and, 6. Ten per cent. of the deposits, but not exceeding $200,000, may be invested in a site and buildings for its own business. Neither the corporation itself nor any of its officers can borrow of the funds intrusted to it, and no brokerage or commission can be received for negotiating loans. At the time of making each semi-annual dividend not less than one-eighth nor more than one-fourth of one per cent. of the whole amount of the deposits shall be reserved from the profits to constitute a guarantee fund against all losses, until such fund shall amount to five per cent. of the deposits. The income above reasonable expenses and the requirements of the guarantee fund are to be divided among the depositors, but no ordinary dividend can exceed two and a half per cent. for six months, and no dividend can be declared unless the net profits for six months amount to two per cent. of the deposits, except with the written approval of the Commissioners of Savings-Banks. Extra dividends may be made from any accumulated surplus once in three years if it amounts to one per cent. of the profits. No dividend or interest can be paid until authorized by the trustees after an examination showing that the amount to be paid has actually accrued from the net profits of the business. The

treasurer of every savings-bank is required to make a report annually to the commissioners, giving information in detail of its condition and business. Such institutions are also made liable to examination by committees of the Legislature. This act was approved April 27th.

Among the acts of incorporation of the session was one for a "Family Bank." This is a somewhat peculiar institution, combining the purposes of a savings-institution and a life-insurance company. A capital of $500,000 in shares of $50 was authorized, semi-annual dividends being restricted to four per cent. All transactions are to be on a "gold basis," no paper or promissory currency being received or paid except at its market value in gold coin. Investments are to be regulated, so far as practicable, by the provisions of the savings-bank act. Policies of life-insurance are issued, but never to extend beyond the age of seventy-five, and always to have a surrender value payable at the end of each and every policy year, ascertained by the "combined experience-table of mortality" at its "legal reserve or net value" at the date of surrender, with four per cent. interest, "less a surrender charge of six per cent. of the present value of the future insurance to be done under the policy if continued." Premiums are to be paid yearly, and their "three elements" kept distinct on the books, viz.: the margin for expenses and excess of loss; the normal cost of the bank's risk; and the "self-insurance deposit," all precalculated by the "combined experience" table, with interest at four per cent. Deposits may be made independently of the life-insurance policies, as in ordinary savings-banks. The proceeds of surrender charges are to be credited to a distinct fund to be held in addition to the legal reserve of four per cent. The control of the corporation is vested in the shareholders, but no one person can have more than thirty votes. A dividend not exceeding eight per cent. may be declared yearly out of any surplus that remains after providing for all liabilities, including those of policies; but any profit to the stock over that of its own investment must come from the insurance done by the bank, and not from the interest of the self-insurance fund or independent deposits. Any remaining surplus after the declaration of dividends is to be distributed among the policy-holders according as their premiums and self-insurance deposits have contributed to produce it. Interest on independent deposits is paid as in ordinary savings-banks. The author of this scheme is Elizur Wright.

An act was passed for the relief of the Eastern Railroad Company and the securing of its debts and liabilities, which authorized the company to mortgage all its property to three trustees to be appointed by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and to issue certificates of indebtedness to be exchanged for its existing debts and obligations. These certificates of indebtedness are to be payable in gold on the 1st of September, 1906, and for the first three years from September 1, 1876, bear interest at the rate of three and a half per cent., for the succeeding three years at the rate of four and a half per cent., and thereafter at the rate of six per cent. in gold. All claims are to be adjusted by the three trustees, with the right on the part of the claimants to have commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to determine the same; appeal may be made from these commissioners to the courts for the purpose of having the claims determined by a jury. When claims have been adjusted, certificates of indebtedness shall be issued for the amount, to take the place of all other evidences of debt. The stockholders and certificate-holders are to hold separate meetings, but at the same time and place, the former choosing three and the latter six of the nine directors of the corporation. When the amount of the certificates of indebtedness shall have been reduced to $10,000,000, the power of the holders of the certificates to choose directors shall cease. Any sale of property by the corporation must have the assent of the trustees, and the proceeds may be used for discharging incumbrances on the remaining property. After the expiration of six years, or after liens, mortgages, and incumbrances, shall have been discharged, if at an earlier date, all the proceeds of the sales of property and the annual net earnings of the road are to be paid into a sinking-fund in the hands of the trustees, for the redemption or purchase of certificates of indebtedness, at a rate not exceeding par, until their amount is reduced to $10,000,000, after which the sinking-fund shall be accumulated and invested to secure the payment of the certificates at maturity. The possession and control of the road are to remain in the corporation until there shall be default in the payment of interest or principal of the certificates of indebtedness, and, in case that occurs, the trustees may take possession. If the default continues for two years, the foreclosure shall be complete, the property vested in the trustees, and all equity of redemption barred. The certificate-holders may then organize themselves into a corporation and exchange their certificates of indebtedness for certificates of stock in the new company.

Three separate acts were passed relating to elections. One of these declares that any person voting or attempting to vote upon any other name than his own, or giving more than one ballot at one time, shall be punished by imprisonment in the House of Correction not less than three months or more than one year, and also provides for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of any person convicted of bribery at an election. Another provides for the preservation of ballots until a disputed election is determined, and their destruction then takes place, and gives to the boards of aldermen in cities authority to examine the re-

turns in case of a disputed election in any ward, and to decide the questions raised, and amend the returns if they find occasion for doing so. The third act relating to elections requires a list of voters to be made out in cities, including all those qualified electors who have been assessed for the year and who have paid their tax of the preceding year, and providing that those who change their residences from one ward to another after the 1st of May shall vote where assessed.

An act was passed for the better protection of life in buildings occupied for public purposes in the city of Boston. This provided for an inspection of such buildings, and gave the inspector authority to require such changes to be made as shall give security against fire and other dangers.

Among the less important acts of the session was one fixing the compensation of members of the Legislature at $650 for each session, that of the presiding officers being double the amount; one prohibiting the employment of children under ten years of age in manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments, and those under fourteen unless attending school at least twenty weeks during the preceding year; one for the suppression of exhibitions of fighting of birds, dogs, and other animals; one to incorporate the new town of Merrimac from a portion of Amesbury; one authorizing the seizure, destruction, or sale, of intoxicating liquors kept for sale contrary to law; one regulating the execution of capital sentences and giving the court authority to fix the time and issue the warrant for execution; and one conferring the veto-power on the mayors of cities.

An amendment to the constitution of the State was proposed by joint resolution of the

VIEW OF BOSTON FROM THE HARBOR.

two Houses, annulling so much of Article II., chapter 6, as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor, in Harvard College. The provision referred to prohibits such persons from serving in either branch of the Legislature. The amendment, before taking effect, must receive the approval of the next Legislature, and be ratified by a vote of the people.

Two acts were vetoed by the Governor. One of these was an act confirming the marriage of James Parton and Ellen Willis Eldredge. These persons, when married at Newburyport, held the relations of step-father and step-daughter, and marriage in such cases is prohibited by the laws of the State. The Governor's objection to the bill confirming the marriage was that it was not within the constitutional power of the Legislature to exempt individuals from the operation of a general law. The other act vetoed was an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Governor did not approve of some of the changes which it made in the existing license system, and especially one which removed the condition that holders of licenses should not keep an open bar, and that they should also hold licenses as inn-holders or common victualers.

The political canvass was opened by a convention of Republicans in Boston on the 26th of April, to appoint four delegates at large to the National Convention of the party. The Hon. John E. Sanford presided, and urged a high stand against corruption and extravagance, and in favor of purity and reform. The delegates chosen were E. Rockwood Hoar, Richard

H. Dana, Jr., John M. Forbes, and Paul A. Chadbourne. Resolutions favoring the nomination of B. H. Bristow, and others favoring James G. Blaine, as the candidate for President, were voted down, and the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention leaves the delegates of Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention unpledged and uninstructed in respect of individual candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States; but expects and requires them each and all to work and vote for those candidates, and those only, whose character and career give unquestionable assurance to the whole country that they will be faithful and zealous to maintain the equal rights of all citizens under the Constitution; to bring about the resumption of specie payment at a day not later than that already fixed by law, and to effect a thorough and radical reform in the civil service, to the end that the administration of public affairs may be characterized by efficiency, economy, and purity.

The delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention were chosen at the regular State Convention in 1875. The first convention of the year, held for the purpose of making nominations for State officers, was that of the Prohibitionists, which took place in Boston, July 6th. The following ticket was agreed upon: For Governor, John I. Baker, of Beverly; Lieutenant-Governor, D. C. Eddy, of Boston; Secretary of State, Henry B. Peirce, of Abington; Treasurer, H. H. Faxon, of Quincy; Auditor, Julius L. Clarke, of Newton; Attorney-General, Thomas L. Wakefield, of Dedham. An address to the people was issued, setting forth the familiar principles and purposes of the party, and the following was adopted as the platform:

1. *Resolved*, That assembled as American citizens for the discharge of important political obligations in this month and year, so fragrant with patriotic and precious memories, it becomes our first duty to reverently acknowledge Him who is the God of nations as well as of individuals, and whose help has been our strength in the years that are past, and is our hope for the years that are to come.

2. *Resolved*, That as obedience is the most acceptable offering of gratitude, this Centennial year should inaugurate a higher and purer political life in the nation and in the State; and that to this end Christian men everywhere should "vote more nearly as they pray."

3. *Resolved*, That the dram-shop, with all its modifications and disguises, its training-schools and its recruiting-stations, is the foe of civilization, periling every interest of humanity, and antagonizing every uplifting agency, and can have no use or worthy treatment but extermination.

4. *Resolved*, That without disparagement of the national issues presented by the two great political parties, it is a mere truism to say that they either present in matters of State policy no issues whatever, or issues that are utterly trivial in competition with the momentous one of the attitude of the Commonwealth toward the dram-shop.

5. *Resolved*, That although Governor Rice in his inaugural declared in reference to the present license law that "after somewhat diligent inquiry" he had "not been able to obtain full and reliable information respecting its operation and probable effectiveness," and did not apparently obtain, as the session of the Legislature advanced, that "further information from different parts of the State" for which he was looking as giving him "occasion to communicate again with the Legislature on this subject," yet the Commonwealth cannot safely await the slow process of his Excellency's enlightenment on this subject, since the history of license is a record of more than two hundred years of continuous and confessed failure, and because, as Judge Sprague declared with reference to the liquor-traffic, more than thirty years ago, "The morality of no people can be maintained above the morality of their laws," it has added to this failure the disgrace and disaster of debasing the public sentiment and deadening the public conscience.

6. *Resolved*, That in the Hon. John I. Baker, our candidate for Governor, we present a long-tried friend of our cause, at once a man of the people and a public servant of varied experience and marked ability. Of his colleagues it is enough to say that they are all faithful and true, and worthy to stand by his side.

7. *Resolved*, That while we give to the heroic men who are striving to throw off the chain of intemperance our tenderest sympathy, we owe them what is better, the Christian duty of removing temptation from their path.

8. *Resolved*, That we call on the good people of our Commonwealth, disdaining the idle banners of mere party names in face of a peril so great and a disgrace so deep as a license law inflicts upon us, to protest against its longer tolerance by withholding their votes from those who support it. Words are weak, but votes are strong. Nine thousand independent votes last year startled the politician. Nineteen thousand this year will reverse the policy of the State.

9. *Resolved*, That the Prohibitionists of Massachusetts are now organized not for a campaign merely, but for the war, and we do not purpose to quit the field until we win, or some other party inscribes our principles upon its banner, and gives it into the hands of trustworthy men for support.

10. *Resolved*, That as intemperance is the enemy of the home, it deals its heaviest blows at the heart of woman; that we therefore invite her earnest prayers and efficient work in behalf of our cause, and we look forward with eager hope for that day to usher in which we pledge all the power we possess when sex shall be no longer one of the conditions of suffrage, and she may be permitted to use the ballot, as she surely will, for her own protection and for the protection of society against the cruel wrongs of the liquor-traffic.

Messrs. Peirce, Clarke, Faxon, and Wakefield declined the nominations tendered to them, because they were opposed to dividing the strength of the Republican party, to which they belonged. The vacancies on the ticket were filled by the Executive Committee, D. B. Gurney, of South Abington, accepting the nomination for Secretary of State; D. N. Skillings, of Manchester, that of Treasurer; J. H. Orne, of Marblehead, that of Auditor; and Orrin T. Gray, of Boston, that of Attorney-General.

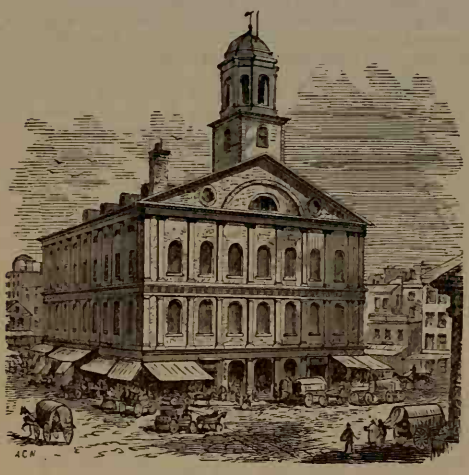
The Republican State Convention was held at Worcester, on the 5th of September. Alexander H. Rice was renominated for Governor; for Lieutenant-Governor, H. G. Knight; Secretary of State, Henry B. Peirce; Auditor, Julius L. Clarke; Treasurer, Charles Endicott; Attorney-General, Charles R. Train. All the candidates were the incumbents of the offices for which they were named. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republican party of Massachusetts ratifies the action of the National Convention at Cincinnati, and pledges its united and earnest support to Rutherford

B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, in the full confidence that they are statesmen "whose character and career give unquestionable assurance to the whole country that they will be faithful and zealous to maintain the equal rights of all citizens under the law, to bring about the resumption of specie payments at a date not later than already fixed by law, and to effect a thorough and radical reform in the civil service."

We are in favor of a prompt return to specie payments and of taking no backward step. We hold that the act of Congress, fixing a date for resumption, is a help and not a hinderance to that end.

We are in favor of putting the civil service on the ground of merit and fitness, and of lifting it above the instability of political fluctuations. We will sustain the President in retaining and selecting with independence and in the spirit of the Constitution the agents of his Administration.



FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.

We are in favor of a policy toward the States lately in rebellion which shall make the nationality of the United States so distinctly and universally felt that national citizenship shall be to every human being protection in life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the expression of opinion; which shall encourage the education of the people, and which with a firm but wise hand shall restore the South to the blessings of peace and to the enjoyment by all alike of liberty under the law.

The retiring President of the United States is entitled to the gratitude of the country for his achievements in its military service, for the firmness with which, as its Chief Magistrate, he has so often maintained the national honor and credit; and for the good sense with which, upholding the prerogative of his office against the encroachments of a Democratic House of Representatives, he has reminded that branch of the Government of the propriety of confining its attention to its legitimate functions.

The Democratic party has nothing in its record or attitude to command confidence. Having no settled principles or policy, it has inaugurated no reform and has added nothing to the beneficence of government. It truckled to the demands of the slave-power during its supremacy, and cannot be safely intrusted with the fate of the freedmen in whose emancipation it had no sympathy. It bitterly and persistently resisted the adoption of those amendments to the Constitution which have made it the great charter of right, and its profession of acquiescence in them is a change of policy and not of heart. Remembering that, in defiance of good faith, it wantonly repealed the Missouri Compromise at the bidding of the South, and reopened in 1854 the issues it had solemnly declared were settled forever by the Compromise of 1850, we have no faith in its pretended acceptance of any measures essential to the security of freedom and the peace of the republic. It made haste to renew its alliance with those who would have destroyed the republic, and is repeating the perilous experiment of a sectional organization in the South, founded on antagonism of race and color. Its supremacy would again illustrate the system, which it was guilty of inaugurating, of making the civil service a reward for the persistency of partisanship. It is guilty of duplicity in its financial policy, and offers to the prosperity of the country nothing except the prospect of such an interruption in the work of reconstruction, and such an unsettled and hopeless financial policy, as would deprive business and labor of that stability which is the first condition of their revival. Its national candidates, one of them an inflationist, and the other guilty of compromising his convictions to conciliate a class whose heresies he knows would lead to financial chaos, are also the disciples of that ultra school which before the war admitted the right of a State to secede, and since the war denies the power of the nation to protect the lives and rights of its citizens.

We reiterate the declaration of a year ago that the Republican party of Massachusetts will support no man for office whose personal character is not an absolute guarantee of fidelity to every public trust. And while we stand pledged to civil-service reform, a return to a specie basis and the equal rights of all American citizens, we demand as a matter of consistency the nomination of only those candidates who will be true to the fulfillment of that pledge.

While the present depression of business and trade is not wholly controllable by political agencies, we recognize the necessity and pledge the endeavor of every means for their revival—especially the necessity of a wise and not pretentious economy in all national, State, and municipal expenditures. And to this end it is the duty of every congressional, legislative, and ward district to select for its Representatives wise men, who will coöperate in the reduction of expenses, the simplification of taxation, and the prudent husbandry of the public moneys.

We see with gratification in the community a popular moral movement, independent of politics, and earnest in the cause of personal reformation. And we are in favor of such legislation in this Commonwealth as will promote all causes of education, reform, temperance, labor, and equal rights of American citizens irrespective of sex. We frankly differ as to methods, but we believe that these will be best left, subject to constitutional limitations, to the Legislature which is fresh from the people and familiar with their will.

In view of the prudent and intelligent administration of the government of this Commonwealth during the current year, we commend, with entire confidence, to the suffrages of the people, the Hon. Alexander H. Rice as again our candidate for Governor, and with him the other nominees of this convention.

An effort to secure the adoption of a resolution in favor of woman suffrage failed. A State Central Committee, consisting of one member from each senatorial district, was appointed.

The Democratic Convention was held at Worcester, on the day following that of the Republicans, September 6th. Much interest was excited by a preliminary contest between those who favored the nomination of William Gaston for Governor, and those who urged a "new departure" by nominating Charles Francis Adams. The advocates of Mr. Adams

prevailed, and in the convention Mr. Gaston withdrew his name. The ticket was as follows: For Governor, Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy; Lieutenant-Governor, William R. Plunkett, of Pittsfield; Secretary of State, Edwin H. Lothrop, of Springfield; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald, of Boston; Treasurer, Weston Howland, of Fairhaven; Attorney-General, Richard Olney, of Boston.

The following platform was adopted:

The Democrats of Massachusetts and their compatriots hail with satisfaction the auspicious action of the recent national council at St. Louis. Its declaration of principles, together with the letters of acceptance of its nominees, composes an harmonious and beneficent body of political doctrine which, wisely applied, by the statesmen happily chosen for that great trust, to the existing critical condition of the country, would speedily result in a reinvigoration of our enfeebled industries, a purgation of the corruptions that dishonor the public service, financial soundness and good government, with tranquillity and well-regulated liberty in all parts of the Union. The national honor and credit demand exact justice to all creditors of the Government, the pensioner, the laborer, and the bondholder, and the payment in coin of the debt represented by legal-tender notes, held by the people at large, equally with the bonded debt held by capitalists. After eleven years' experience of Republican neglect and incapacity to formulate and carry out a financial policy for the resumption of specie payments, the people of the country should intrust to the party that never in the history of its power gave sanction to the dishonest system of an inconvertible paper currency the accomplishment of this vital need of our commerce.

To the national House of Representatives the gratitude of the country is especially due for its courageous and largely successful efforts, in spite of the implacable hostility of an improvident Administration and its supporters, to reduce the expenses of Government to a scale adjusted to the economic necessities of a period of unexampled industrial distress, and the requirements of republican simplicity and frugality. Also, for its resolute inquests into official mal-administration, whereby gross corruptions have been exposed to popular execration, unfaithful officers expelled in disgrace from the exalted places of authority they defiled, and the honest sentiment of the country aroused to a knowledge of evils and the imperative need of reform. The action of the Democratic House, in the measures that met its sanction, conclusively refutes the absurd charges of a malevolent opposition, and that the Democratic party entertains any feeling or purpose disloyal to the national spirit or to the integrity of the republic, or to the letter or spirit of the Federal Constitution in any of its parts.

We rejoice in the social order, rapidly-reviving prosperity, and established cordial relations between the races, which have followed as the result of the restoration of Democratic control of affairs in the several lately disturbed States. Wherever honest government has gone, violence, disorders, and race-conflicts, have disappeared, and the theatre of outrages upon public order and private right that shock the humane sense and blot our institutions is confined to those narrow limits of the South where Republican misrule still obtains and the ruffian elements of society are left free from the restraints of law enforced by competent authority.

That we hold the position so well expressed by the late Governor Andrew in his valedictory address in 1866: "There ought now to be a *vigorous prosecution of the peace*—just as vigorous as our recent prosecution of the war. We ought to extend our hands with cordial good-will to meet the proffered hands of the South; demanding no attitude of humiliation from any, inflicting no acts of humiliation upon any; respecting the feelings of the conquered, notwithstanding the question of right and wrong between the parties belligerent. In this hour of triumph, honor and religion alike forbid one act, one word, of vengeance or resentment. Patriotism and Christianity unite the arguments of earthly welfare and the motive of heavenly inspiration to persuade us to put off all jealousy and all fear, and to move forward as citizens and as men in the work of social and economic reorganization, each one doing with his might whatever his hand findeth to do."

That among the misdeeds of the Republican party not the least conspicuous is the mismanagement of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, chartered by a Republican Congress, without sufficient safeguards to protect the interests of its depositors, which has resulted in the robbery of many thousands of confiding freedmen, and that it is therefore the duty of Congress to take all legal measures to secure to the sufferers full indemnity for their losses.

That the prostration of the industries of this State, the depression in its trade and commerce, are the natural results of the maladministration and misgovernment of the Republican party, and the continuance of that party in power will increase the present deplorable waste of the invested capital of this State, spread the poverty now threatening our laboring-classes, and bring misery, ruin, and ill-health to the hearths of those careful artisans who have heretofore been able to bear up against the hard times under which this State now suffers.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

We view with indignation the supineness of the party in power in neglecting to take measures against the causes of the decline of our commerce and manufactures. We look in vain in the platform of that party for the indications of any comprehensive policy of statesmanship for the emergency. And we see nothing in the qualifications of those nominated by them to national and State leadership that indicates any relief from the consequences of the feeble statesmanship, careless, do-nothing policy, and ring-control, which now paralyze the energies of the country.

That amid the depression of all business among us there is an imperative demand for a reduction of State, county, and municipal expenses in this Commonwealth; the cutting down of salaries to a more reasonable relation to the general profit of industry among the tax-paying citizens, the dispensing with unnecessary offices, the abolishing of sinecures, the suppression of all unnecessary appropriations, and the return from extravagance to simplicity and economy. We view with alarm the rapid increase at

the same time of public taxation and public indebtedness, and desire to awaken the honest instincts of our citizens to limit and restrain the growing evils.

That it is the right and duty of the Commonwealth to protect its industrial interests from the oppression of any system which deprives the laborer of the legitimate fruits of his toil, or of the means of the proper development of his physical and mental powers.

That the elective franchise is a right the exercise of which should not be abridged by the payment of any money price as a condition.

That we pledge our united support to the candidates this day nominated, and we invite all citizens who deplore the present evils to join with us in their support.

That, in presenting to the people of this Commonwealth Charles Francis Adams as candidate for Governor, we make the principles of our platform a reality in practice. The public services and private virtues of this illustrious citizen need no recital here, and we believe his election will but subserve the interests of the Democratic party in Massachusetts.

Mr. Adams accepted the nomination for Governor in the following letter:

The Hon. W. W. Warren, President Convention of Delegates, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 12, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Your letter informing me of my nomination by a convention of voters of Massachusetts opposed to the present administration of national and State affairs, held at Worcester on the 6th inst., has been forwarded to me at this place.

Fully appreciating the honor conferred upon me by the manner as well as the substance of the call so unanimously made upon me, I cannot in principle do otherwise than obey. I never in my life have solicited an office, but when summoned to it I have never dared to refuse. The time for service on my part is fast passing away, but my interest in the prosperity and the honor of the country will cease only with my life. Convinced as I am that the policy of the ruling party will not tend to the eradication of the great evil that prevails, the tendency to corruption in official station; neither will it promote the restoration of internal peace and harmony, a vital object in my opinion to the complete restoration of the country: I can only say that whatever service I may be able to render to the attainment of these ends, however feeble it may be, is entirely at your command.

With great respect,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Mr. Lothrop declined the nomination for Secretary of State, and the name of Weston Howland was substituted on the ticket by the State Central Committee.

A Woman-Suffrage Convention was held in Boston, on the 12th of September, and accepted the ticket of the Prohibitionists. The following address to the people was issued:

The woman-suffragists of Massachusetts, in delegate convention assembled, respectfully submit to the people of the Commonwealth the reasons which compel them for the first time to make independent nominations for State officers.

For many years they have appealed to both the great political parties of the State to rectify the injustice which taxes and governs women without their consent, and which subjects them to cruel legal disabilities as wives, mothers, and widows. But their appeals have been disregarded. The Republican party of Massachusetts, after repeatedly indorsing woman-suffrage in its platform and repudiating it in the Legislature, has just refused to invite Republican women to take part in the nomination of their candidates, and has framed a platform which they declare has a double meaning on the suffrage issues. The Democratic party of the State has refused to take any action on the subject. The Prohibitory party of the State, on the contrary, has invited women to take part in its primary meetings, with an equal voice and vote in the nomination of candidates and the transaction of business. It has made the establishment of woman-suffrage one of its avowed objects, and has nominated candidates all of whom are suffragists.

State governments have jurisdiction over matters with which the national Government has no concern. We maintain that State officers should be elected upon State issues, independent of national politics. And, whereas woman-suffrage is purely a question of State policy, it is the duty of the woman-suffragists of Massachusetts so to cast their ballots next November as to represent their principles in the choice of State officers.

Believing that "governments are just only when they rest on the consent of the governed," and that the establishment of a truly representative government is vastly more important than the success of Rice or Adams, we commend the nominees of this Woman-Suffrage State Convention to the suffrages of the people, irrespective of party, as the candidates who represent impartial suffrage and equal rights to all.

Resolutions were also adopted as follows;

Whereas, Neither the Republican nor Democratic party cares for the cause of woman-suffrage; whereas, the Republican party, through the chairman of its convention Committee on Resolutions, the Hon. John D. Long, has made the declaration that its resolutions for woman-suffrage meant nothing; and, whereas, the Prohibitory party, national and State, has adopted woman-suffrage as one of its cardinal principles:

Resolved, That we send hearty greeting to the Prohibitionists.

Resolved, That we hereby urge our friends to vote for that long-tried friend of woman-suffrage, the Hon. John I. Baker, for Governor of Massachusetts, and for the other nominees of this convention.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as suffragists to vote for no person for Senator or Representative to the General Court who is not fully committed to the suffrage-movement, and that the State Central Committee be instructed to take measures to enable suffragists to carry out the resolution at the polls.

The ticket of the Prohibitionists was also taken up by the Labor-Reformers and the "Greenback party." The latter nominated candidates for presidential electors at a thinly-attended convention in Boston, October 11th.

The election took place on the 7th of November. The total vote for presidential electors was 259,619, of which 150,063 were for the Hayes and Wheeler ticket, 108,777 for Tilden and Hendricks, and 779 scattering: Republican majority, 41,286. The vote for Governor was 256,904, of which Mr. Rice received 137,665, Mr. Adams 106,850, Mr. Baker 12,274, and 115 were scattering. The plurality of Rice over Adams was 30,815; majority over all others, 18,426. The largest Republican vote was 142,210 for Treasurer, and Endicott's majority over Skillings was 27,751. Of the Executive Council chosen, seven were Republicans and one Democrat. Thirteen Representatives to Congress were chosen, all being Republicans except Leopold Morse in the Fourth District. In the Seventh District there were three candidates: Benjamin F. Butler, who

had the regular Republican nomination; John K. Tarbox, Democrat; and E. R. Hoar, who was supported as an Independent candidate by the Republicans opposed to Butler. The vote stood 12,100 for Butler, 9,379 for Tarbox, and 1,955 for Hoar. The Legislature of 1877, chosen at the same time, consists of 33 Republicans in the Senate and 178 in the House, and 7 Democrats in the Senate and 62 in the House, making the Republican majority 26 in the Senate, 116 in the House, and 142 on joint ballot.

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS AND INVENTIONS. The chief problem which enlists the ingenuity of mechanicians at present relates rather to the economy of fuel and its more complete utilization in the steam-engine than to the construction and the adjustment of parts of our motors. Still important improvements in governors and prime movers have lately been introduced; while the fallacy of the rotary engine is coming to be understood, and the question of superheated steam, the question of safety-compartment boilers, and the matter of boiler material, are undergoing liberal and full experimentation. The long experiment made by the Government upon the ship Gallatin on the relative merits of simple and compound engines for sea-going purposes have reasonably demonstrated the superiority of the latter. The subject of the utilization of the force of falling water, its application at a distance, and its storage, is not neglected. It is calculated that in the best-constructed furnaces 80 or 85 per cent. of the mechanical effect of the combustion is wasted; and the economization of this enormous loss is the burning question of the age in mechanics. Its solution lies, it is thought, in the intermediation of some further chemical process, or perhaps in the supplementation or substitution of another force-evolving chemical transformation, perhaps in the ready generation and successful domination of electrical force. In the first connection hopes are entertained of the new Lowe water-gas process, which can demonstrably be applied to the generation of heat with a vast saving over the coal-furnace, but only with the evolution of a terribly subtile and deadly gas-poison. Of electrical motors several different forms have been developed, and there is promise of the cheap generation of electricity on a large scale: the mechanical generation of magneto-electricity is the method which most engages the attention of experimentalists. The possibility of conserving and transporting mechanical force by means of compressed air and otherwise is being utilized in various novel ways. In telegraphy the grand invention of the age is the duplex system, described in the last volume. A still more wonderful invention, sound-telegraphy, will vastly increase the utility of the telegraph for rapid correspondence. In railroad-engineering the urgent need of a safety-coupling has impressed itself upon the public mind. A safety-coupling of Belgian invention finds much approval in England. The American air and automatic brakes of Westinghouse are acquiring full recognition. A new system of automatic telegraphical signaling invented by one of our citizens has been extensively introduced upon our roads, and is heralded as a triumph of ingenuity and utility.

In the founderies of Terre Noire la Voulte and Bessèges, in France, a process is in use for the conversion of cast-iron, containing phosphoric impurities, into steel. Cast iron, containing not over .04 per cent. of phosphorus, is smelted in a furnace, of the Martin-Siemens construction usually, and refined by metallic oxides, scoria, or salts. When carbon has been eliminated down to an insignificant quantity, 1 to 2½ per cent. of ferro-manganese, containing 50 per cent. or over of manganese, is added. Ferro-silicium may be employed also. The metal obtained by this simple and cheap process contains 1 to 4 per cent. of phosphorus, and some traces of carbon and manganese, and is adapted to most of the uses to which steel is put.

Prof. Reuleaux, the director of the Gewerbe-Academie of Berlin, and late commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, has given great attention to theoretical mechanics, and has contributed important considerations for the understanding of the principles of mechanical motions. He shows that the original elements of mechanisms always go in pairs, bodies allowing each other at the same instant one single motion. These pairs of elements are of two orders, the simpler order, like the screw and nut, hook and eye, etc., in which, when one element is fixed, all the points in the other traverse paths of similar geometrical form, and the higher order, in which the points have different but regular and mathematically determinable paths, which often form curves of great beauty. A mechanism is formed of links, or bodies, generally rigid, containing elements of different pairs linked together. The absolute motion obtained in the mechanism depends upon the particular link which is stationary for the time being. The principles of the direct-acting engine, the oscillating engine, the quick-return action, and others, are demonstrated to be the same, and the different forms of the rotary engine are shown to be only modifications of the direct-acting engine, with a considerable loss of force. Prof. Reuleaux has formed a collection of some thousand models for the illustration of the principles of mechanics. His apparatus shows how, according to the theorem of Poinsot, the relative motion of two bodies may be exemplified by the rolling of two curves upon each other: their point of contact is the momentary centre of the motion, and all the points of each curve are the momentary centres of the motion of corresponding points in the other curve. A number of experimental models, designed by Prof. Reuleaux, demonstrate how advantageously fluids, when inclosed in proper vessels,

might be employed in mechanics. He shows that a column of fluid, with valves, is perfectly analogous to a ratchet-gear.

Among the many methods devised of late for propelling street-cars by other power than that of horses, the invention of M. Mékarski, which was put into practical use this last year in Paris, deserves special notice. The motive power is compressed air, which must be supplied from reservoirs at the end of the line, filled by expansive condensing engines, which work compressing pumps with a power of compressing air to a pressure of 25 or 30 atmospheres. The air is heated as used by passing through a column of hot water, which, when injected into the heater, has a temperature of 170° to 180° C., and thus becomes saturated with steam at a high temperature: 70 or 80 litres of water are sufficient for 1,500 litres of air. As the pressure in the reservoirs is not constant in degree, a special apparatus regulates the supply to the cylinders. The mingled air and steam passes from the heater through a clack valve, which closes over the discharge vent, and which is kept open by a certain degree of pressure upon a piston connected with it; and by the discharge the pressure upon the piston is reversed, and a force is exerted upon the valve which tends to close it. The pressure upon the piston is equal to the pressure of the compressed air in the regulator; and the pressure of the air and steam in the cylinders is thus regulated automatically to a certain point. It is, furthermore, regulated by a small plunger, which the driver works with a hand-wheel. The running-gear is similar to that of a locomotive-engine. Air saturated with steam is highly expansive, and allows of a long run with a small quantity of air: about 11 cubic feet of compressed air per mile, at the pressure of 25 atmospheres, has been found sufficient. The steam does not exhaust, but, condensing in the cylinders, restores to the air its latent heat. After each course the reservoirs, of which there are several, situated under the floor of the car and connected by copper pipes, are pumped full of compressed air, and the water in the heater is reheated by steam conducted through a flexible hose. The management of this tram-car is much more perfect than that of a horse-car; the speed may be increased or slackened, the car stopped or reversed, almost instantly, at the will of the driver.

Steam tram-cars upon the model of the ones which were first introduced by the Merryweathers, of London, have been in use in Paris for some time. Their construction is light, and their working safe and economical; but the escape of smoke and steam would be a serious objection in most cities. An engine invented by Mr. Hughes, in England, is noiseless, and the steam is condensed into a tank, which can be emptied after each completed course.

Another new method for driving street-cars has been invented by M. L. Rousseau, of Brussels. The motive agent is compressed water, whose elasticity, by the aid of an hydraulic capstan, or the numerous similar apparatus, or any other mechanism which is employed to convert hydraulic pressure into motion, is brought to bear on the running-gear of the cars. The water under pressure is supplied by a powerful engine to a reservoir connected with a pipe, which is laid under the track for its entire length, with taps at intervals for supplying the cars with the compressed water. The still greater elasticity of air is utilized in connection with the compressed water. Connecting with the cylinders containing the water, either directly or through a piston, is a receiver containing air, which, when the cylinders are charged, has a pressure of 20 to 30 atmospheres. It is the water which comes in contact with the machinery of the car.

The automatic railway-signal, invented by David Rousseau, has been in use for some time on the New York Central road, and has recently been adopted by other railroads in this country. The weight of a train when passing a signal-station is made to act upon an electrical closing-key placed under one of the rails. By a telegraph-wire and an electro-mechanical signal-apparatus the signal at the last station passed is set at "danger;" and upon passing the next station this is restored to "clear," and the next one moved to "danger." Upon single-track lines the system can be applied to blocking ahead as well as in the rear.

George Westinghouse, Jr., inventor of the well-known air-brake which bears his name, has recently developed an instrument by which the speed of a railroad-train at any moment is accurately indicated, and also the diminutions and fluctuations of speed, so that, when experimenting with railroad-brakes, diagrams can be made showing the exact effect of the brake for each instant. The principle of this speed-indicator consists in controlling by the action of centrifugal force the escape of water under pressure. The higher the rate of speed, the greater the pressure exerted upon an escape-valve by certain revolving weights; and the greater the pressure upon the valve, the greater the pressure upon the surface of the chamber by the water detained. This pressure is minutely indicated by a pressure-gauge. This principle is entirely novel in its application, and, although very simple, much study and ingenuity were required to perfect the instrument.

A process of manufacturing car-wheels by twisting a long flat plate of metal about one of its ends upon a mandril, then heating it in a furnace and welding it under pressure, has been patented by Herr Krupp, the Prussian engineer. The skelp is grooved below with a rib above, and is wide at both ends which make the hub and rim of the wheel. The product, apart from the facility of its manufacture, is superior to other sorts of wheels in having the fibres of the metal arranged in the di-

rection of the periphery, instead of radially or tangentially.

A rink of artificial ice for summer skating has been provided by a Mr. Gamgee, in England, and has found much favor. The *glaciarium*, as it is called, differs from the other contrivances of its kind principally in the use of glycerine and water as a refrigerating medium instead of brine, which is destructive to metallic surfaces. Iron pipes of rectangular section are imbedded in a concrete bottom, with their upper surface only exposed. The water to be congealed is contained in this concrete trough, and is about two inches deep. The glycerine and water, which remains fluid at a temperature below zero, after passing through the refrigerator is pumped up into a tank from which it flows steadily through the iron pipes and into the refrigerator again. But, before entering the main refrigerator, its temperature is reduced by letting it flow through a worm surrounded by the powdered ice swept from the rink mixed with salt. The refrigerator is an ether-machine, in which a steam-power air-pump exhausts the ether from the refrigerating chamber and forces it into a condenser. The ether is brought into proximity with the glycerine mixture in a copper box with round holes passing through it; the box is surrounded by a wooden tank through which the glycerine mixture is constantly flowing. The ether, as well as the congealing mixture, is in constant motion, passing from the refrigerator into the condenser and back again in a steady flow.

The Lowe water-gas process, in which the difficulties that attended former efforts to obtain illuminating gas by the decomposition of water were sufficiently overcome to give practical value to this method, was first put into successful operation at Phœnixville, Pa., about three years since. Works were built at Utica in 1874, which were afterward destroyed by fire. This year a still larger establishment has gone into operation at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, and others are opening in several large towns of the Northern States and Canada. The Manayunk works produce about 150,000 feet of twenty-candle gas daily, though their capacity is more than double that quantity. The works occupy only a tenth of the space that is required in coal-gas manufacture. The plant consists of three generators ten feet six inches in height, with an internal diameter of forty inches; six superheaters, three to superheat the steam and three to fix the gas, each fifteen feet high with thirty-four inches internal diameter, and condensers, purifiers, etc. The labor of seven men only is employed for the present production, three in the night and four by day. The cost of the gas is, considering its superior quality, something like one-half that of the gas manufactured by the old process. About three gallons of petroleum are consumed in the production of 1,000 cubic feet. The process is very much quicker than the old one. This method of acquiring a combustible gas, by the action of burning carbon upon superheated steam, easily and cheaply, now sufficiently tested, opens up great possibilities of economical heat as well as light in the future. The problem of the saving of the 80 or 85 per cent. of heat-effect, now wasted in the combustion of fuel in the most perfect heat-generators, seems approaching its solution.

The process of toughening glass consists in cooling it rapidly by plunging it in a bath of grease, after it has been shaped, annealed, and reheated to redness. The effect is to cause a different primary arrangement of the molecular particles; toughened glass is less dense than ordinary glass, and when broken does not present sharp edges. To be successfully toughened it must be reduced to a malleable and pasty consistency, but will lose its shape if too soft. The more rapidly the cooling takes place, the more perfectly the glass is toughened: but too low a temperature will cause the glass to break. The temperature at which the toughening can take place varies according to the composition of the material, and the size and thickness of the article. Crystal made of six parts of sand to two of potash and soda and one of red lead succeeds the best. The temperature of the bath for crystal, in which pure grease is used, may be from 60° to 120° centigrade. For glass grease mixed with oil is used, and the hardening is produced at a temperature of 150° to 300° C. The process described is the one of M. de la Bastie. The other process resembles it in all important particulars. Many improvements have been introduced lately.

Julius Bluethner, of Leipsic, whose pianoforte factory is one of the largest and completest in Europe, has made a study of the technical application of the important principles of acoustics recently discovered, preëminently through the investigations of Helmholtz. He has succeeded in making these scientific discoveries practically available in an instrument which he manufactures under the name of the *aliquot* piano. Among all the important improvements introduced within the last twelve years in the manufacture of this most valuable musical instrument, this of Herr Bluethner will, beyond dispute, take the foremost rank. As the name implies, the aliquot piano renders the quality called timbre in tone, whose nature has been explained by Helmholtz's analysis of musical sounds. The harmonious upper notes detected by Helmholtz, and the so-called combination-tones, into which the lower octave enters, are emphasized in this instrument by the simultaneous vibration, by a mechanical attachment, of their appropriate strings. To successfully accomplish this object, it was necessary to entirely change the construction of the instrument, to change the pedal-arrangement, and to employ seventy-two more strings for pianos of the ordinary size. The difficulties have been so successfully overcome that the new instrument is as easy to tune as the others,

and the action is remarkably easy and elastic. The tone of the instrument is of wonderful quality, as well as its delicious *decrescendo* and remarkable sonority.

Another valuable improvement in the piano has been introduced by Friedrich Ehrbar, of Vienna, by which the player can prolong any note or notes that he pleases, while the other notes struck die away as usual. By this arrangement pieces written for the organ or orchestra can be rendered upon the piano much truer than has been hitherto possible.

A Prussian engineer, G. Hambruch, of Berlin, has been engaged for a couple of years in perfecting a machine for ready-printing, which is superior in some respects to anything invented hitherto in this line. This machine impresses the letters upon a plastic substance, from which stereotype plates can immediately be taken. The formerly invented type-setting machines, amid many imperfections, afforded but a slight saving of time and labor over the manual method of composition. The advantages claimed for this new process are: That any number of different alphabets can be used; that the lines can be made of any length and the pages of any size; that 40,000 characters can be made by it in a day of ten hours; that an electrotype plate can be cast without any intermediate operation; that the considerable fixed capital employed in providing movable type, and the expense of their wear and tear, are reduced to a minimum; that the skill required to work the machine can be acquired in a few days; that different kinds of letters can be employed without trouble in the same work; that the machine takes up less room than a printer's case. With all these perfections, Herr Hambruch's system, as far as he has elaborated it, has one serious defect: it will not allow of corrections and emendations.

An electric pen, invented by Edison, an American, and successfully used in England and this country, consists of a style from whose point a fine needle, connected with a tiny electro-magnetic apparatus attached to the top of the pen, darts back and forth at the rate of 2,000 strokes a minute. When this instrument is carried over the paper in writing, a tracing of fine perforated lines is made. The writing is as easy as though it were a quill-pen. The copy is then employed like a stencil-plate, and any number of copies can be taken by imposing the perforated sheet successively upon other sheets of paper, and passing a roller covered with printer's ink over its surface.

A smoke-consumer invented in England does away with the elaborate apparatus heretofore used. The plan is to bore two holes above the fire-door of the boiler for two pipes going one-third or one-half the way across the top of the furnace. A jet of steam is conducted into these by a small pipe from the boiler. Two strong currents of air, rarefied by the steam, are thus created, which, being driven into the midst of the flame and smoke in the furnace, precipitate the carbon sufficiently to prevent the issue of offensive clouds of smoke.

A fireman's dress, which enables its wearer to enter a burning building and remain in the hottest fire, has recently attracted considerable attention. It consists of an inner vest of rubber, an outer one of leather, and a metallic helmet. A hose-pipe, attached to the back of the outer garment, divides into two pipes, one which leads up to the top of the helmet and discharges an abundant fine spray downward over the dress, and the other runs under the fireman's arm and ends in a nozzle, which he can turn upon the fire. A small pipe within the hose connects with the inner space between the two garments and conducts compressed air, which serves for respiration, and distends the outer garment and keeps it away from the body. The exhausted air escapes through the small eye-holes of the helmet, driving the smoke and flame away from the eyes, and enabling the fireman to see clearly before him.

A novel fire-extinguishing apparatus has been introduced into the *New York Tribune* Building by a Louisville company. A water-tank hung on pivots so as to be instantaneously invertible upon the raising of a latch-rod, having a connection in every room of the building, is placed in the sub-cellar. The water contains subcarbonate of soda, and in the tank is a jar of sulphuric acid. When the tank is inverted the chemicals combine, producing carbonic acid, and the water is forced out at a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch. It requires 20 seconds only to raise the water from the sub-cellar to the top of the building, where it is projected with tremendous force from the nozzle of a large hose.

A useful aid to the navigator has been invented by Lieutenant Grandin, of the French Navy. It is an indicator of all the movements of the steering-wheel. An attachment connected with the wheel guides a pencil, which makes a mark upon a ruled roll of paper upon a bobbin which unwinds by clockwork. When the pencil follows the central line on the paper, the ship is on her true course; and when the mark deviates from this line, the helmsman must turn the wheel so as to bring the pencil back to the centre. Not only is the remissness or unskillfulness of the steersman recorded by this instrument, but it serves also as an indicator of the right course, and enables him to bring the vessel about in the right course when she deviates. The machine also keeps a permanent record of the course sailed, and of the direction of the wind, since the corrections made by the helmsman will be most of them owing to the veering of the ship in the wind.

An instrument for deep-sea soundings has been invented by naval Lieutenant Hopfgarten and engineer Arzberger, of Vienna, which sinks to the bottom, registers the depth, and returns to the surface bringing a specimen of the bottom, without being attached to a line. It con-

sists of a kind of aneroid barometer, being a metallic case with compressible sides, which retain the impression of the strongest hydrostatic pressure imparted to them. It descends in a plumb-line course, by means of a weight attached, which disengages itself the instant the bottom is struck, and a float brings it to the surface again. The registration is very exact, being made through the instrumentality of a hydraulic press.

An instrument called the bathometer, which records fine variations of gravitation, is reported to indicate the varying depths of the ocean, in the course of a vessel, with approximate correctness. Dr. Siemens, the well-known English engineer, is the inventor. It consists of a steel tube slightly distended at the extremities, with a movable bottom of thin, flexible steel, and filled with mercury. The outward pressure of the column of mercury upon the diaphragm is compensated for by a spring, which is coiled about the tube. Any increase of pressure on the outside of the tube causes the spring to yield, and the disk at the bottom to rise and lift the column of mercury. A diminution of pressure, on the other hand, allows the mercury by its weight to push the spring outward and sink in the tube. The mercury at the top of the tube rises into a slight mound, or sinks into a hollow, in exactly the same proportion as the disk is contracted or expanded.

The Pattinson process for extracting silver from lead, when not more than three ounces of silver is contained in a ton, by allowing the lead to cool and crystallize in a large vessel, and removing the crystals, has been improved by the Messrs. Cookson, of Howdon, England. The molten metal is agitated by an injected jet of steam, while cold water, poured over the surface, facilitates the crystallization. The melted metal is made to run from one pan into another so as to save labor. The same method can be used in refining hard lead. The cost is only about one-sixth of that by the old method. The wear and tear of the machinery, however, are considerably greater.

A couple of instruments, shown at a *soirée* of the Royal Society by Mr. W. F. Stanley, are contrived to register exactly the average barometric and thermometric changes. They are called the chrono-barometer and chrono-thermometer, and consist of a combination of those instruments with a clock. A clock-movement is fitted with a mercurial barometer or thermometer as a pendulum. The rising and sinking of the mercury alter the centre of gravity, and consequently the rapidity of the stroke. The dial-plate is the same as in an ordinary timepiece. The variations of time, therefore, for a given period are in exact proportion to the mean atmospheric or thermometric changes in the same period.

M. Charles Chamond, of Paris, has succeeded in perfecting an invention made some seven or eight years back for generating electricity by heat, so that it is now possible to produce electricity cheaply and on a large scale. The principal improvement made in the process is a method of casting the metallic thermo-electric bars in hot moulds, thus preventing the formation of microscopic fissures, which occur in all materials cast in cold moulds, and a method of fastening the metallic plate in the part of the bar exposed to the heat. In the old apparatus the plate became gradually oxidized from contact with the bar of metal or crystallized mineral, and thus became a resistant to the passage of the electrical waves, and the bars also became useless, after a while, from the oxidation which penetrated the minute cracks. The bars are arranged in the new machines usually in a circle. A certain number of elements are superposed, forming a cylinder, the interior of which is to be heated: they are isolated by the interposition of mica or amianthus. Within the pile is a tube of fire-clay, with perforations at intervals. The heating is by means of a Bunsen burner with coal-gas for fuel; but M. Chamond has perfected an arrangement by which coke may be employed for fuel in cases when gas is not available. The bars are also heated by the radiation of the fire-clay tube which remains at a red heat, and by contact with the flame as it rises. Each bar is provided with pole-plates, which are fastened in different positions according to whether it is desired to develop a tension or a quantity current, and according to the degree of tension or the quantity to be produced.

A magneto-electric machine, recently invented by M. Alfred Niaudet Bréguet, is constructed as follows: Twelve coils of wire, similar to those used in the Gramme machine, are inserted in the periphery of a wheel, revolving on an horizontal axis between the poles of two fixed magnets. The coils are connected together, and are thus analogous to the elements of a galvanic battery. According to Lenz's law, each coil in half its revolution is traversed by a direct current, and in its other semi-revolution by an inverse current. Two metallic springs placed in contact with copper strips leading from each pair of coils act as current-collectors. The apparatus may be compared to two batteries of six elements united, in which the elements are connected together for tension. This machine produces a perfectly continuous current.

Experimenters in France and Germany have been occupied of late with the notion of utilizing the heat of the sun as a motive force. M. A. Mouchot constructed an apparatus at Tours which, by ordinary spring weather, raised steam of 30 pounds' pressure within three-quarters of an hour, in a five-gallon boiler, in which the water had an original temperature of 20° C.: the temperature in 40 minutes was 121° C., and afterward it rapidly rose to 153°, and the steam pressure to 75 pounds. At noon of the same day a pressure of 75 pounds was reached in 15 min-

utes, with only 4 gallons of water in the boiler. The apparatus consisted of a mirror so curved as to have a linear focus, a blackened boiler, and a glass envelope about the whole, admitting the rays of light, but preventing the return of the heat-rays. It is not pretended that the effect is powerful enough to originate sufficient mechanical power for practical purposes in the temperate zone, but the inventor is firmly persuaded that in hot climates a motor might be constructed which could be impelled by the direct action of the solar heat.

The practical employment of the electric light in the illumination of large factories has been introduced in France, and is constantly growing in favor. Even on the score of cheapness, where a large space is to be illuminated, this method seems to have the advantage over the other kinds of artificial light. But it has other points of superiority, more important than that of economy: the mechanics can perform their labors by this light as rapidly and easily as in daylight, which no other illumination allows; the danger of fire is entirely avoided; no blackening of the walls and ceilings takes place; and the property possessed by the magnetic light of reflecting the true colors of objects gives it a specially important advantage in some manufacturing processes. The electro-magnetic apparatus of Gramme is employed for generatiug the light; and a regulator manufactured by Serrin is the one generally used. The carbonic substance used for the production of the voltaic currents is the plumbago-like incrustations which form in gas-retorts. Several such instruments can be put up in a few hours' time; and in two or three days a laborer can learn how to manage the lamps and the machine. No part of the machine can become deranged. Most establishments possess the motive power needed to operate the generating machine; a motive power of 200 kilometres is required to start the operation. Calculations of the cost of the electro-magnetic light prove that a light equal to that of 400 carcel-lamps of ordinary size (equal to the light of 7 times the number of stearine candles, or to that of an equal number of ordinary gas-burners) can be produced at an expense of about 16 cents per hour, while the same degree of illumination could not be furnished by gas, according to Paris prices, at less than 14 times that cost. When only 100 gas-burners are used in a factory the expense is 3½ times greater than that of electric lights of 4 times the illuminating power; while the apparatus required for gas-lighting is much more costly than that needed for this process. The carbonic substance employed in generating this light will probably be more cheaply produced in a short time, or will give place to some cheaper substitute. Before the beginning of this year only two such apparatus were in operation, one in the foundery of Ducommun & Co. in Mulhouse, and one in Gramme's workshop in Paris. Within the last year the machine has been erected in many extensive factories in France, Russia, Spain, England, Austria, Italy, and in South America. This light is employed in the station of the Northern Railroad at Paris; and upon ships in the French, Russian, and Austrian marine; and one of them was used on the Polaris in the late Polar Expedition. In the foundery at Mulhouse a room, 56 by 28 metres, is lighted by 4 Serrin lamps, so well that no shadows are cast, and in every spot of the interior one can see to read as easily as by daylight. This establishment has used this process for two years; the outlay of capital was 12,000 francs, and the expense of illumination 3 francs per hour, including interest. In the weaving-establishment of Pouyer-Quertier, at L'Ile-Dieu, in France, a room having a surface to be illuminated of 600 square metres, in which 140 looms are operated, is lighted by 4 of Gramme's machines with 100 burners and 8 lamps, so adjusted that the light comes from below, and is reflected from the ceiling, and the sources are concealed from the operatives. In the Sautter-Lemonnier factory of light-house lamps, at Paris, 3 Gramme machines are employed in the mounting-shop and copper smithy, with 100 burners and 3 lamps. The lamps are constructed upon three different systems: that of Serrin, that of Carré, and that of Duboscq; the one of Serrin's construction is found to be the most reliable and efficient. The surface to be lighted is 1,200 square metres. A large number of machines of different uses are scattered about the room, but by means of cross-lights all interfering shadows are avoided. The light is quite sufficient for all the different mechanical operations here carried on. In the harbor at Salmaize boats carrying beets for the sugar-factory are unloaded in the evening by the employment of the magnetic light as well as by day.

A Russian man of science, M. Jablouskoff, has made an invention by which the electric light can be distributed, and a single current may be divided among several electric burners, though separated from each other by considerable distances. The light produced is greater in volume than by the old method, and the regulators, which have been the most expensive and least durable part of the apparatus, are done away with entirely. His process is to inclose two pencils of carbon, parallel to each other and adjusted at the right distance apart, so that when inverted the current passes from the end of one to the end of the other, in a single cylinder of clay, powdered stone, or the like. Any number of these may be connected with a single battery. As the combustion goes on, the envelope is also consumed, adding to the light. The pencils always remain parallel, and at the same distance apart, so that the use of a regulator is dispensed with.

An American electrician, Mr. W. E. Sawyer, has invented a method of telegraphy by which

a fac-simile reproduction of a letter written at one end of the wire is obtained at the other end, and that in much less time than it takes to transmit a message by the Morse system. A company called the United States Postal Telegraph Company has been organized in New York, for the purpose of putting into practice this important invention. The operation is very simple. The sender writes his dispatch upon ordinary white paper, which, when it is pressed against a metallic plate between two rollers, transfers a copy to the plate. The lines of writing are composed of a non-conducting substance, while the plate is an electrical conductor. An instrument carries metallic points on revolving arms across the plate, and whenever the point passes over a line of writing the electrical connection is broken, and the instrument at the other end makes a dot upon a chemically-prepared piece of paper. At the same time that the points move across the surface the plate is moving horizontally with a slow motion, so that the entire surface is gone over. The receiving-instrument is run in an opposite direction to that of the transmitting one, so that the copy will not be in reverse. The same instruments are used for both sending and receiving dispatches. The time that it takes depends not on the amount of the writing, but upon the size of the copy; in ordinary handwriting about a hundred words a minute can be transmitted. The impression taken by the receiving-instrument is ready for immediate delivery. The message appears traced in dark-blue dotted lines upon white paper. The same system is used in the Signal Service to transmit the weather-maps by telegraphy. The ink which is used on a manuscript to be copied telegraphically is mixed with a little glycerine; ordinary paper is employed. Before the ink is dry some powdered shellac, which is the best non-conductor of electricity, is sprinkled upon it. The plate which receives the writing is a piece of hot zinc, an excellent electrical conductor. The plate of zinc is bent about a cylinder, in the latest instruments, which revolves, while the metallic point that conveys the electrical current is held to its surface by a spring. The paper which receives the message is wound about a similar cylinder, and contains a chemical substance, which decomposes and changes color the moment the point pressed against the zinc cylinder comes to a line of writing. It is necessary that both cylinders should make their revolutions in exactly the same time; and this is accomplished by means of a magnet at the receiving-station, connected with the cylinder at the other end by electricity, which hastens or slackens the motion of its cylinder at every movement of the other.

MEINICKE, Karl Eduard, an eminent German geographer, born August 31, 1803; died August 25, 1876. He received an appointment on the gymnasium of Prenzlau in 1825, and in 1852 became director of it. His principal works are: "Das Festland Australien" (2 vols., 1837), "Die Südseevölker und das Christenthum" (1844), "Versuch einer Geschichte der europäischen Colonien in Westindien" (1831), "Beiträge zur Ethnographie Asiens" (1837), "Lehrbuch der Geographie" (second edition, 1845), a "Leitfaden der Geographie" (third edition, 1860) for the lower classes of the gymnasium, and "Die Inseln des Stillen Oceans" (Part I., "Melanesien und Neuseeland," 1875; Part II., "Polynesien und Mikronesien," 1876). He was also the author of the chapter on Australia in Stein's "Handbuch der Geographie" (seventh edition, 1854).

MELLIN, Henrik, a Swedish novelist and writer, born in Revolax, Finland, April 23, 1803; died August 2, 1876. Having lost both his parents at an early age, he came in his twelfth year to Sweden, into the house of the poet Franzén. He entered the University of Upsala in 1821, and, having graduated, was ordained as a priest in 1829. From this time on he lived in Stockholm until 1851, in which year he went to Nörre-Wram, in Schonen, remaining there up to his death. His first literary attempt was the novel "Blommen på Kinnekulle" (third edition, 1831). Among his other early works are the novels "Anna Reibnitz" (second edition, 1833) and "Sivard Kruses Bröllopp" (second edition, 1863), by which he immediately became one of the most popular authors of Sweden. The subject for his larger romances he has taken chiefly from Swedish history. Among them are: "Johannes Fjällmann" (1831–'33), "Flickoma i Askersund" (1832), "Gustaf Brahe" (1832), "Helena Wrede" (1834), "Pawo Nissinen" (second edition, 1838), and "Jacob Casimir de la Gardie" (1849). Among his other numerous novels, the best known are: "Den gamla Grefvinnan," "Den unga Grefvinnan," "Kolarflickan," "Oejungfrun," "Naema," "Prinsessan af Angola," "Fröknarna," "Kolmårds Boerna," and others. A number of these novels are found in his annual publication, *Winterblommor*, which he published in the years 1831 to 1845. A complete edition of his novels appeared in 1866. Among his historical works are: "Krigen och Statshvälfningerna i våra Dagar" (1849), "Trettioåriga Kriget" (1847–'49), "Oscar I.'s historia" (1844), "Den skandinaviska Nordens historia" (2 vols., 1850–'53), "Fäderlandets historia" (fourth edition, 1852), "Sveriges store män," "Sveriges märkvärdigaste Fruntimmer," and others. These works were exceedingly popular, not so much on account of any particular historical value, but for their popular and clear style.

MERRY, Don Francisco, a Spanish naval officer, born November 6, 1793; died in November, 1876. His father was a resident merchant, of Irish descent, and his mother a lady of noble Andalusian extraction. He entered the British Navy as midshipman, and was present in the Stork frigate at the siege of San

Sebastian, in 1813, for which service he afterward received the naval war-medal. In the Spanish Navy, which he subsequently joined, he rose to the rank of post-captain, and during the revolutionary troubles of 1820–'23 was remarkable for his conservative and royalist opinions. When Ferdinand VII. was arrested by the Cortes and thrown into prison at Cadiz, Don Francisco Merry proposed to run in his ship and carry the King off in triumph to Gibraltar: but the intention became known, through some oversight or folly on the part of the King himself, and Don Francisco, who had gone to Seville to make certain arrangements with reference to the affair, was astounded to read in the revolutionary official journal the entire details of the plot, together with his own name as that of the prime mover. He managed to rejoin his ship in disguise, and when the King reëntered Madrid Don Francisco was, on the occasion, created a Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Charles III.

METALS. *Resonant Alloys.*—Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College, has devised a method for imparting resonance to pewter, white-metal, britannia, and similar alloys. As now manufactured these alloys are notoriously deficient in resonance, giving when struck only a dull, leaden sound. Whatever degree of resonance or ring the ingots or casts of the alloys may possess is entirely destroyed by the mechanical processes of rolling or lamination, of spinning and striking up, by which means the products of this industry are chiefly brought into the desired forms during their manufacture. Many attempts have been made to impart this desirable quality of resonance to such wares by changing the proportion of their ingredients, and otherwise, but hitherto without success. The new process consists in submitting the manufactured wares to the action of a regulated and well-determined temperature, just short of the melting-point of the alloy, for a brief but measured time. By this simple process all vessels of whatever form or dimension, and all other articles of the class of metallic alloys named, are endowed with the resonance so justly esteemed, but hitherto wanting in these wares.

In applying the invention. a bath or vessel is provided of capacity sufficient to accommodate the largest articles to be treated. It may be made of copper or iron, as may be most convenient, and must be provided with an easily-regulated source of heat, such as is found in a good gas-furnace. This bath may be filled with either paraffin or a heavy mineral oil, freed in manufacture from all the lighter oils of low boiling-point, and capable of withstanding a temperature of at least 500° Fahr. without boiling. The temperature of this bath must be raised to about 220° Cent., or 428° Fahr., and then more gradually to about 230° Cent., or 446° Fahr.—that is, just below the average melting-point of britannia-metal.

In every case it is essential that the expert using this invention should determine, by the thermometer, the exact melting-point of his own alloy, and also its temperature of solidification. These two points being experimentally determined, the bath should be kept within, say, 10° Fahr. of the melting-point of the alloy, and the articles to be treated immersed therein for a brief time, which will vary with their size and weight. For small and rather thin pieces fifteen to thirty seconds is a sufficient time. For larger articles of greater weight, like urns, soup-tureens, etc., the time may be safely extended to a minute or more. Articles thus treated lose part of the density imparted by the mechanical pressure of rolling, etc., but do not become porous like the cast articles. They also acquire a sensibly increased stiffness or temper, enabling them the better to stand rough usage.

New Iron-Making Process.—A new process, the invention of Mr. G. Lowthian Bell, having for its object the production of malleable from pig iron, has been brought to public notice during the past year. The process is carried on in the Bessemer converter, or Martin-Siemens furnace, and consists mainly in taking iron from the converter or the furnace, adding spiegeleisen, and placing it in a puddling-furnace, whence it issues puddled iron. The process is also specially intended to facilitate the working of iron in rotary puddling-furnaces. Crude iron by preference from the blast-furnace is submitted directly to the action of a current of air, by means of the Bessemer converter. The extent to which this operation has to be carried will depend on the quantity of silicon contained in the pig-iron. When this amounts to from 1½ to 2 per cent. five minutes' exposure to a blast of 15 to 20 pounds on the square inch will suffice.

When the metal has been sufficiently blown it is run direct into the rotary puddling-furnace, and puddled. Instead of stopping the blowing operation while the iron contains sufficient carbon for puddling, the blowing may be carried further, and the carbon afterward replaced by adding spiegeleisen or other pure cast-iron rich in carbon.

It often happens that the relative quantities of silicon and phosphorus in pig-iron are such that before the former can be sufficiently oxidized, the carbon it contains is burned off to an extent which interferes with the subsequent operation of puddling. In such a case the iron in the puddling-furnace "comes to nature" before the phosphorus is properly acidified and removed by the oxide of iron always present. When, therefore, it is desired to obtain malleable iron as free as possible from phosphorus it is found useful to prevent the too rapid expulsion of the carbon by blowing into the converter along with the blast carbonaceous matter, such as ground coke, charcoal, or other similar substances; or, as already explained, the carbon may after blowing be replaced by

adding spiegeleisen or other pure cast-iron rich in carbon. On the other hand, where malleable iron of a hard character is required the blast is continued until more or less of the carbon of the pig-iron is expelled, by which means the metal retains more or less phosphorus, which imparts to it the property of hardness, or cold shortness, as it is termed.

Improved Method of welding Copper. — In welding copper the formation of an infusible oxide has hitherto proved one of the worst obstacles to the success of the operation. To surmount this a writer in the *English Mechanic* describes a process by means of which this refractory oxide is converted into a readily-fusible compound, that disappears in the form of slag. Phosphate of soda and ammonia (microcosmic salt) was first tried, and found to answer perfectly; but, being costly, a powder consisting of one part of phosphate of soda and two parts of boracic acid was substituted, with equally satisfactory results. Practical directions for welding copper are given as follows:

This welding-powder should be strewed on the surface of the copper at a red heat; the pieces should then be heated up to a full cherry-red or yellow heat, and brought immediately under the hammer, when they may be as readily welded as iron itself. For instance, it is possible to weld together a small rod of copper which has been broken; the ends should be beveled, laid on one another, seized by a pair of tongs, and placed together with the latter in the fire and heated; the welding-powder should then be strewed on the ends, which, after a further heating, may be welded so soundly as to bend and stretch as if they had never been broken.

It is necessary to carefully observe two things in the course of the operation: 1. The greatest care must be taken that no charcoal or other solid carbon comes in contact with the points to be welded, as otherwise phosphide of copper would be formed, which would cover the surface of the copper and effectually prevent a weld. In this case it is only by careful treatment in an oxidizing fire and plentiful application of the welding-powder that the copper can again be welded. It is, therefore, advisable to heat the copper in flame, as, for instance, a gas-flame. 2. As copper is a much softer metal than iron, it is much softer at the required heat than the latter at its welding-heat, and the parts welded cannot offer any great resistance to the blows of the hammer. They must, therefore, be so shaped as to be enabled to resist such blows as well as may be, and it is also well to use a wooden hammer, which does not exercise so great a force on account of its lightness.

Manganese-Bronze.—Phosphor-bronze is now largely used instead of brass and white-metal for the bearings of heavy machinery. The value of the phosphorus in this alloy consists mainly in its strong affinity for oxygen, whereby it cleanses the metals from the oxides, which otherwise would prevent the perfect combination of the copper and tin. An analogous alloy, with manganese taking the place of the phosphorus, has been invented by P. M. Parsons. This alloy is known as "manganese-bronze," and is formed by incorporating manganese with the various bronze mixtures, with the object of removing any oxide existing in the metal, by reason of the strong affinity of manganese for oxygen. The action of the manganese in the alloy is visible in the texture of the metal, a fracture of which, instead of having a coarse, granular appearance, is as closely and finely grained as the best qualities of steel, while the strength and tenacity of the alloy are greatly increased, as is shown by the results of tests made at the Woolwich Arsenal. These results were as follows:

NO.	TONS PER SQ. INCH.		Ratio of Elastic to Ultimate per cent.	Elongation per cent.
	Yielding.	Breaking.		
1.....	14.0	24.3	57.6	8.25
1a.....	12.6	29.0	43.4	31.80
2.....	14.0	22.1	63.3	5.50
2a.....	13.2	28.8	45.8	35.35
3.....	16.8	23.6	71.1	3.80
3a.....	12.0	30.3	39.6	20.75

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, were cast in iron moulds, and Nos. 1a, 2a, and 3a, were forged from the same castings. No. 3 had slight flaws in it. The hardness increases as the numbers rise, No. 3 being about as hard as our bronze coinage. The sectional area of the test-pieces was .533 square inch, and their length 2 inches.

From this it appears that the first sample showed an ultimate strength equal to good wrought-iron, while it is greatly superior to the best gun-metal, for which sixteen tons per square inch, with an elastic limit of seven tons, are very high strengths. The effect of forging this metal is also very striking, raising as it does the strength to such high limits, and practically giving a new and most valuable metal to the world.

The various applications of this new metal involve many points of interest. Thus it would evidently be of great service as a material for screw-propellers, instead of the gun-metal and brass now used to support the shaft. It might be advantageously employed in the axle-boxes and boiler-tubes of locomotives; in hydraulic-press cylinders and pressure-pumps of all kinds; in bearings or bolts wherever iron and steel cannot be used on account of the corrosion caused by salt-water; but its possible adaptation for the armor-plates of ships-of-war will perhaps attract to this new metal most attention. Supposing the preliminary difficulties in the way of preparing the armor-plates to have been removed, and that we have a plate of the quality marked 2a in the above table, its resisting power will be at least twice that of wrought-iron. Besides, when struck by a projectile, the manganese-bronze plate would not fly in pieces, neither would it crack or split. In order to get through the plate the projectile must fight its way inch by inch. Says a writer in an English technical journal:

Weight for weight, manganese-bronze would probably cost 50 per cent. more than the present rolled-iron plates. But if the resisting power be double that of iron the bronze plates might be half the thickness, in which case we should have the same efficiency, with a reduction of 25 per cent. in the cost of the plate, and a diminution of one-half

in the weight to be carried. If the bronze plate were two-thirds the thickness of the iron plate, the cost would be equivalent, while the resisting power would be greatly in favor of the bronze. If we chose to carry the same weight of bronze that is now sustained in the shape of iron, we should—in accordance with the present hypothesis—double the resisting power of the armor. The great dynamic force of the projectile may interfere with the accuracy of our deductions, although this would seem to be met by the quality of toughness to which we have referred, and the perfect homogeneity of the metal, as illustrated by its symmetrical contraction in diameter when elongated under the breaking-strain.

Assaying Chrome-Iron Ore.—Prof. W. Dittmar's new method of assaying chrome-iron ore differs from other methods chiefly in the mode of disintegration, which in his process is founded upon two facts hitherto unnoticed, viz.: 1. The fact that powdered chrome-ore is easily dissolved, not only, as is known, by fused borax, but also by a ready-made flux obtained by fusing together borax with an excess of alkaline carbonate; and that—2. The mixture thus formed, when kept in a state of fusion in contact with air, readily absorbs oxygen, with conversion of the whole of the chromium into alkaline chromate. The process is as follows:

Two parts of borax-glass are fused together with three parts of the mixture $NaKCO_3$ in a platinum crucible, until the eliminated carbonic acid is completely expelled, the mass poured into a large platinum basin, allowed to cool, and bottled up for use. To disintegrate an ore, fuse one-half gramme of it with five to six grammes of the flux in a covered crucible over a Bunsen's lamp, and maintain a dull-red heat for about five minutes. Now open the crucible, lay it slantingly on the triangle, and, while maintaining the highest temperature attainable with a Bunsen's lamp, stir up the mixture with a platinum wire until the ore is completely dissolved. This being accomplished, continue heating the fused mass in presence of air for about half to three-quarters of an hour. Then allow to cool, digest the fused mass in water until it is completely disintegrated, heat on a water-bath with addition of a few drops of alcohol (to reduce any manganate that may be present), and, after having evaporated away the alcohol, filter and wash the residue with hot water. The filtrate contains the whole of the chromium as chromate, which is most conveniently determined by an inversion of the well-known process of Penny for the determination of ferrosum. The form in which the author prefers to execute this titration is to dissolve a known weight of metallic iron in hot dilute sulphuric acid, to cool down the solution as rapidly as possible, to add the previously acidified chromate, and then to titrate back with a standard solution of bichromate of potash.

Prof. Dittmar has applied this process a good many times, and always found it to disintegrate the ore completely in one operation; and when applied repeatedly to identical samples, he found it to give perfectly constant results. He never saw two analyses of the same ore to differ from each other by more than 0.3 in the percentage of oxide of chromium. He has satisfied himself by special experiments that none of the chromium, which is once dissolved, remains unoxidized (i. e., is obtained as chromite instead of chromate), and that the insoluble basic borates obtained in treating the fused mass with water, when dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid, yield a solution which is free from chromium. But this solution invariably contains something else, which, as Prof. Dittmar never saw his crucibles visibly attacked through the fusion-process, he did not expect to find, namely, a very appreciable quantity of platinic salt. It is on account of this constituent that it is not admissible to simplify the process by dissolving the whole of the fluid mass, *en bloc*, in dilute acid, and applying the titration-process to this solution.

Gallium.—The new metal *gallium*, discovered by Lecoq de Boisbaudran in a blende from Pierrefitte, was first isolated during the past year by its discoverer, and its physical properties determined. Having obtained about ten centigrammes of gallium in the metallic state, M. de Boisbaudran found that the pure metal melts at about the temperature of 29.5° C.; hence it is liquefied when held in the fingers. When once solidified it is hard and resistant, even at temperatures only a little below its melting-point. Melted gallium adheres readily to glass, forming a fine mirror, whiter than that produced by mercury. When heated to bright redness in presence of air, gallium is only oxidized very superficially, and is not volatilized. In the cold it is not sensibly attacked by nitric acid, but with the aid of heat it dissolves, emitting red fumes. The specific gravity of gallium is 4.7 at the temperature of 15° C., water at the same temperature being 1. A communication from M. de Boisbaudran to the Paris Academy of Sciences contains the following record of observations on liquid gallium:

1. A very small globule, exposed to the open air for more than three weeks, lost neither its liquidity nor its metallic lustre.

2. The metal is deposited upon a negative electrode of platinum as a dead, whitish-gray coating formed of numerous minute globules. It dissolves in the cold in dilute hydrochloric acid with brisk disengagement of hydrogen.

3. The hydrochloric solution of the metal yields a fine spectrum of gallium; along with the zinc-rays more feebly. The latter are less marked than with the solid gallium from the ammoniacal solution.

4. The residue from the limited evaporation of the hydrochloric solution of the liquid metal is neither colored by iodide of potassium, nor by ammonia, nor by hydrosulphate of ammonia. The dry residue from the evaporation was nevertheless sufficient to be distinctly visible. Mercury, therefore, is not present.

5. Liquid gallium, deposited by electrolysis upon a small piece of platinum, was heated to redness, or almost to redness. It adhered and doubtless became alloyed with the platinum, and resisted the action of hydrochloric acid, but it was attacked by weak *aqua regia* along with a little of the platinum; the solution showed the rays of gallium. A slight whitish pellicle, insoluble in *aqua regia*, was detached from the platinum; this was, perhaps, oxide of gallium rendered insoluble by ignition.

It is the author's opinion that pure gallium is liquid, and that its solidity is caused by the presence of relatively inconsiderable quantities of foreign metals.

The spark-spectrum of gallium gives the two bright lines of wave-length 417 and 403.1; its flame-spectrum only the 417 line, and that faintly.

In a later communication to the same Academy, M. de Boisbaudran thus describes his process of extracting gallium:

The ore, according to its nature, is dissolved in *aqua regia*, hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. The cold liquid is treated with plates of zinc and filtered, when the escape of hydrogen is still considerable. The liquid is then heated with a large excess of zinc. The gelatinous deposit is washed, and redissolved in hydrochloric acid. The new liquid is heated with an excess of zinc, and a second gelatinous precipitate is obtained. Into the hydrochloric solution of this second precipitate formed by zinc a current of sulphureted hydrogen is passed, the liquid is filtered, the excess of sulphureted hydrogen driven off, and it is fractionated with carbonate of soda, ceasing when the ray Gaa 417 ceases to be visible with the hydrochloric solution of the precipitate. The oxides of sub-salts are taken up with sulphuric acid; the solution is carefully evaporated until white sulphuric-acid vapors are no longer, or but slightly, given off. It is let cool, and stirred with water, which dissolves the mass after the lapse of a time varying from some hours to a couple of days. The solution of the sulphate almost neutral is diluted with much water, and raised to a boil. The sub-salt of gallium is separated by filtration while hot. This basic salt is dissolved in a little sulphuric acid, and the liquid is mixed with a slight excess of caustic potassa, so as not (?) to dissolve the gallium, but to leave the iron. It is filtered, and the oxide of gallium is precipitated by a prolonged current of carbonic acid. This oxide is redissolved in a minimum of sulphuric acid; a slight excess of acetate of ammonia, feebly acid, is added, and it is then treated with sulphureted hydrogen. Under these conditions the gallium is not precipitated. The acetic liquid is filtered, diluted with water, and raised to a boil. The bulk of the gallium is precipitated and filtered while hot. The mother-liquor, concentrated, and boiled with *aqua regia* in order to destroy ammoniacal salts, is added to the other gallium residues. The precipitate formed on heating the acetic liquid is redissolved in sulphuric acid, a slight excess of caustic potassa is added, and it is then filtered. The potassic solution is electrolyzed. The gallium is easily detached from the sheet of platinum on pressing it between the fingers under warm water. The metal is then immersed for about half an hour in nitric acid at about 60° or 70°, quite free from chlorine, and diluted with an equal volume of water. After washing it may be regarded as pure.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, INTERNATIONAL. At the Meteorological Congress, held in Vienna in 1873, a proposition was adopted recommending that one complete meteorological observation, at least, be taken simultaneously at as many stations as possible in all countries, and that such records be regularly exchanged between the different national bureaus. The United States Signal-Service Office now interchanges weather-reports with Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain and her colonies, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Greece, Hawaii, and Japan. They are thus capable of constructing weather-charts, which exhibit the conditions of the air and clouds, the direction and force of the winds, and the thermometrical readings over the greater part of the land-surface of the northern hemisphere at a given hour of the day. Such maps and bulletins, giving the same results, have been published this year for the first time. It amounts to an extension of our Signal Service over half the globe. The data furnished in the reports embrace observations of the atmospheric pressure, temperature, wind, rainfall, or melted snow, humidity of the air, etc. The hour at which the daily observations are taken is 7.35 A. M. Washington mean time (43 min. P. M. Greenwich time, 53 min. P. M. Paris time). The international observations afford, therefore, the completest materials for the study of that heretofore vague and imperfect science, meteorology. The international exchanges comprise reports from 246 several stations in the eastern and 151 in the western hemisphere. The same class of observations are now regularly taken at the United States naval stations and upon vessels-of-war, and, if other navies will coöperate, synoptic charts of pregnant scientific value may be made of the whole earth's surface. Apart from their scientific importance, the international observations are, as far as they can be communicated by telegraph, of great immediate practical value to agriculture and navigation in all nations.

METHODISTS. I. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church as they are officially given in the "Minutes" of the Annual Conference, published in December, 1876:

CONFERENCES.	Traveling Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Total.
Alabama	40	4,851	437	4,788
Arkansas	39	4,148	668	4,816
Baltimore	193	29,388	4,057	33,440
California	135	7,640	1,076	9,316
Central Alabama	43	5,209	723	5,932
Central German	119	11,020	1,102	12,122
Central Illinois	228	24,255	1,718	25,973
Central New York	186	20,502	2,130	22,632
Central Ohio	152	22,520	1,841	24,361
Central Pennsylvania	224	32,041	8,898	40,939
Chicago German	11	4,811	872	5,683
Cincinnati	190	33,498	2,558	36,056
Colorado	37	1,839	226	2,065
Columbia River	24	1,120	331	1,451
Delaware	58	12,807	1,384	14,191
Des Moines	162	19,670	2,155	21,825
Detroit	235	21,098	351	24,449
East German	40	3,145	632	3,777
East Maine	93	8,430	2,393	10,823
East Ohio	246	11,974	968	12,942
Erie	205	26,941	2,696	29,637
Florida	33	1,898	666	2,564
Foochow	...	....	....	....
Genesee	319	29,116	3,206	32,322
Georgia	38	2,591	220	2,811
Germany and Switzerland	87	7,960	2,264	10,224
Holston	105	20,773	2,692	23,465
Illinois	239	37,422	2,795	40,217
India	53	1,283	865	2,148
Indiana	142	30,105	3,156	33,261
Iowa	132	19,653	1,240	20,893
Kansas	100	9,219	2,919	12,138
Kentucky	96	16,512	3,928	20,440
Lexington	67	6,871	1,055	7,926
Liberia	18	2,115	100	2,215
Louisiana	75	9,258	2,029	11,287
Maine	138	10,599	2,646	13,245
Michigan	230	25,766	3,787	29,559
Minnesota	151	12,593	1,847	14,440
Mississippi	102	25,721	3,083	28,804
Missouri	133	14,188	2,683	16,871
Nebraska	88	8,851	1,542	10,393
Nevada	15	585	101	686
Newark	205	32,494	8,493	40,987
New England	256	26,862	4,078	30,940

CONFERENCES.	Traveling Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Total.
New Hampshire	136	12,473	2,171	14,644
New Jersey	179	29,455	8,741	38,196
New York	284	30,265	9,795	40,060
New York East	261	37,921	5,711	43,632
North Carolina	55	8,517	1,202	9,719
Northern New York	237	22,807	5,528	28,335
North Indiana	184	25,501	6,616	32,117
North Ohio	163	22,598	1,775	24,373
Northwest German	67	4,763	1,032	5,795
Northwest Indiana	153	23,780	2,166	25,946
Northwest Iowa	64	4,994	939	5,933
Norway	25	2,185	613	2,798
Ohio	183	3,653	2,862	41,515
Oregon	62	3,623	741	4,364
Philadelphia	259	33,841	9,738	43,579
Pittsburg	292	32,185	1,904	34,089
Providence	180	18,974	3,426	22,400
Rock River	231	23,101	1,815	24,916
Rocky Mountain	17	407	57	464
St. Louis	118	18,917	1,997	15,914
Savannah	...	9,728	3,453	12,881
South Carolina	92	26,274	4,270	30,541
Southeastern Indiana	102	24,910	1,980	26,890
Southern California	27	1,257	200	1,457
Southern German	22	643	169	912
Southern Illinois	149	23,653	2,644	26,297
South Kansas	101	11,135	3,255	14,390
Southwest German	130	9,602	1,286	10,888
Sweden	53	4,136	1,527	5,663
Tennessee	93	10,504	1,674	12,268
Texas	95	8,992	1,714	10,706
Troy	289	31,546	5,817	37,363
Upper Iowa	183	18,679	1,705	20,184
Vermont	129	10,926	2,313	13,239
Virginia	59	5,638	1,455	7,093
Washington	119	24,703	3,663	28,366
West Texas	75	6,751	1,687	8,438
West Virginia	151	26,640	7,260	33,900
West Wisconsin	142	11,018	1,308	12,331
Wilmington	132	23,980	4,751	28,731
Wisconsin	204	13,895	1,193	15,089
Wyoming	221	24,953	5,796	30,746
Missions outside of conferences	...	3,372	1,519	4,891
Total	11,205	1,396,920	225,371	1,622,291

These returns show an increase of 12,768 members and 28,964 probationers. Of the 11,205 traveling preachers reported, 1,158 were on trial, 8,223 in full connection, 701 supernumerary (without appointment), and 1,123 superannuated. The number of local preachers is given as 12,491; number of children baptized during the year, 55,968; of adults baptized, 79,193; number of Sunday-schools, 19,346¾; of officers and teachers in the same, 204,964; of Sunday-school scholars, 1,426,946; number of churches, 15,174¾; probable value of the same, $70,886,671; number of parsonages, 5,180½; probable value of the same, $9,419,510. The following is a statement of the amount of "conference collections," or contributions of the churches for general schemes of benevolence: For conference claimants, $133,816.58; for the Missionary Society (from churches $349,425.48, from Sunday-schools $162,321.07), $512,157.27; for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $62,356.08; for church extension, $58,709.84; for the Tract Society, $15,672.21; for the Sunday-School Union, 16,050.95; for the Freedmen's Aid Society, $33,993.12; for education, $25,860.78; for the American Bible Society, $12,149.09.

The eleventh anniversary of the *Board of Church Extension* of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Wilmington, Del., November 23d, Bishop Simpson presiding. The consolidated report of the corresponding secretary and treasurer showed that the receipts of the board for the ten months of the year 1876, ending October 31st, had been: Balance from the previous year, $4,016.64; receipts, on general account, $58,392.51; on loan-fund account, $27,107.13: total receipts, $89,516.28. The disbursements had been: on general account, $57,558.60; on loan-fund account, $15,750, leaving a balance in the treasury of $16,207.08.

The anniversary of the *Freedmen's Aid Society* of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Pittsburg, Pa., December 10th and 11th. The financial statement for the thirteen months ending July 1, 1876, showed that the total receipts of the Society during that period had been $58,204.75, and the disbursements had been $58,031.54. The amount of indebtedness against the Society was $18,000. The total disbursements during nine years had been $582,006.90. Sixty teachers had been supported in the field during the year, and more than 3,000 pupils had been taught in the schools, a majority of whom were preparing to preach or to teach. It was estimated that 40,000 children had been taught during the year by persons who had been instructed in the schools of the Society. The Society had aided in the establishment and support of the following institutions: Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.; Shaw University, Holly Springs, Miss.; Claflin University and Baker Institute, Orangeburg, S. C.; Clark University and Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans University and Thomson Biblical Institute, New Orleans, La.; Wiley University, Marshall, Tex.; Haven Normal School, Waynesboro, Ga.; Rust Biblical and Normal Institute, Huntsville, Ala.; La Têche Seminary, Baldwin, La.; Bennett Seminary, Greensboro, N. C.; Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.; Centenary Biblical Institute, Baltimore, Md.; Orphans' Home, Baldwin, La. It had also aided in the support of many common schools. Its school-property in the South was estimated to be worth more than $200,000, and was considered to constitute a permanent investment for its important work. All of its principal schools had been chartered, and furnished with sufficient grounds and suitable buildings.

The annual meeting of the *General Missionary Committee* of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in New York City, beginning November 15th. The treasurer reported that the total receipts of the Society from November 1, 1875, to October 31, 1876, had been $594,188.38, or $68,297.51 less than the receipts for the previous year. The total liabilities of the Society on the 1st day of November, 1876, were $262,355.56, showing an increase of $76,792.72 in indebtedness during the year.

In consequence of the growing indebtedness and the stringency of the times, a considerable reduction was made in the estimates for 1877, from the amount which had been appropriated for 1876. Appropriations for the ensuing year were made as follows. The amounts allotted to foreign countries include additional appropriations for the expense of exchange calculated at twenty per cent. of the amount actually to be expended in maintaining the work:

I. Foreign Missions:	
1. Africa (Liberia)	$7,000
2. South America*	9,000
3. China (three missions, with centres at Foochow, Kiukiang, and Peking)	33,900
4. Germany and Switzerland	24,000
5. Scandinavia	45,600
6. India	66,000
7. Bulgaria	9,600
8. Italy	19,200
9. Mexico	24,000
10. Japan	18,000
Total	$256,300
II. Missions in United States Territories administered as Foreign Missions:	
Arizona and New Mexico	8,000
III. Domestic Missions:	
1. Welsh missions (Northern New York)	100
2. Scandinavian missions	12,320
3. German missions	31,100
4. Chinese missions (in California)	8,500
5. American Indians	3,080
6. English-speaking	139,600
Total	$194,700
IV. Miscellaneous:	
1. Contingent fund	25,000
2. Incidental expenses	25,000
3. Office expenses	14,000
4. For disseminating missionary information	2,000
Total	$66,000
V. For the Liquidation of the Debt	125,000
Total of appropriations	$650,000

The amount to be raised was apportioned among the several conferences in the ratio of their ability to contribute, in excess of the amount of the appropriations being estimated at $663,000.

The following is a summary of the reports of the condition of the mission-fields:

MISSIONS.	American Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries, Native and Local Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.
Africa	25	54	2,200	244
South America	5	4	317	143
Eastern China	5	83	1,255	537
Central China	4	9	23	37
Northern China	5	14	39	41
Germany and Switzerland	2	90	7,960	2,264
Denmark	1	17	561	127
Norway	1	111	2,185	613
Sweden	1	112	4,136	1,527
North India	27	475	1,281	757
South India	22	44	1,179	447
Bulgaria	3	16	50	27
Italy	2	24	774	162
Japan	5	14	43	30
Mexico	8	28	126	390
Total	116	1,095	22,119	7,346

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society had also 1 missionary in Africa, 2 missionaries in South America, 8 missionaries connected with the three missions in China, 8 in India, 2 in Japan, 3 in Mexico; in all, 24 missionaries. The total number of native preachers was 246, distributed as follows: In China, 81; in Germany and Switzerland, 51; in Denmark, 7; in Norway, 20; in Sweden, 52; in India, 4; in Bulgaria, 4; in Italy, 15; in Mexico, 12. Number of local preachers and teachers, 782. Total number of churches, 204; probable value of the same, $1,240,574; number of parsonages, 101; probable value of the same, $120,819. Amount of collections for missions obtained in the mission-fields, $5,655.45; amount of other benevolent contributions by the mission-stations, $61,729.58. Number of Sunday-schools, 715; of scholars in the same, 33,216; of day-schools, 247; of scholars in the same, 9,158.

Missions in the Territories.—In Arizona, 3 missionaries, 46 members, 1 local preacher, 1 church; in New Mexico, 6 missionaries, 173 members, 28 probationers, 6 local preachers, 5 churches, 5 parsonages: total, 9 missionaries, 219 members, 28 probationers, 7 local preachers, 6 churches with $15,500, 5 parsonages, 15 Sunday-schools with 344 scholars, 5 day-schools with 156 scholars; missionary and benevolent collections, $94.65.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS TO FOREIGN POPULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Members.	Probationers.	Local Preachers.
Welsh	1	60	6	3
German	198	44,465	6,466	563
Scandinavian	70	5,190	646	68
Chinese	1	38	10	2
American Indian	11	694	244	6
Total	281	50,447	7,372	642

Number of churches, 836; probable value of the same, $2,881,662; number of parsonages, 387; probable value of the same, $480,350; amount of contributions to missions, $28,301.

SUMMARY OF MISSIONARIES.

Foreign missionaries and assistants	207
Native preachers	246
Local preachers, exhorters, and teachers	782
Missionaries and assistants in the Territories	16
Missionaries to foreign populations in the United States	281
Domestic missionaries	2,258
Total number of missionaries	3,790

The printing-house of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in India was established at Bareilly in 1860, and was removed to Lucknow in 1866. Four presses are employed in printing publications in the English, Urdu, and Hindi languages. The catalogue of books in the vernacular languages contains about one hundred titles of works, of which more than half are in lithographed Urdu, and the remainder in Hindi and Roman Urdu. A weekly paper, the *Christian Star*, is published in Roman Urdu; a fortnightly paper, the *Sun*, in lithographed Urdu; and a weekly paper of general news

* The English church in Buenos Ayres is self-supporting.

for general circulation, the *Lucknow Witness*, in English. The establishment publishes "Lesson Leaves" for Sunday-school classes, in English, Hindi, and Urdu; and a Sunday-school paper, the *Children's Friend*, in both the vernaculars. The number of pages of Christian literature published from this establishment in 1875 was 3,969,000, and it was estimated that at least 20,000,000 pages had been issued in ten years.

The Board of Church Extension reported to the General Conference that their total net receipts from their organization had been: on general account, $709,541.33; on the loan-fund (to be used only by loans), $250,432: total, $959,973.33. The total expenses of administration had been $113,255.91.

The Sunday-School Union made report to the General Conference: 19,106 schools, 206,613 officers and teachers, and 1,398,731 scholars, showing a large increase in all departments. The circulation of the periodicals was: *Sunday-School Journal*, 60,000 copies; *Picture-Lesson Paper*, 119,000 copies; *Berean Lesson Leaf*, 1,200,000 copies; *Sunday-School Advocate*, 357,000 copies; *Lesson Compend*, 8,000 copies. During four years there had been issued under the auspices of the Sunday-school department a total of 2,530,246 bound volumes.

The report of the Book Concern in New York, made to the General Conference, showed that its capital stock had increased from $794,175.17 in June, 1872, to $1,013,687.29 in June, 1875, making the amount of the profits of three years of business $219,512.12. The accounts for 1876 were not yet made up. The sales of the Concern for the four years ending November 30, 1875, amounted to $3,215,612.57. During the same period, the Concern had paid: on the salaries of bishops, $134,500; on the salaries of editors, $65,669.91; on the account of the book-agents, $36,000; on the account of assistant editors, $30,311; on General Conference appropriations, $15,576.50. Seventy-eight books had been published on the general catalogue, 178 Sunday-school books, and 426 tracts. Connected with the Book Concern at New York are depositories at Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and San Francisco.

The agents of the Western Book Concern (at Cincinnati) reported to the General Conference that their total assets were $986,749.16, and their total liabilities $486,463.43, showing the Concern to possess a net capital on the 30th of November, 1875, of $500,285.73, against $422,599.68. The aggregate sales of books and periodicals during the four years had amounted to $2,830,096.67. A question was raised in the General Conference as to the financial soundness of the Concern. The case was carefully examined by a committee appointed especially for the purpose, and the Concern was found to have an ample margin of available property after providing for all of its obligations.

The meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held in Washington, D. C., May 10th. It was reported that the amount of collections in the several branches during the year had been $76,787.72. There were now 1,952 auxiliary societies, with 50,000 annual and 1,746 permanent members.

The seventeenth *Delegated General Conference* of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Baltimore, Md., May 1st. The sessions were presided over by the twelve bishops sitting in alternation. The bishops presented their quadrennial address, which reviewed the progress of the Church during the four years since the last preceding General Conference. Five new annual conferences had been formed. One of the bishops, Bishop Harris, had visited the missions in Japan, China, India, Turkey, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, making the tour of the globe in his journey. The missions in Europe had been visited by two other bishops in 1873 and 1875, thus receiving direct episcopal supervision during three of the four years. Two episcopal visits had been made to Mexico, and one to the missions in South America. Circumstances had prevented a visitation of the churches in Liberia. New charters had been procured for the Missionary, Sunday-School and Tract, and Church Extension Societies. A commission had been appointed to prepare a code of ecclesiastical jurisprudence and procedure. A legal adviser for the Board of Church Extension had been appointed in each State and Territory. A large growth was reported in the leading interests of the Church. In pursuance of a resolution of the preceding General Conference, the bishops also presented a commemorative address, appropriate to the celebration of the Centennial year of American Independence. It urged the churches to carry out the recommendations of the General Conference relative to the observance of the year by procuring contributions and gifts for the advancement of education. The conference repeated the recommendation.

A movement was made toward calling an Œcumenical Council of Methodism. Resolutions were adopted on this subject, providing that the bishops "appoint a commission of nine persons, consisting of two of their own number, four other ministers, and three laymen, who shall take this whole subject into consideration, correspond with the different Methodist bodies in this country, and in every other country, and endeavor to arrange for a General Council of Methodism, at such time and place as may be judged most advisable, to consider topics relating to the position, work, and responsibility of Methodism for the world's evangelization." This commission was empowered to represent and speak for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, and was directed to make a full report of its proceedings to the General Conference of 1880.

Fraternal delegates were received from the

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for the first time since the separation of the two churches in 1844. The establishment of fraternal relations between these two churches had been the subject of long and painful effort. The circumstances of the separation were originally unpleasant: differences upon the slavery question prevented reconciliation while slavery existed, and the events of the civil war and the remembrance of them afterward have operated to make the division wider. The first successful step toward fraternity was made by the Northern General Conference of 1872. It appointed a delegation to visit the General Conference of the Church South, in 1874. This delegation made a happy impression on that body, and were received with unexpected favor. The Southern General Conference appointed a delegation to visit the present body. It included the Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, the oldest minister of the Church South, and an active participant in the discussions which accompanied the separation; the Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., President of Randolph-Macon College, and L. C. Garland, LL. D., Chancellor of the Vanderbilt University. Dr. Pierce was represented by letter. Drs. Duncan and Garland attended in person, and addressed the conference. In order to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity between the two churches, a commission consisting of three ministers and two laymen was appointed to meet a similar commission, already appointed in behalf of the Church South, to adjust all existing differences. Besides the customary delegations from other Methodist Churches in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, fraternal delegates were received from the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and an address from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. A fraternal delegate was ordered sent to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in America, which had not heretofore been in correspondence with the General Conference; and a commission of six ministers and six laymen was appointed for the purpose of conferring with other Methodist Churches concerning questions of fraternity and union. Numerous propositions were made to the General Conference relative to changes in the character of the office of presiding elder, particularly seeking to limit the number of presiding elders, and to provide for their election by the annual conferences, instead of being appointed by the bishops, as had always been the rule. The conference refused to recommend a change of the discipline so as to allow of the election of presiding elders. It, however, provided for taking the sense of the Church through the annual conferences upon a proposition to give the annual conferences authority to determine how many presiding elders' districts should be formed, "provided no conference should have less than two nor more than eight" districts, nor any district more than sixty charges.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the conference considered the introduction of lay delegation into the several annual conferences as a question of very great importance, and that the interest it had awakened entitled it to serious consideration; and directing the appointment of a committee of five ministers and five laymen to consider the propriety of it, and, if they deem it expedient, report a plan.

The committee appointed in pursuance of the order of the previous General Conference to prepare a code of ecclesiastical jurisprudence and procedure, had completed their work and presented their report. The conference found it impossible to complete the consideration of it satisfactorily this session, and ordered it referred to another commission to consider it, and report it or some other code to the next General Conference. Provision was made contingently for the division of conferences into two or more conferences, embracing, in whole or in part, the same territory, so as to include the white and colored members in separate conferences, whenever such division should be requested by a majority of the white members and also a majority of the colored members of any annual conference. But it was declared that such division should not be made where the general desire of the conference is against it, where it is not clearly seen that the state of the work would be improved by it, or where the interests and usefulness of even a minority might be damaged or imperiled by it. The Georgia and Alabama Conferences, having requested it, were divided in accordance with this action.

A change in the basis of representation in the General Conference was proposed to the Annual Conferences, so as to permit it to be constituted of one delegate for every ninety-nine ministers, instead of one for every forty-five, as now, and two lay delegates from each Annual Conference.

The bishops were authorized to organize the Foochow Conference in China; the North India Conference, and the South India Conference, out of the India Conference; the Conference of Sweden, the Conference of Norway, and a conference in India. Provision was made for two visitations by the bishops during the ensuing quadrennium to the missions in Europe, India, Japan, and China. A visit by one of the bishops to Liberia during the next four years was also recommended, with a view partly to the extension of the missions into the interior.

A revision of the hymn-book was ordered. The Board of Education were instructed to give special attention to the educational wants of the people of the South. The amount apportioned to each pastoral charge to be raised for the support of the bishops was made a *pro rata* claim with that of the stationed preachers and presiding elders. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of the Centennial Commissioners in closing the exhibi-

tion at Philadelphia on Sundays, and deprecating any change in their decision; also resolutions protesting against the concession by the commissioners of the right to sell intoxicating drinks on the Centennial grounds. A resolution was adopted in favor of legal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks, and advising abstention from the use of tobacco.

II. Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—This Church has had a vigorous growth since the end of the civil war. It has exhibited energy in the establishment and maintenance of foreign missions, and in building up institutions of learning. Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., to which the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, gave $1,000,000, is among the most liberally endowed colleges in the South. The colored members of the Church, who in 1869 numbered 19,686, have been transferred, by agreement, to the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The following are the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as published officially in August, 1876:

CONFERENCES.	Traveling Preachers.	Local Preachers.	White Members.	Colored Members.	Indian Members.	Total Preachers and Members.
1. Baltimore	178	103	25,165	89	....	25,548
2. Virginia	166	189	48,182	213	....	48,765
3. West Virginia	59	133	12,991	24	....	13,208
4. Holston	161	294	38,087	140	176	38,868
5. North Carolina	146	221	53,750	421	....	54,551
6. South Carolina	149	186	40,382	431	....	41,109
7. North Georgia	170	425	53,520	68	....	54,204
8. South Georgia	109	221	29,304	....	....	29,652
9. Florida	51	97	8,705	20	....	8,881
10. Alabama	120	210	28,975	64	....	29,379
11. North Alabama	119	322	31,680	16	....	32,145
12. Louisiana	72	75	13,310	127	....	13,592
13. Mississippi	105	162	20,754	....	....	21,084
14. North Mississippi	124	204	27,828	....	....	28,165
15. Memphis	116	276	31,627	....	....	32,028
16. Tennessee	192	331	40,766	2	....	41,297
17. Kentucky	99	111	19,306	117	....	19,641
18. Louisville	119	214	29,515	30	....	29,885
19. St. Louis	51	87	10,431	9	....	10,573
20. Southwest Missouri	69	112	13,931	20	....	14,136
21. Missouri	126	141	24,854	....	....	25,129
22. Western	20	9	2,359	....	....	2,389
23. Denver	19	1	502	....	....	523
24. Indian Mission	18	85	313	251	4,159	4,859
25. Arkansas	53	162	10,791	7	....	11,016
26. White River	68	108	12,243	4	....	12,425
27. Little Rock	77	152	14,641	....	....	14,877
28. North Texas	83	219	18,991	....	....	19,301
29. East Texas	59	116	11,223	....	....	11,391
30. Texas	50	59	6,734	...	....	6,851
31. Northwest Texas	105	233	17,482	....	....	17,826
32. West Texas	47	62	5,018	....	....	5,132
33. German Mission	22	13	951	....	....	986
34. Los Angeles	19	17	875	....	....	913
35. Pacific	59	52	3,728	....	....	3,842
36. Columbia	20	23	1,033	....	....	1,077
37. Illinois	52	81	5,792	....	....	5,927
China Mission	....	6	101	....	....	107
Mexican Mission	....	....	83	....	....	83
Brazilian Mission	....	....	38	....	....	38
Bishops	8	....	.....	....	....	8
Total in 1875	3,271	5,462	715,951	2,083	4,335	731,361
Total in 1874	3,224	5,356	696,764	2,663	4,497	712,765
Increase	47	106	19,187	....	....	18,596
Decrease	....	....	.....	580	162	.....

The number of superannuated preachers was given at 259; number of infants baptized, 22,603; number of adults baptized, 38,908; number of Sunday-schools, 7,578; number of teachers in the same, 49,797; number of Sunday-school scholars, 346,759; total amount of collections for conference claimants, $64,326.18; total amount of collections for missions, $120,128.31.

The annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was held at Nashville, Tenn., May 4th and 5th. The reports of the secretaries showed considerable advance in the collections for missions, and in the general condition of the cause.

The amount of assessments on conferences for contributions for the support of the missions during the ensuing year were fixed at $100,000. Appropriations to the different missionary fields were made as follows: To the Chinese mission, $8,650; to the border Mexican mission, $6,040; to the mission in the city of Mexico, $10,578.48; to the Indian Mission Conference, $10,000; to the German Mission Conference, $4,500; to work within the bounds of the conferences, $26,200; for contingent and miscellaneous expenses, $8,000: total, $73,968.48.

It was understood that one of the bishops would visit China during the next spring.

The condition of the mission-fields is shown in the following table:

MISSIONS.	Number of Missionaries.	Native Helpers.	Members.	S. S. Scholars.	Money expended.
China	3	10	101	67	$7,500
City of Mexico	1	3	83	60	7,300
Mexican border	1	5	209	99	4,000
Brazil	2	..	38	....	700
German work	18	..	1,039	1,438	500
Indian	31	..	4,783	943	9,000
Mission-work in frontier conferences, under the care of the Foreign Board	55	..	4,325	1,954	19,000
Total foreign missions	111	18	10,578	4,561	$48,000
Total of domestic missions	266	..	33,927	15,570	64,875 19
Grand total	377	18	44,505	20,131	$112,875 19

The commissioners appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity, and to adjust all existing differences between the two churches, met at Cape May, N. J., August 16, 1876. All of the members of both Boards of Commissioners were present, as follows: M. D'C. Crawford, Enoch L. Fancher, Erasmus Q. Fuller, Clinton B. Fisk, John P. Newman, Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and Edward H. Myers, Robert K. Hargrove, Thomas M. Finney, David Clopton, Robert B. Vance, Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The result of their deliberations, and the conclusions to which they arrived, were given to the public in the form of an open address to the bishops, ministers, and members of the two churches, the material points of which are as follows:

After a written communication from the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was received and answered by the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both boards met in joint session, the labors of which were continued during seven days.

We have had a full and free conference and interchange of views respecting the important matters that claimed our united consideration.

If any in the churches entertained the fear, previous to our meeting, that we could not attain complete harmony of sentiment touching the momentous questions to be determined, they will be rejoiced to learn that, having given due attention to all questions involved in the proper construction of a platform of complete fraternity between the two great branches of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, we have arrived at the settlement of every matter affecting, as we suppose, the principles of a lasting and cordial adjustment.

We have the satisfaction to declare that our aspirations for harmony of views on vital points have been realized. By divine guidance, as we trust, we have been able, after a frank interchange of views, and prayerful endeavor, to harmonize all differences, and to arrive at the desired consummation of a unanimous agreement of complete fraternity. We believe that no principle of honor on either side has been invaded. We struck the key-note of brotherly love till it sounded high and clear, and so have been enabled to reach the elements of perfect harmony. No divergence of sentiment mars the complete unanimity of the joint commission touching the essential principles of fraternization.

At the beginning of our consultations one great question seemed to overshadow all others. It concerns the relation of the two churches to each other and to Episcopal Methodism. To this important matter our most earnest thought and prayerful deliberation were first directed, and the result attained occasioned the interchange of rejoicing congratulations between the members of the joint commission.

We adopted without a dissentient voice the following declaration and basis of fraternity:

As to the status of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and their coördinate relation as legitimate branches of Episcopal Methodism, each of said churches is a legitimate branch of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, having a common origin in the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1784; and since the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was consummated in 1845, by the voluntary exercise of the right of the Southern Annual Conferences, ministers, and members, to adhere to that communion, it has been an evangelical church, reared on Scriptural foundations, and her ministers and members, with those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have constituted one Methodist family, though in distinct ecclesiastical connections.

It was next incumbent on us to consider the question concerning conflicting claims to church property, and some special cases that could not conveniently be referred to the operation of a general rule.

There were two principal questions to be considered with regard to the church property in dispute between local societies of the two churches:

1. As to the legal ownership of said property.

2. As to whether it will consist with strict equity or promote Christian harmony, or the cause of religion, to dispossess those societies now using church property which was originally intended for their use and occupancy, and of which they have acquired possession, though they may have lost legal title to it by their transfer from the one church to the other.

We have considered the papers in all cases that have been brought to our notice. These arose from the following States: Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In respect to some of these cases we have given particular directions; but for all other cases the Joint Commission unanimously adopted the following

RULES FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF ADVERSE CLAIMS TO CHURCH PROPERTY.

RULE 1. In cases not adjudicated by the Joint Commission, any society of either church, constituted according to its discipline, now occupying the church property, shall remain in possession thereof; provided, that where there is now, in the same place, a society of more members attached to the other church, and which has hitherto claimed the use of the property, the latter shall be entitled to possession.

RULE 2. Forasmuch as we have no power to annul decisions respecting church property made by the State courts, the Joint Commission ordain in respect thereof:

(1.) In cases where such a decision has been made, or in which there exists an agreement, the same shall be carried out in good faith.

(2.) In communities where there are two societies, one belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the other to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which have adversely claimed the church property, it is recommended that, without delay, they amicably compose their differences irrespective of the strict legal title, and settle according to Christian principles the equities of the particular case, and, so far as practicable, according to the principle of the foregoing rule.

But if such settlement cannot be speedily made, then the question shall be referred for equitable decision to three arbitrators, one to be chosen by each claimant from their respective societies, and the two thus chosen shall select a third person not connected with either of the said churches; and the decision of any two of them shall be final.

(3.) In communities in which there is but one society, Rule 1 shall be faithfully observed in the interest of peace and fraternity.

RULE 3. Whenever necessary to carry the foregoing rules into effect, the legal title to the church property shall be accordingly transferred.

RULE 4. These rules shall take effect immediately.

In order to further promote the peaceful results contemplated by this Joint Commission, and to remove as far as may be all occasion, and especially to forestall all further occasion for hostility between the two churches, we recommend to members of both, as a wise rule of settlement where property is in contest, and one or both are weak, that they compose their differences by uniting in the same communion; and in all cases, that the ministers and members recognize each other, in all relations of fraternity, and as possessed of ecclesiastical rights and privileges of equal dignity and validity. They should each receive from the other ministers and members in good standing with the same alacrity and credit as if coming from their own church, and, without interference with each other's institutions or missions, they should nevertheless coöperate in all Christian enterprises.

It is not to be supposed in respect of some matters of mere opinion that all ministers and members in either church will be in accord; but we trust and believe that a spirit of fellowship and mutual regard will pervade the reconciled ranks of the entire ministry and membership of both churches. We believe, also, that their allegiance to the cause of the great Master will triumph over all variation of personal sentiments, and will so exalt the claims of brotherly affection that from this auspicious hour a new epoch in Methodism will begin its brighter history, so that we shall know no unfraternal Methodism in the United States, or even in this wide world. To all we commend the wise counsels given in 1820 to missionaries and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Wesleyan Connection in the Canadas by Bishop McKendree and the Wesleyan committee—namely: "Feel that you are one with your brethren, embarked in the same great cause, and eminently of the same religious family, and if any warm spirits rise up and trouble you, remember that you are to act on the principles now sanctioned and avowed by the two connections, and not upon local prejudices."

III. METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of 1876 invited the other conferences of that Church to join with it in a call for a convention of the Church to meet in Baltimore, Md., on the second Friday in May, 1877, to consider certain amendments to the constitution of the Church suggested by it. On the 21st of December, twenty annual conferences had voted upon the call, of which sixteen conferences voted in favor of the convention and four conferences against it. All the conferences voting in the negative, however, complied with the call to the extent of electing full delegations to the convention. More than the requisite number of conferences having united in the call, the convention has been definitely appointed.

IV. AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The *Christian Recorder*, the official newspaper of that Church, gave in March, 1876, the following summary of the statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States: Conferences, 25; church-schools, 2; publishing-house, 1; paper, 1; bishops, 6; preachers, 1,334; local preachers, 2,664; exhorters, 2,158; members, 172,292; probationers, 28,389; churches, 1,642; estimated value of the same, $3,129,196; parsonages, 134; estimated value of the same (partial), $34,885; Sunday-schools, 1,974; superintendents, 1,646; teachers, 6,625; scholars, 98,008; volumes in Sunday-school libraries, 135,691; contingent money for 1875, $2,902.28; dollar-money, $21,789.98; presiding elder's support, $283,072.38; Sunday-school money, $16,537.11; missionary-money, $3,748.97; church-building, $149,364.59; traveling expenses, $7,368.43; total members, probationers, and preachers, 206,730; total of moneys raised for the year, $507,395.55.

The sixteenth *General Conference* of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Atlanta, Ga., May 1st. The six bishops of the Church presided in alternation. The quadrennial episcopal address began with a mention of the death of the senior bishop, the Rev. William Paul Quinn, which had occurred since the adjournment of the previous General Conference. It spoke of the increase in the number of young men who were preparing for the ministry, several of whom were supported by the Church at Wilberforce University, and one at Oberlin. The Wilberforce University, at Xenia, Ohio, had done a good work, and in that respect, the bishops said, if the institution were now closed, its history would be recorded a success. But the institution was laboring under financial embarrassment, from which it depended upon the members of the African, not of other churches, to relieve it. Attention was also called by the bishops to the following other institutions of the Church: Payne Institute, Cokesbury, S. C.; Campbell Institute, Hagerstown, Md.; the school at Baton Rouge, La.; the school at Austin, Texas; and Brown's University in Florida. The management of the Book Concern during the quadrennium had been wise. Its debts were nearly canceled, and its character and business were greatly improved. The *Christian Recorder*, the newspaper of the Church, had been enlarged and improved, and was prepared entirely by colored men. The management of the financial department of the Church had been attended with great success. A Parent Home Missionary Society had been organized thirty two years before, and auxiliaries formed,

but as yet nothing had been accomplished by them. A Mite Missionary Society, composed of women of the Church, as yet scarcely in its third year, had commanded great attention and promised much success.

The financial secretary reported that his receipts for the four years ending in April, 1876, had been $95,553.93, and his expenditures during the same period $94,472.02, leaving a balance on hand of $1,081.91.

A delegation was received from the British Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, also an organization of colored people. It presented a fraternal letter, in which the Church was represented as being in a prosperous condition, financially and spiritually. The Ontario and Nova Scotia Conferences reported increase in the number of itinerant ministers. An extensive revival of religion had visited the churches in Bermuda. The Rev. Willis Nazrey, the bishop of this Church, had died at Shelburne, N. S., August 22, 1875. A General Conference met at Hamilton, Ont., November 12, 1875, over which Bishop Wayman, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, presided, and chose the Rev. Richard Randolph Disney as bishop to succeed Bishop Nazrey.

A department was instituted, to be called the Bureau of Education, to have charge of educational work. It will consist of the bench of bishops, the commissioner, and the financial secretary. Collections in the churches were provided for to advance the work of the bureau. The policy of supplying the schools with teachers of the African race, when competent ones can be found, was favored.

Several important changes were made in the government and discipline of the Church.

The Annual Conference of the *Independent Methodist Episcopal Church*, held at Detroit, Mich., in September, 1875, authorized its bishop, the Rev. A. R. Green, to meet the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held in 1876, "and then and there sign whatever might be requested for the union and consolidation" of the two churches. Bishop Green was represented by proxy at the African General Conference, and that body adopted a measure for the reception of the ministers and members of the Independent Methodist Episcopal Church in the African Church, with the same relations as they held in their own body. It also, by revoking so much of the treaty with the British Methodist Episcopal Church as prohibited the African Church from extending its Christian efforts into any part of the world, opened the way for the admission of all the Independent Churches in Canada and the United States. The sixteenth Annual Conference of the Independent Church met at Colchester, Ont., July 29th. A resolution ratifying the action of the bishop for union and consolidation with the African Methodist Episcopal Church was adopted by a large majority. The churches of this denomination are at Washington, D. C.; Detroit, Lansing, Grand Haven, Mich.; Mason, Fond du Lac, and Fox Lake, Wis.; Windsor, Chatham, Dover, and Colchester, Ont.

V. African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.—The fifteenth session of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was held in Louisville, Ky., beginning June 21st. About two hundred delegates were present. The bishops presented a quadrennial address, in which they represented the connection as enjoying peace and quiet; spoke of the importance of establishing their Book Concern, and related the difficulties they had met in reference to that undertaking during the preceding four years; and urged the establishment of a connectional journal.

The features in the proceedings of the conference of most general interest were those relative to the reception of fraternal delegates from other Methodist churches. The Rev. Dr. Seaton and the Rev. J. N. Asbury addressed the conference in behalf of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The conference in return adopted a resolution reciprocating the sentiments of peace and good-will, of brotherly kindness expressed by them, and pledged its "best wishes and faithful prayers" for the sister church which they represented.

Bishop Lane and Elder Ridley spoke as representatives of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, giving prominence in their addresses to the subject of a union of the two churches. The conference adopted a resolution reciprocating cordially the Christian love and brotherly feeling expressed by them, rejoicing in the feeling which prompted them and their church to seek a closer union with the "members of the same household of faith."

A commission was appointed on union with the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to equal in number the commission appointed by that body, and to have power to arrange a plan of organic union with the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and submit such plan to the present General Conference, if possible, or to a convention to be called by it. The Committee on the Episcopacy made a report suggesting that the question of ordaining bishops for life be presented to the quarterly and annual conferences, and to the people generally on or before January 1, 1878; that if necessary, a convention be called to meet in Washington City on the second Wednesday in May, 1878, to be composed of two ministerial delegates and one lay delegate from each annual conference district, and to be empowered to select nine ministers who shall constitute a presbytery to confer the third ordination. The object of this measure is, in case the union is made, to place the bishops of the Zion Church, who are now chosen for four years, on a parity with those of the Colored Church, who are chosen and ordained for life. Bishops J. J. Clinton, S. T. Jones, J. J. Moore, and J. W. Hood, were reëlected bishops for another term

of four years; William H. Hillery, J. P. Thompson, and Thomas H. Lomax, were elected new bishops. Bishop Hood reported that, in accordance with the directions of the General Conference of 1872, he had compiled the "Book of Discipline." Bishop Clinton had compiled a "Guide to the Discipline," for which Bishop Moore had furnished the history of the Zion Connection, and Bishop Hood the history of the episcopacy. Both works were accepted and ordered published. The conference ordered a church newspaper organ to be established, to be called *Our National Progress and Zion Church Advocate;* also, a Sunday-school paper was approved. The conference decided to assist in the erection of a monument to Bishop Allen, the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which the members of that Church have undertaken. Action was taken favorable to the support of the two institutions of learning, the Rush University, Fayetteville, N. C., and Zion's Hill Collegiate Institute, near West Middletown, Pa.

VI. Methodist Church of Canada.—The *Central Board of Missions* of the Methodist Church of Canada met at St. John, N. B., October 10th. The fifty-second annual report of the Missionary Board of Canada was presented. It showed that the income of the board for the year ending June 30, 1876, had been $162,639, an excess of $3,962 over the expenditures for the same period. The report showed that there were in British Columbia five Indian missions and four missionaries; in the Northwest Territory, eight missions, five missionaries, one native assistant; in Manitoba, five missions, four missionaries, one Indian assistant; in Ontario and Quebec, twenty-five missions, twenty-eight missionaries, six Indian assistants, six supplies; in Japan, three mission stations. The board had also six German and eight French mission stations in Canada, with seven missionaries each. The total number of paid agents of the board was 515. The number of domestic mission stations throughout Canada was 339, with 383 missionaries, and 36,472 members.

VII. Wesleyan Methodist Connection.—The following is a general view of the statistics of the Wesleyan Conference of Great Britain and the conferences affiliated with it, as given in the "Minutes of Conference" for 1876:

CONFERENCES.	Members.	On Trial.	Ministers.	On Trial.	Supernumeraries.
I. British Conference:					
Great Britain	372,938	33,228	1,384	243	236
Ireland and Irish missions	20,405	822	134	27	26
Foreign missions	78,023	10,043	273*	141*	14*
II. French Conference	1,883	145	25†	5†	6†
III. Australasian Conferences	52,692	8,186	311	53	27
Totals	525,941	52,424	2,127	469	309

N. B.—In this table the number of ministers and members in connection with the Conferences of Canada and Eastern British America—now combined in the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Dominion of Canada—are not given.

The condition of the trust-funds and benevolent enterprises of the Connection is represented in the reports of the annual meetings of the Committees of Review, which were held the week preceding the meeting of the conference, beginning Friday, July 21st. The report of the Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools showed a satisfactory working for the first year of the scheme by which they had been placed under one management—129 boys had attended at Kingswood, and 131 boys at Woodhouse Grove. The report of the Education Committee on the *day-schools* showed that there had been a decrease of six schools, with 390 scholars. The total number of schools was now 884, with 173,379 scholars. The total income of the schools had been £176,871, and the total expenditure £181,358. Four schools had been transferred to the school boards, and twenty-four schools had been closed. The committee expressed regret for the decrease of schools, and hoped that the number would be in the future fully maintained. The number of *Sunday-schools* was 5,990; number of teachers and officers in the same, 113,503; number of Sunday-school scholars, 725,312. The increase from the previous year was 97 schools, 2,500 teachers, and 25,102 scholars. Of the schools, 1,859 were in connection with the Wesleyan Sunday-school Union, 880 more than were so connected the previous year. Four hundred children were reported in the various branches of the Children's Home. Two hundred and fifty children had already been sent under the auspices of this institution to Canada. The Committee on the Theological Institutions reported that 140 students had attended the three colleges. About £11,000 were invested as a reserved fund for an additional college in the midland counties. In the Chapel Committee report was made that 136 new chapels and 93 enlargements had been authorized, at a total cost of £353,112, to provide 26,210 additional sittings; and 271 new buildings had been completed, at a cost of £345,595, of which £247,487 had been raised by subscription. Debts had been discharged to the amount of £40,390, and to a total amount in twenty-two years of £1,117,477. Five hundred and eight loans were now in operation. The Committee on the Extension of Methodism in Great Britain reported that £9,140 had been promised to the fund during

* Exclusive of missionaries in Ireland.

† The French ministers who are employed in the Channel Islands district are *not* included in these returns.

the year, making a total of £33,154 5*s.* 7*d.*, promised it since its establishment in 1874. Four large chapels and two temporary erections had been assisted during the year through the Metropolitan Chapel Fund. The report of the Home Mission Committee represented that the missionary labors in the various districts had been attended with success.

It was reported, in the Lord's-Day Committee, that in a canvass organized in different parts of England by the Central Sunday-Closing Association of Manchester, to ascertain the state of public opinion in reference to the forced closing of public-houses on Sunday, 476,766 votes had been given in favor of and 63,847 votes against closing.

A report was presented to the conference from the Leys School, Cambridge. It was opened in the spring of 1875, with fifteen pupils. The number had steadily increased during the year, and between seventy and eighty pupils were expected at the beginning of the next term. The objects of the founders of the school were to take advantage of the facilities offered by a university town for obtaining teaching of the highest class, to promote university education in the Methodist Connection, and at the same time provide a sound and real training for boys intended for mercantile pursuits, carry out the main principles of public-school discipline, and lay the foundation of Scriptural knowledge and Christian principle.

The anniversary of the Wesleyan Home Missions was held May 2d. Mr. William Newburn presided. The treasurer reported that the income for the year had been £36,379 10*s.* 7*d.*, and that the expenditure had fallen short of that sum. The debt had been reduced by £1,384 8*s.* 5*d.*, and now stood at £8,423 15*s.*7*d.*

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in London, May 1st. Mr. Alexander McArthur, M. P., presided. The treasurer reported that the home receipts of the Society for the year had been £137,000 13*s.* 7*d.*, and the foreign receipts (from the Australasian Conference and Mission Districts) £22,105 11*s.* 9*d.*, making a total of £159,106 5*s.* 4*d.* The following general summary was presented of the missions under the immediate direction of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee and British Conference in Europe, India, China, South and West Africa, and the West Indies:

Central or principal stations called circuits	303
Chapels and other preaching-places in connection with the above-mentioned central or principal stations as far as ascertained	2,195
Ministers and assistant missionaries, including supernumeraries	360
Other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, etc	1,448
Unpaid agents, as Sabbath-school teachers, etc	6,593
Full and accredited church-members	78,039
On trial for church-membership	10,045
Scholars, deducting for those who attended both the day and Sabbath schools	72,428
Printing-establishments	3

The Society had in Ireland 35 ministers, 3,566 members, 1,770 scholars; in France (including a part of Switzerland), 37 ministers, 1,989 members, 3,005 scholars, under the care of the French Conference; in Italy, 2 English and 21 Italian ministers, 1,149 members, 886 scholars; in Spain and Portugal, 3 ministers and an agent in Minorca, 246 members (including those at Gibraltar), 1,096 scholars; in Germany, 2 English and 18 German ministers, 2,344 members, 2,371 scholars; in all the Continental missions, 83 missionaries, 5,728 members, 7,338 scholars. In other continents there were reported: in India and Ceylon, 89 missionaries, of whom 52 were natives; in China, 12 missionaries, including one native, with 3,816 Indian and Chinese members, and 18,787 scholars; in South Africa, 94 missionaries, of whom 16 were natives, 15,858 members, and 16,932 scholars; in West Africa, 25 missionaries, of whom 17 were natives, 10,849 members, 8,091 scholars; in the West Indies, 91 missionaries, 43,637 members, 28,202 scholars. Complete returns had not been received from the Australasian churches and missions. The most recent returns of the purely mission work in Polynesia at the last meeting, held at Sydney (in February, 1876), gave 80 missionaries, of whom 63 were natives, 26,389 members, 58,475 scholars, exclusive of the Chinese mission at Victoria. The Society had small establishments for educational purposes in other countries.

A new mission of this Society was started in 1875 in the islands of New Ireland and New Britain, under the direction of the Rev. George Brown, who took with him ten native catechists, with their wives, from the Feejee Islands. The mission was reënforced during 1876 by eleven other native Feejee catechists and their wives. It is supported by the Polynesian churches.

The *Wesleyan Conference* held its one hundred and thirty-third session at Nottingham, beginning July 26th. The Rev. Alexander MacAulay was chosen president. The most important subject that engaged attention was that of giving to the laity of the Church a representation in the deliberations of the conference. The question had been submitted to the advice of counsel by a committee appointed by the preceding conference whether such representation could be given without violation of the constitution of the conference, and without detriment to the legality of its organization, and the opinion had been given by the counsel that it could. The subject had been referred by the conference of 1875 to the district meetings to obtain the expression of their views upon it, and afterward to a mixed committee of ministers and laymen, formed for the purpose of receiving and comparing the expressions of the district meetings, and embodying their suggestions in a measure suitably shaped for the action of the conference. The mixed committee met June 6th and adopted resolutions declaring that in their opinion the

time had arrived "when a comprehensive plan should be devised for some direct and adequate representation of the laity in the transaction of the business of the conference, in consistency with the recognized principles of our economy and the provisions of the poll-deed. . . . That any plan devised for the direct and adequate representation of the laity in the transaction of the business of the conference should provide for the admission of laymen into conference during the time when the matters shall be dealt with and decided which are hereafter declared to be within the province of laymen conjointly with ministers."

The conference carefully discussed the report of the committee, and embodied its conclusions in a resolution, adopted by a vote of 369 to 49, which declared "that lay representatives shall be admitted into and take part in the proceedings of the conference during the time when such matters shall be considered and decided as shall be hereinafter declared to be within the province of ministers and laymen acting conjointly; but that the details of the proposed scheme be referred to the district meetings when the laymen are present, and subsequently to a mixed committee to be appointed by this conference, that shall present a report to the conference of 1877 for final settlement."

A minute was adopted to be entered upon the conference journal, which provided "that as soon as practicable the conference will admit laymen to take part in its proceedings, when the matters shall be considered and decided which are classed in the report of the mixed committee under the following heads:

"1. Committees of Privilege and Exigency. 2. Missions (foreign). 3. Schools—Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove, Clapton, Southport. 4. Chapel Affairs. 5. The Children's Fund. 6. Home Mission and Contingent Fund. 7. Worn-out Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Auxiliary Fund. 8. Theological Institution. 9. Education. 10. Higher Education. 11. Religious Observance of the Lord's-day. 12. Extension of Methodism in Great Britain. 13. Temperance. 14. District Sustentation Funds. 15. Proposed alterations and divisions of districts and circuits against which there is any appeal. All pastoral matters are reserved to the Ministerial Conference."

The recommendations of the mixed committee were ordered to be referred to the district meetings of the September following, when the lay members should be present, for consideration in a special session. The most important of them provide: that "the conference, when considering such matters as are declared to be within the province of ministers and laymen acting conjointly, shall consist of the president, 220 ministers, and 220 lay representatives; but that all ministers of ten years' standing, permitted by the district meetings to attend the conference, shall be entiteld to attend the meetings of the conference during the time last mentioned, and to take part in the discussion, but not to vote;" that the "laymen shall be admitted into the conference, for the transaction of the business before stated at such time or times as the conference for the year preceding shall have determined; that no new law on any subject within the province of the conference when composed of ministers only, proposed during any annual session of the conference, shall come into force until it shall have been submitted to the district meetings when ministers only are present, and until their reports, if any, shall have been considered, and such laws confirmed by the next annual session of the conference when so composed; and that no new law within the province of the conference when composed of both ministers and lay representatives, proposed during any annual session of the conference, shall come into force until it shall have been submitted to the district meetings when laymen are present, and until their reports, if any, shall have been considered, and such law confirmed by the next annual session of conference when so composed;" that the consideration of all questions coming from the district meetings shall be referred to either phase of the conference, according to the subject-matter, or, in case of doubt, as the president shall decide; that the ministerial members of the conference when laymen are present shall consist of the president and members of the legal hundred, and, in especial, exceptional cases, ministerial representatives appointed by the previous conference, when ministers only are present; that a layman, to be eligible to the conference, must have been a member of five years' continuous standing at the time of his nomination, and shall be also a holder of office in the Society; that one-fourth of the lay representatives shall from time to time be elected by the conference, when composed of ministers and laymen. And, further, "each circuit shall be represented in the district meeting by two members of the quarterly meeting, of whom at least one shall be a circuit steward. From the list of persons so nominated, the district meetings, as so constituted, shall elect the allocated number of representatives by the combined votes of ministers and laymen."

A declaration was made and recorded that "the conference records its judgment that the extension of the influence and coöperation of the laity is not in any way inconsistent with the integrity and efficiency of the pastoral office, the inviolability of the connectional principle, the authority of the district committees, or any of the essential principles of Wesleyan Methodism."

The question of the best means of assisting local preachers in preparation for their work had been submitted by the previous conference to a special committee. They had consulted with the district meetings upon the subject. Upon the report of the committee, the confer-

ence ordered: that in future no candidate should be fully admitted as a local preacher until he had read the standard sermons of Mr. Wesley, and his "Notes on the New Testament," and until he had passed a satisfactory examination in the definitions and Scripture proofs of the leading doctrines of Christianity as therein explained, and that before any candidate is fully admitted as a local preacher he should be twelve months on probation. A committee was ordered appointed to prepare a course of study for the guidance of local preachers on probation.

A letter of fraternal greeting was ordered sent to the General Conference of the Methodist (Protestant) Church in the United States.

VIII. Primitive Methodist Connection.—The following is a summary of the report of the statistics of this body, as they were made to the conference of 1876: Number of members in the Society, 176,836; of ministers, 1,080; of local preachers, 15,305; of class-leaders, 10,334; of connectional chapels, 4,038; of other preaching-places, 2,435; of Sunday-schools, 3,760; of teachers in the same, 53,949; of Sunday-school scholars, 334,991; of day-schools, 28; of teachers in the same, 57; of scholars in the same, 2,666. An increase in the number of members was shown larger than any increase which had been reported since 1860. The day-schools of the connection decrease in numbers from year to year, as they are absorbed in the schools of the several school boards.

The following statistics of chapels were reported to the conference: Number of chapels, 3,915; cost of the same, £1,750,274; debt upon them, £696,346; value of the chapels, £1,831,416; total year's income of trust estates, £216,291; total outgo, £201,885; total number of sittings, 763,927; total number of hearers at the principal services, 476,909. One hundred and thirty-eight of the churches included in the table had been built during the year, at a cost of £113,183. The total income of the general chapel-fund had been £1,114.

The fifty-seventh *Annual Conference* of the Primitive Methodist Connection met at Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 7th. The Rev. J. Dickenson was elected president. A six years' course of study was recommended for young ministers, four years of which should be obligatory and during the period of probation, and two years optional. A new basis of representation in the conference was adopted. It provides that representation shall be according to numbers, in the ratio, for the home and colonial stations, of three delegates to the conference for every three thousand members, fractional parts of three thousand not to be counted. It was provided for the home-mission stations that they should send nine delegates to the conference. The Committee on Ministerial Training, appointed by the previous conference, reported, recommending the establishment of a Theological Institution at Manchester. A site had been selected, to be leased perpetually, and subscriptions of £2,047 had been given and promised for the building for the institution. The plans contemplated a building to cost £5,000. A committee was appointed to proceed with the undertaking, as the state of the funds might warrant. A petition was unanimously voted to the House of Commons in favor of the universal establishment of school boards, and against certain features of Lord Sandon's elementary educational bill, which were characterized as favoring denominational schools, as tending to pauperize the lower section of the working-classes, and to lower the standard of education in teachers.

IX. Methodist New Connection.—The following is a summary of the statistical report of this body for 1876, presented to the Annual Conference in June: Number of chapels, 447; of societies, 425; of circuit preachers, 159; of local preachers, 1,134; of members, 24,163; of probationers, 2,927; of Sunday-schools, 420; of teachers in the same, 10,490; of scholars in the same, 73,263.

The eightieth *Annual Conference* of the Methodist New Connection met at Dewsbury, June 12th. The Rev. Charles D. Ward, of Halifax, was chosen president. A plan was agreed to for reuniting the Home and the Foreign and Colonial Missions funds. A petition was adopted for presentation to the House of Commons, asking that body to give its sanction to the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor bill, or in some other way to intrust the inhabitants of those districts in which a large majority desire to be freed from the evils occasioned by intemperance with the power of restricting or preventing the issue of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. A petition to the House of Commons was also adopted against the Education bill, which was then before Parliament. The petition objected to the bill because—1. It made no provision for the establishment of an unsectarian elementary school in every locality, and, in case compulsion were exercised, children of all denominations would be forced to attend sectarian schools; 2. It made it possible, by a certain one of its provisions, for the managers of sectarian schools to have the entire control of the education of many districts placed in their hands; 3. By the general operation of the bill, should it become law, schools which are kept in existence for sectarian purposes will be strengthened and supported out of the public funds, and the establishment of board schools, directly under the control of the rate-payers, will be materially obstructed, and in many parts of the country entirely prevented. The conference, therefore, prayed the House not to pass this measure in its present form, nor, indeed, any measure which will favor sectarianism at the expense of national and undenominational education, or which will hand over additional funds,

whether from the national Treasury or local rates, to irresponsible management.

X. Independent Methodist Conference.—The seventy-first Annual Conference of the Independent Methodists of England met at Oldham, in June. The statistical reports showed that there were connected with the conference 72 chapels, 17 other preaching-places, 3,726 members, 235 preachers, 80 schools, 1,281 teachers, and 10,967 scholars. An increase during the year of 30 members was shown.

XI. United Methodist Free Churches.—The statistical reports of the United Methodist Free Churches for 1876 showed that the total number of members was 64,322, and that the net increase in numbers had been 2,184.

The nineteenth Annual Meeting of the United Methodist Free Churches' *Home and Foreign Missions* was held in London, April 24th. Mr. William Butler presided. The total income of the Society for the year had been £16,542, just double the year's income of ten years before. A fund of £10,000, which it had been resolved by the last Annual Assembly of the churches to raise in five years, was making satisfactory progress. On the foreign mission stations there were now 53 missionaries, 6,273 church-members, 163 chapels and preaching-rooms, 5,740 Sunday-scholars, and 2,375 day-scholars. The total statistics of the missions (home and foreign) gave 328 ministers, 68,652 church-members, 1,658 chapels and preaching-rooms, 170,718 Sunday-scholars, and 11,554 day-scholars.

The twentieth *Annual Assembly* of the United Methodist Free Churches met at Sheffield, July 26th. The body consisted of 228 representatives, of whom 135 were ministers and 93 were laymen. The Rev. Thomas Booth was chosen president. A scheme was adopted for the prosecution of mission-work in London. It was decided that efforts be continued for raising a special fund for this purpose, and that the assembly make in aid of it an annual grant out of the mission-fund, not to exceed in amount the sum raised by voluntary contributions. A London mission committee was appointed, and provision was made for the appointment to one of the London Mission stations, and his maintenance, of a minister who should be a member of this committee, and act as its secretary.

XII. Wesleyan Reform Union.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Wesleyan Reform Union for 1876: Number of chapels and preaching-places, 223; of ministers, 19; of preachers, 521; of preachers on trial, 77; of leaders, 453; of members, 7,320; of members on trial, 388; of Sunday-schools, 174; of teachers in the same, 2,903; of Sunday-school scholars, 17,706; of day-schools, 4; of scholars in the same, 528.

The twenty-eighth *Annual Conference* of the Wesleyan Reform Union met at Bradford, August 15th. Mr. S. H. Burrows, of Sheffield, was chosen president. A resolution was adopted, regretting the enormous consumption of alcoholic drinks in the land, and the poverty and crime resulting therefrom, urging the churches, by precept and example, to promote the practice of temperance.

XIII. Bible Christians.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Connection of Bible Christians for 1876: Number of itinerant preachers, 284; of local preachers, 1,828; of chapels, 896; of full members, 28,945; of members on trial, 1,252; Sunday-school teachers, 9,642; Sunday-school scholars, 51,658. A net increase of 2,246 members was declared. The income of the year for missions had been £8,300. The profits of the Book-Room for the year had been £532.

XIV. Primitive Church Methodists.—The Primitive Church Methodist Society is a new organization, which held its fourth conference in 1876. It acknowledges subordination to the Episcopal Church in Ireland. Among the text-books which it requires to be read by its candidates for the ministry are Wesley's "Sermons," Wesley's "Appeal," the "Larger Minutes," Watson's "Theological Institutes," the Greek Testament (gospels), Wesley's "Philosophy of Christian Perfection." The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Armagh, was president of the conference. Eighteen clergymen of the Episcopal Church of Ireland were connected with the conference, and there were four preachers on trial. Eleven stations were occupied by the Society. The number in the Society was 952. One hundred members had been added during the year.

XV. Irish Methodist Union.—The Committees on Union of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, and of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Conference, met in Dublin, September 20th, for consultation. Twenty ministers and three lay members were present. The terms of union were freely and fully discussed.

MEXICO (Estados Unidos de Méjico), an independent federal republic of North America, lying between latitude 15° and 32° 27′ north, and longitude 86° 34′ and 117° west. Its boundaries are: On the north, the United States of America; on the east, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and Balize, or British Honduras; on the south, the Republic of Guatemala; and on the south and west, the Pacific Ocean. It lies between two great oceans, has a northern frontier of 1,400 and a southern of 345 miles, and a seaboard of 6,086 miles, 1,677 of which are on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and 4,408 on the Pacific, including 2,040 washed by the Gulf of California.

The boundary question with Guatemala still remains unsettled, nor has any further progress been made in the negotiations during the past year.

The republic is divided into twenty-seven States, one Federal District, and one Territory, which, with their areas, population (in 1871), and capitals, are as follows:

STATES.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Aguas Calientes...	2,216	89,715	Aguas Calientes.
Campeachy.....	26,083	80,366	Campeachy.
Chiapas.....	16,769	193,987	Chiapas.
Chihuahua.....	105,295	180,668	Chihuahua.
Coahuila.....	61,050	98,397	Saltillo.
Colima.....	2,393	65,827	Colima.
Durango.....	42,643	190,846	Durango.
Guanajuato.....	11,130	729,988	Guanajuato.
Guerrero.....	24,226	328,069	Guerrero.
Hidalgo.....	8,480	404,207	Pachuca.
Jalisco.....	48,967	966,689	Guadalajara.
Mexico.....	9,598	663,557	Toluca.
Michoacan.....	21,609	618,240	Morelia.
Morelos.....	1,898	150,384	Cuernavaca.
Nuevo Leon.....	14,363	178,872	Monterey.
Oajaca.....	27,389	662,463	Oajaca.
Puebla.....	9,598	697,788	Puebla.
Querétaro.....	3,429	171,666	Querétaro.
San Luis Potosi...	28,889	525,110	San Luis Potosi.
Sinaloa.....	25,927	168,031	Culiacan.
Sonora.....	81,022	109,388	Ures.
Tabasco.....	12,716	83,707	San Juan Bautista.
Tamaulipas.....	28,659	140,000	Ciudad Victoria.
Tlaxcala.....	1,498	121,663	Tlaxcala.
Vera Cruz.....	27,433	504,950	Jalapa.
Yucatan.....	32,658	422,365	Mérida.
Zacatecas.....	26,585	397,945	Zacatecas.
Federal District...	85	315,996	Mexico.
Lower California (Territory).....	59,033	23,195	La Paz.
Total.....	761,640	9,276,079	

A more recent but evidently inaccurate table, though published in Mexico (1876), with a semi-official character, gives the entire population at 8,743,000, made up as follows:

Pure whites.....	2,331,000
Pure-blooded natives.....	1,750,000
Hybrids.....	4,662,000*

The population of the principal towns is approximately as in the annexed table:

TOWNS.	Population.	TOWNS.	Population.
Mexico.....	250,000	Guanajuato.....	63,000
Nuevo Leon.....	100,000	Morelia.....	37,000
Guadalajara.....	71,000	San Luis Potosi.....	34,000
Puebla.....	67,000	Zacatecas.....	31,000

The Mexican Government is desirous of increasing the population of the country by immigration, for the encouragement of which the following decree was issued in May, 1876:

Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to the inhabitants thereof. Know—

That Congress has issued the following decree:

Congress resolves:

ARTICLE I. That, pending the enactment of a law for the determination and regulation of all matters concerning colonization, the Executive is hereby authorized to enforce this law, either by direct action or by contract with private organizations, upon the following bases:

1. To grant to each organization a subsidy for each family arriving in the republic; an advance of not over 50 per cent. of said subsidy at a reasonable percentage of interest; lands suitable for colonization after measurement, survey, and valuation, at a moderate price, payable by installments; a premium for each family of immigrants; exemption from duties to every vessel bringing ten or more families; a premium for each Mexican family that shall settle in an immigrant colony; and a premium for each Mexican family settling in a frontier colony.

2. To require of said organizations a sufficient guarantee for the fulfillment of their contracts, stating the cause of forfeiture and of fine; a security that the colonists shall enjoy, in as far as may depend upon the contractors, the privileges granted by this law.

3. To grant to the settlers Mexican naturalization and citizenship in the proper cases; the amount of traveling expenses in advance; means of living for one year after they have settled, and farming implements, and building-materials for their dwellings; the right to a determinate tract of land for tillage, and building, at a low price, payable in convenient annual installments, commencing from the second year after settlement; exemption from military service and all kinds of imposts, and some municipal taxes; exemption from all kinds of import and inland duties on such articles as farming and workshop implements and tools, machines, chattels, building-materials, household furniture, and beasts of burden and breeding-animals; exemption, personal and not transferable, from export duties, on their crops, and free letter-postage, through the ministerial department of foreign affairs or by means of special postage-stamps, to their native country or former residence; premiums and special protection for the production of new culture or industry.

4. To demand of the settlers the fulfillment of their contracts, in accordance with the common laws of the country.

5. To appoint and send out the examining committees authorized by section 26 of the present budget, to select the lands suitable for colonization, with the due requisites for measurement, marking boundaries, valuation, and description.

6. To see that any person occupying a tract of public land, according to the requirements indicated in No. 5, shall have one-third of said land or the value thereof, provided said person be duly authorized.

7. This power of authorization shall belong exclusively to the Executive, who shall not deny the same to any State applying for it, for lands within its boundaries. The authorization granted as above, to States or to private citizens, shall be null and void in case the operations therein stipulated shall not have been commenced within three months after the date of said authorization.

8. To secure, if deemed expedient, by purchase or by contract, in accordance with terms of No. 6, lands belonging to private citizens and adapted for colonization.

9. To settle upon lands the property of private citizens, at the request of the owners, immigrants already under contract with the Executive.

10. Said colonies shall be considered as such, and shall enjoy the privileges herein enumerated, for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which period said privileges shall cease.

ART. II. The Executive is also hereby authorized to appropriate, in the course of the next fiscal year, the sum of $250,000 for the defrayal of the expenses prescribed by this law, including those of surveying commissions.

JULIO ZÁRATE, Presiding Representative.
ANTONIO GÓMEZ, Secretary Representative.
J. N. VILLADA, Secretary Representative.

LEGISLATIVE PALACE, MEXICO, *May* 1876.

I, therefore, order the above law to be printed, published, circulated, and complied with.

SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA, etc., etc.

EXECUTIVE PALACE, MEXICO, *May* 31, 1876.

The President of the Republic is General Porfirio Diaz; the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court (virtually the Vice-President of the Republic), Señor Antonio Vallarta; the Minister of the Interior (*ministro de gobernacion*) is Licentiate Protasio Tagle, late Imperialist, now moderately Ultramontane; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Licentiate Ignacio Vallarta, late Governor of the State of Jalisco; Minister of Finance,* Dr. José M. Mata, late Deputy to the Constituent Assembly, and former minister to Washington (1858–'61); Minister of War, Licentiate and General Pedro Ogazon, formerly Governor of Jalisco, and member of the Supreme Court; Minister of Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, Licentiate Ignacio Ramirez, formerly intrusted with the same portfolio under Juarez (1861), member of the

* Reference should be made to the statistics concerning population, etc., on page 551 of the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

* Licentiate Justo Benitez, for a long time private secretary to General Diaz, was first appointed to this portfolio, but resigned it to take the direction of the political affairs of the country.

Supreme Court, and favorably known in the literary world by the pseudonym of "El Nigromante;" Minister of Public Works, General Vicente Riva Palacio, grandson of Guerrero, soldier, poet, and man of letters.

Each State in the republic has its separate government, the legislative power being exercised by an Assembly styled the State Congress, and the Executive by a Governor (*gobernador constitucional*). The Governors of the several States, etc., were as follows in 1875:

STATES.			Governors.
Aguas Calientes	Señor	Don	R. Rincon.
Campeachy	"	"	J. Baranda.
Chiapas			
Chihuahua	"	"	A. Ochoa.
Coahuila	"	"	A. G. Carrillo.
Colima	"	"	F. Bravo.
Durango	"	"	F. Hernández Marin.
Guanajuato	"	"	F. Antillon.
Guerrero	"	"	D. Alvarez.
Hidalgo	"	"	J. Fernández.
Jalisco	"	"	J. L. Camarena.
Mexico	"	"	—— Enriquez.
Michoacan	"	"	R. Carillo.
Morelos	"	"	V. Llanos.
Nuevo Leon	"	"	C. Fuero.
Oajaca	"	"	T. L. Alatorre.
Puebla	"	"	I. Romero Várgas.
Querétaro	"	"	F. Villaseñor.
San Luis Potosi	"	"	—— Hernández.
Sinaloa			
Sonora	"	"	M. Pesqueira.
Tabasco	"	"	S. Cruces.
Tamaulipas	"	"	S. Canales.
Tlaxcala	"	"	J. M. Saldaña.
Vera Cruz	"	"	—— Mena.
Yucatan	"	"	E. Ancona.
Zacatecas			
Federal District	"	"	J. O. Pérez.
Lower California (Ter.)	"	"	F. Miranda y Castro.

The Archbishop of Mexico is Monseñor P. A. de Labastida (1863); of Michoacan, Dr. Arciga; of Guadalajara, Dr. P. Loza (1870).

The Mexican minister plenipotentiary to the United States is Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal; and the Mexican consul-general at New York, Dr. Juan N. Navarro. The United States minister plenipotentiary to Mexico is John W. Foster; and the United States consul-general at the capital, Dr. Julius A. Skilton.

Of the revenue, which has been in a disordered condition for many years, nearly two-thirds are derived from the customs department and analogous imposts. The total amount of the revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1875, is exhibited in the following tables:

REVENUE.

Customs receipts and harbor dues	$11,567,582
Taxes	2,805,691
Stamp-duty	2,531,220
Sale of Government lands	362,565
Post-Office and Mint	926,154
Sundries	513,825
Total	$18,707,037

EXPENDITURE.

Legislative } Executive }	$1,107,782
Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, District Courts	315,310
Ministry of the Interior	1,997,345
" Foreign Affairs	208,760
" Justice, etc	912,395
" Finance	4,219,363
" War and Navy	10,691,967
" Public Works	5,496,853
Total	$24,949,775

The subjoined table shows the amount and branches of the revenue for the year 1875–'76:

General customs receipts	$10,217,646
Custom-house of Mexico	1,252,744
Stamped paper	2,455,935
Direct contributions	531,149
National property	212,648
Mint	942,054
Public instruction	78,959
Post-Office	549,820
Sundries	7,566,716
Total	$23,807,671

The expenditure for the same year was estimated as follows:

Legislative	$1,074,162
Executive	48,172
Supreme Court (Judiciary)	328,228
Ministry of the Interior	1,963,496
" Foreign Affairs	209,860
" Justice, etc	910,533
" Finance	4,179,071
" War and Navy	10,554,747
" Public Works	5,623,253
Total	$24,891,522

The total amount of the national debt—home and foreign—of Mexico was estimated at $395,500,000 in 1876. But no official returns have been made since 1865.

In the article MEXICO, in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874, will be found minute details relative to the national debt and the army of the republic.

The following remarks on the subject of education, chiefly derived from an official report prepared by Señor José Diaz Covarrubias, assistant secretary in the ministry of Public Instruction, etc., and published in 1876, may be regarded as supplementary to those contained in our volume for 1874.

Primary schools are distributed throughout the country as follows:

STATES.	No. of Schools.	STATES.	No. of Schools.
Aguas Calientes	66	Puebla	1,008
Campeachy	72	Querétaro	98
Coahuila	115	San Luis Potosi	253
Colima	48	Sinaloa	281
Chiapas	100	Sonora	129
Durango	150	Tabasco	38
Guanajuato	403	Tamaulipas	60
Guerrero	455	Tlaxcala	202
Hidalgo	479	Vera Cruz	500
Jalisco	714	Yucatan	194
Mexico	721	Zacatecas	382
Michoacan	233	Federal District	354
Morelos	200	Lower California (Ter'y)	5
Nuevo Leon	278		
Oajaca	427	Total	8,103

Of these schools, 5,567 are for boys alone; 1,594 for girls; 548 for both sexes; 124 for men; 21 for women; and 249 without any special programme. The yearly expenses for primary instruction amount to $2,784,168.

Primary instruction in the Federal District comprises reading, penmanship, elementary grammar, arithmetic, metric system, drawing, geography, ethics, and hygiene. The girls are taught, besides these branches, others exclusively pertaining to their sex.

Primary and secondary as well as professional education is earnestly promoted by the Government. The order of studies, exami-

nations, and conferring of professional titles or degrees, are regulated by special laws; the following being the degrees conferred by the state: school-teachers, doctor of medicine, professor of pharmacy, professor of veterinary surgery, professor of agriculture, and other titles in the various engineering branches.

There are 54 professional and secondary schools under official control, 12 of which are established in the capital. The students attending these schools number 9,337, there being besides 3,800 who receive instruction in establishments attached to religious institutions. The annual outlay for secondary instruction amounts to $1,100,000.

In the National Preparatory School, established in the city of Mexico, students are educated in all the branches required for any of the professions, such as mathematics, physics, astronomy, chemistry, geography, history, natural history, logic, rhetoric, grammar, moral sciences, Greek, Latin, English, French, German, and Italian. There are laboratories of physics, chemistry, and natural history. The attendance in 1874 was 602.

Other schools in the capital for the secondary or advanced branches are: the "School of Arts and Trades," for men; "Reform School," for boys; "Law School," "Medical School," "School of Engineering," "School of Fine Arts," "School of Agriculture," "Commercial School," "Military School," "Deaf and Dumb Asylum," "Blind Asylum," "Secondary or Intermediate School," for girls; "Colegio La Paz," also for girls; and the "Conservatory of Music and Declamation." Señor Covarrubias enumerates 40 public libraries in the entire republic, three of which are in the capital, and contain an aggregate of 236,000 volumes; and mentions museums of antiquities, natural history, and fine arts, in the capital, Campeachy, Oajaca, Mérida, Puebla, and Guadalajara.

Before dismissing the subject of education it may not be improper to introduce here a few remarks concerning the cultivation of the fine arts in Mexico. The principal art-school in the republic is the Academy of San Cárlos, in the capital, where it was founded by the third king of Spain of that name. It is one of the most noteworthy institutions in the country, as well for its magnificent collection of paintings, engravings, and specimens of the sculptor's art, as for the thorough and systematic course of instruction given therein, and at a cost so moderate as to place it within the reach of all who desire to avail themselves of such advantages. It has always enjoyed the spirited and substantial support of the Government, and the progress attained in the establishment has so far been commensurate with its privileges.

The teaching body comprises the director, eighteen professors, and several assistants; and the number of pupils, in 1874, was 453.

Photography has attained a high degree of perfection in Mexico, assuredly owing, in part at least, to the eminently favorable sky of that region.

According to an official publication, bearing date of August, 1875, the Mexican army was then composed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Horse	297	4,843
Foot	765	14,642
Artillery	138	1,315
Coast-guards	22	71
Invalids	19	265
Total	1,241	21,136

No official statistical tables of the commerce of Mexico have been published since those for 1873. Active trade exists between the republic and Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Cuba, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Ecuador.

The following table exhibits the various commodities imported in 1873, the invoice and market values thereof, and the duties collected thereon:

COMMODITIES.	Invoice Value.	Market Value.	Duties.
Cotton	$7,311,646 03	$10,531,970 15	$4,734,340 87
Groceries	3,437,525 43	5,191,788 62	2,102,509 30
Free of duty	2,411,593 73	3,354,259 77	.....
Mercury	1,356,600 31	2,184,014 56	763,908 87
Miscellaneous	1,434,216 56	2,035,609 63	1,055,828 05
Linen and hemp	993,362 76	1,452,978 28	564,125 89
Woolens	1,038,044 31	1,427,867 58	644,496 77
Mixtures	998,831 81	1,417,427 61	605,146 49
Silks	419,017 10	588,911 32	267,404 71
Earthen and glass wares	344,936 45	577,510 82	206,547 31
Drugs	173,852 32	300,069 05	131,011 38
Total	$19,919,612 81	$29,062,406 94	$10,989,319 64

It should, however, be borne in mind that smuggling is so prevalent in Mexico that, in order to have an approximate idea of the real value of all the imports, it would be necessary to double the figures of the various items of the first and second columns of the foregoing table.

If we are to rely upon official returns, the total value of the exports for the same year amounted to $31,691,150.84, divided into two classes, as follows:

Minerals, metals, etc	$25,373,673 78
Agricultural and industrial products	6,317,477 06
Total	$31,691,150 84

Among the first class are the following:

ARTICLES.	Value.
Silver coin	$22,602,493 33
Solid silver	1,512,616 94
Gold coin	640,270 97
Solid gold	288,578 21
Ores and mineral earths	222,854 00
Silver amalgam	39,251 78
Lead	30,831 00
Copper	17,157 94

Among the second class are:

ARTICLES.	Value.
Skins	$1,546,869 43
Henequen (Sisal hemp)	1,049,202 58
Timber and precious woods	1,042,586 31
Coffee	532,912 86
Vanilla	414,038 40
Cochineal	276,699 30
Cattle	209,960 00
Tobacco	132,984 75
Orchilla (Roscella tintorea)	128,450 09
Pearls	109,300 00
India-rubber	93,052 88
Sarsaparilla	90,862 18
Wool	88,635 72
Indigo	80,229 87
Jalap	77,517 40
Cocoanuts	46,000 00

The following table shows the value of the exports from Mexico to Great Britain during the eight years from 1868 to 1875, inclusive:

YEARS.	Value.
1868	$1,753,320
1869	1,752,850
1870	1,499,065
1871	1,986,670
1872	2,217,620
1873	2,497,660
1874	2,733,325
1875	3,609,585

The value of the imports from Great Britain during the same eight years is shown by the subjoined table:

YEARS.	Value.
1868	$4,242,940
1869	3,158,620
1870	4,054,410
1871	5,245,965
1872	4,215,930
1873	5,975,620
1874	5,623,065
1875	4,424,505

The first of these two tabular statements shows a steady increase in the value of the imports, equivalent to doubling in the course of the eight years; while the second shows the imports to have fluctuated from four and a quarter millions to nearly six millions, and then returned at the end of the period to almost the precise value which marks the beginning.

Mahogany, dye-woods, and cochineal, of the value of $2,154,110, $264,100, and $194,745, respectively, were the commodities most largely exported to Great Britain in 1875.

Now, by the table of exports it appears that the single item of metals and mineral products represents about four-fifths of the total value officially reported; and it is not too much to assume that the same articles bear the same proportion to the real total. Here, then, lies the explanation of the limited extent of Mexican foreign commerce as compared to the vast capabilities of the country, and the explanation, too, of the fact that the name of Mexico in other parts of the world is almost exclusively associated with the idea of silver mines and silver coin. Indeed, how could this be otherwise? Of thirty-one millions' worth of exports, mining products stand for twenty-five millions; while all the other exports—cochineal, indigo and other dye-stuffs, coffee, vanilla-beans, hides, timber, cabinet-wood, and two varieties of hemp (Sisal from Yucatan, ixtle from Tamaulipas), etc.—amount in the aggregate to but six millions! So long as this condition of things continues to exist, Mexico cannot hope to establish a vigorous and independent trade with foreign nations. Nor does this fact escape the attention of native economists. In a noteworthy article published on the subject of "The Silver Crisis," on March 24, 1876, at the city of Mexico, occurs an observation, alike remarkable for its accuracy and the gravity of its purport: "The vital energy of the country is seriously impaired; every one knows that the mines are the main support of the commercial movement between Mexico and foreign ports, since our agricultural and industrial exports are inadequate to counterbalance the value of the commodities brought to our shores." The writer then adds: "Hence the time is now easily foreseen when it may become necessary to suspend operations in all, save a few exceptionally productive mines, the yield being insufficient to defray the expense of working them. On the introduction of the American trade-dollar, which competes with our eagle, the concurrence of monetary contracts made in Europe, and the discovery of prodigiously rich mines in the far West of the United States, determined a marked depreciation in silver. As the immediate result of this crisis, the Mexican dollar loses its value, bullion becomes depreciated, exchange on Europe tends to advance in a formidable degree, mercantile transactions are hampered, the price of gold rises rapidly, exports decrease, imports are enhanced in price, many houses will be forced to stop, and foreign commodities will become unusually scarce.

"If Mexico would avert the threatening danger, her manufacturers should take warning in time, and hasten to adopt, at any cost, such improvements and perfected appliances as shall enable them to ameliorate the quality of their products; agriculture should be encouraged; immigration, so often promised, but in vain, should be promoted by Congress; and capitalists should turn their attention from silver to other mining interests less subject to depreciation—such as gold, platinum, quicksilver, copper, iron, lead, and coal."

The advice here offered was no less sincere than it is sound; for the proprietor and editor-in-chief of the very journal from which we translate, M. A. Bablot, has since visited New York, and established extensive relations for the introduction into Mexico of every species of American apparatus for the realization of the plans proposed. For the efficient conduct of such an enterprise he had a favorable opportunity of preparing, while acting as com-

missioner from the Mexican Government to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

At this exhibition, among the manufactures exhibited by Mexicans may be mentioned: Chemicals in considerable variety, but for the most part unknown to commerce; dye-stuffs; essences, perfumery, etc.; earthenware, including an admirable collection of vases after the Aztec, Egyptian, and Chinese styles; glassware, furniture, etc. Some very good specimens of woolens were displayed, as also cotton fabrics, both of which are manufactured in sufficient quantities to meet the entire demand for home consumption. Owing to the peculiar formation of the country, Mexico is almost destitute of navigable rivers; but that very peculiarity renders the countless streams eminently available for power, and there are numbers of factories, some of which are very extensive, established in various parts of the republic. There is a silk-factory in Puebla, and sericulture is steadily increasing in the States of Oajaca, Guerrero, Michoacan, and Colima. This is not an entirely new industry for the Mexicans: Miguel Hidalgo, the first hero of Mexican independence, instructed the people of Guanajuato, at the beginning of the present century, in the art of rearing the silkworm and cultivating the mulberry-tree.

In the department of agriculture little, if any, progress has been made in the republic since the arrival of the early Spanish colonists; tillage is performed regularly, but in the most laborious manner, and with the rudest appliances, save in a very few instances, where modern implements have been introduced.

One of the chief cultivated products is maize, which thrives in all parts of the country, yield-

PLAZA DE ARMAS, CITY OF MEXICO.

ing quite frequently three, and at times even four, crops annually. Wheat gives an increase of about sixty-fold, and rice some forty-six-fold; but all these are only produced in proportion to the demand for home consumption.

To the cultivation of the export staples more attention has been paid within the past few years. These commodities, as already observed, are tobacco, coffee, sugar, and the *henequen* plant (*Agave Americana*), from which Sisal-hemp is prepared.

Tobacco is regarded as one of the most important agricultural products of Mexico; it is grown in Vera Cruz, Chiapas, Puebla, Jalisco, Colima, and Yucatan; but the finest is that of Vera Cruz, where both climate and soil are similar to those of Cuba, and the labor is mainly performed by Cuban immigrants. The tobacco exported in 1873 was of the value of $132,984.75.

Coffee, though a comparatively new article of export for Mexico, none having been sent out of the republic—and, indeed, very little grown—before 1869, is now taking the precedence among the staples shipped to foreign countries, especially from the State of Vera Cruz. This commodity, likely to become so intimately connected with the future commercial prosperity of Mexico, has recently been made the subject of a special study by Mr. John W. Foster, United States minister to that country, who says:

> It may be an unknown fact to many Americans that, at our very doors, in Mexico, our neighboring republic, there exists the agricultural capacity to produce all the coffee that can be consumed in the United States, and of a quality equal to the best

grown in any country. Mexico, it is true, is exporting very little coffee, and scarcely figures in the coffee-producing countries, but its capacity and adaptability for its production have been tested by more than fifty years of successful cultivation.

The culture of the sugar-cane is largely carried on in the States of Vera Cruz, Jalisco, Morelos, Yucatan, and Puebla, and in general under favorable circumstances, the processes and implements in use being in most cases identical with those of the best-conducted Cuban plantations. In some of these last the annual yield amounts to 2,500,000 pounds of sugar, and some 1,500,000 pounds of molasses. Until 1875 the whole of the sugar manufactured in the republic was required for home consumption. Some very good samples were exhibited at Philadelphia.

The great staple of Yucatan, *henequen*, is a species of *Agave*, the strong, white, lustrous fibres of which are said to be superior to any other material for ropes and cordage of every species, and especially for ships' cables, owing to their slowness to yield to the effects of moisture.

The following extract from a report recently published in Mérida, the capital of Yucatan, and from an official report of 1876, will serve to give an idea of the importance of the henequen industry:

During the year from July, 1875, to June, 1876, Yucatan produced 22,000,000 pounds of henequen fibre, the larger part of which (say 18,000,000 pounds) was exported in the shape of hemp to New York, London, and New Orleans, and the rest was sent manufactured to Cuba and the Mexican ports.

Taking 1¼ pound of fibre as the average yearly production of each henequen plant, there would be at the present time more than 18,000,000 plants under cultivation—keeping in operation over 420 scraping-wheels, moved by 229 steam-engines with a total of 1,733 horse-power, and 30 wheels moved by animal power.

Each scraping-wheel cleans daily, on an average, 300 pounds of fibre; so the 450 wheels now established work but 163 days in the year.

Taking 280 as the number of working-days in the year, these 450 wheels could clean 38,000,000 pounds of fibre; and, as a two-horse power can easily move one scraping-wheel, it is obvious that there is already in Yucatan motive power sufficient to work 866 wheels, which, during 280 days a year, would clean 72,000,000 pounds of fibre.

To reach this great increase of production, and to take advantage of all the steam-power already available in the State, Yucatan would require to have some 58,000,000 plants, or about three times the quantity at present under cultivation.

From the figures given below, it will be seen that the production of henequen has doubled in the course of four years; and the immense number of plants set during the last year warrants the assumption that this progressive increase will not stop, and that, with the addition of 400 scrapers to the machinery now in use, Yucatan will export 44,000,000 pounds of fibre in 1880, and 72,000,000 pounds in 1883.

Comparing the number of plants under elaboration with those which must be already under culture to increase the product of fibre to 72,000,000 pounds in 1883, and taking into consideration the system generally followed of planting 72 plants in each *mecate* (of 576 square *varas*, or 484 square yards), there are 250,000 mecates under elaboration, and 550,000 under culture.

The capital invested in the henequen industry may be estimated as follows:

250,000 mecates under elaboration, at $5 each	$1,250,000
550,000 mecates under culture, at $3.50	1,925,000
Machinery	600,000
Buildings	458,000
Workmen's wages	600,000
Lands	114,000
Rolling and live stock, etc.	200,000
Total	$5,147,000

The annual expenditure in the culture and elaboration at present is as follows:

Cleaning of 800,000 mecates, at 12½ cents	$100,000
Elaboration of 22,000,000 pounds of fibre (the product of 250,000 mecates), at 1¼ cent per pound	275,000
Incident expenses	50,000
Total	$425,000

This total, divided by 22,000,000 pounds, gives $0.0193 per pound, or 48¼ cents per *arroba* of 25 pounds.

If, then, the arroba of henequen were sold at 50 cents, it would only cover the expenses of cultivation and elaboration; if at 62½ cents, it would leave an annual profit of 2½ per cent. on the capital invested; if at 75 cents, a profit of 7 per cent.; at 87½ cents, a profit of 9¼ per cent.

Statements of the shipping movements at the various Mexican ports, and general railway statistics, will be found in the volumes of the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874 and 1875.

The following are extracts from the address delivered by President Lerdo at the opening of the second session of the eighth Congress of the United States of Mexico, on April 1, 1876:

In internal affairs, there is to be lamented the fact that *the public peace in certain localities has been disturbed*. This occurred just when it was possible to assure the public that the bands existing in Michoacan for a year past were destroyed to such an extent that the events in other places have not been sufficient up to the present time to revive them.

With some exceptions, the same persons who have already taken part in various other disturbances of the public order figure among the revolutionists. Neither laws of amnesty for past acts, nor the full enjoyment of social rights and guarantees, nor even the kindness with which they have frequently been treated, have been sufficient to restrain them from seeking to place themselves above the laws.

The Government has not only a strict duty to perform in combating the rebellion under all circumstances, but it has also a firm conviction that the time has passed in which those who appealed to the force of arms could prevail, a conviction in favor of respecting the laws being now general, as also the good disposition of the laboring and respectable citizens, who know how to appreciate the benefits of peace obtained through the enjoyment of a just liberty. With the efficient aid of the representatives of the people and the coöperation of the State authorities, it will be possible in a short time to repress the recent disturbances, as has been lately

done in certain places, by the discipline, the valor, and loyalty of the national army, which has given so many proofs of its republican virtues.

The Executive has demonstrated his desire to use as little as possible the power which Congress thought proper to concede to him. In regard to supplying men for the army, far from its increase, he resolved upon its diminution, and had commenced to carry it into effect when the insurrection of the Sierra of Oaxaca occurred, which was developed from incidental causes. In respect to public expenses, notwithstanding their considerable increase in order to combat the revolutionists of Michoacan during one year, by means of strict economy the idea of new contributions was not entertained until circumstances made the imposition of a tax inevitable, which it was sought to make just in its basis and in the manner of collecting it.

The words italicized in the foregoing address embody the first official announcement to Congress of the commencement of the revolution which was to terminate in the overthrow of Señor Lerdo's Administration.

During the greater part of 1875 the State of Michoacan had been kept in unceasing turmoil by armed bands of self-styled revolutionists, who, in the name of religion, offered open opposition to the established Government. For the suppression of these movements, President Lerdo petitioned Congress in May of the same year for powers extraordinary, which were then granted, and afterward extended. The opposition organs, however, protested against the granting of the powers extraordinary, alleging that the real end to which they were to be applied was the securing a favorable issue at the congressional elections to take place in June and July (1875). The elections resulting in a Government triumph, that circumstance was proclaimed by the opposition party as confirmatory of their charges.

Toward the end of the year General Escobedo was sent to the troubled State, with forces which would have enabled him soon to suppress the revolts and restore perfect order and peace, had not events of a graver character transpired elsewhere to necessitate his being recalled. Late in January, 1876, the journals of the capital published a revolutionary programme, which had been proclaimed on the 17th of that month, at Tuxtepec, a small mountain-town of the State of Oajaca. This *plan* proclaimed the Constitution of 1857, with all its amendments, thus showing that its authors were not in league with the Church revolutionists of Michoacan. It repudiated the authority of President Lerdo, his ministers, the judges of the Supreme Court, and especially the members of the then existing Congress, all of whom having been returned at the June and July elections in 1875; provided for the organization of a provisional government, and stated the general-in-chief of the regenerating armies to be Porfirio Diaz, who was at that time in Brownsville, Texas. General Porfirio Diaz, it will be remembered, had been a candidate for the presidency against Juarez in 1867, and again against Juarez and Lerdo in 1871. This time he received a plurality of the popular vote, but Congress deciding in favor of Juarez, Diaz appealed to arms, and was at the head of a revolution at the time of the death of the former, in July, 1872. Señor Lerdo, as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, then succeeded to the presidency, *ad interim*, issued a general amnesty, and convoked Congress. The revolutionists laid down their arms at once, and Congress ordered a presidential election, which,

THE CATHEDRAL, CITY OF MEXICO.

Diaz offering no opposition, resulted in favor of Lerdo.

Shortly after the *plan* of Tuxtepec another was published, bearing the signature of General Porfirio Diaz, and proclaimed by General Donato Guerra, one of those chiefs who had distinguished themselves in the Revolution of 1871–'72. In this *plan*, similar in all other respects to that of Tuxtepec, was omitted the article assigning the command-in-chief of the revolutionary forces to General Diaz. Several other chiefs proclaimed *plans* in rapid succession, all of whom assigned as the reason for commencing the revolution before the presidential elections had begun that Lerdo was determined to resort to fraud and official pressure to secure his reëlection, and by armed force render opposition hopeless.

The *plan* of Tuxtepec was seconded by all the mountain-towns of the State of Oajaca. The rebels raised an army, marched into the

lowlands, and captured the capital of the State with little trouble. Here their number was increased by the addition of three hundred Federal troops and six hundred National Guards, who, after being defeated, joined them. The Governor and a few of his officers made their escape, but only succeeded in taking with them a very small force. The Federal Government immediately ordered General Ignacio Alatorre, one of the ablest of Mexican officers, to Oajaca; martial law was declared, and the constitutional Governor appointed a civil and military commander.

By the middle of March the States of Sonora, Jalisco, Aguas Calientes, Zacatecas, Durango, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Mexico, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Oajaca, and the Church revolutionists of Michoacan, had signified assent to the *plan;* and martial law had been proclaimed in Oajaca, Jalisco, Michoacan, and Tlaxcala.

The principal alleged causes of dissatisfaction with the Lerdo Administration were:

Official interference with the Federal, State, and municipal elections.

The reëlection of Lerdo, as resulting from the interference alluded to.

Repeated extraordinary contributions and loans upon real and personal property.

To remedy which alleged grievances, the *plan* of Tuxtepec proposed the following reforms:

1. Free suffrage, and absolute non-interference in the elections, on the part of the Government or of any of its subordinate officers.
2. No reëlection of any public functionary under any circumstances.
3. No extraordinary contributions or loans to the Government.

It should here be observed that, the amount appropriated for war expenses in 1876 ($11,000,000) having proved too small, the President called a meeting of the principal capitalists of the capital and requested a loan of $500,000; this being refused, Señor Lerdo determined to levy a special tax of one per cent. on all capital exceeding $25,000, and on all property valued at more than $25,000, and one-half per cent. on property and capital less than $25,000 and more than $5,000. The decree was issued on the 6th of March, and included the whole republic. Here was a new departure and a bold one. Heretofore revenues had been raised by taxes on capital, rents, incomes, imports, and exports, but real estate had always been exempt. No Government had hitherto dared to tax the *haciendas* and lands of the large proprietors.

The method prescribed by the Mexican Constitution for electing the President of the Republic is, in general, similar to that followed in the United States, save that at the time of counting the vote a committee of five members is appointed from the national Congress to scrutinize the returns.

The presidential elections took place then, as usual, in July, and the Congressional Committee, having completed its labors, made its report to Congress to the effect that Lerdo had received 7,536 of the 8,288 votes cast in the republic, and was in consequence elected as constitutional President for the period to end on November 30, 1880.

Meantime, General Diaz, who had taken the field early in the year, and gained several advantages over the Federal troops up to the time of the proclamation of Lerdo's reëlection, pushed on thenceforward determinately toward the capital, and achieved a decisive victory over the Government troops commanded by Antillon, near Huamantla. Soon afterward, on November 26th, Lerdo, accompanied by his cabinet and an escort of cavalry, evacuated the capital, and, after a short stay in Guerrero, gained the seaport of Sihuatanejo, and proceeded thence in a coasting-vessel to Acapulco, to meet the Panama steamer soon to call there on its way southward from San Francisco.

Before President Lerdo evacuated the city of Mexico, however, Señor Iglesias, up to that time Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, *pronounced*, issuing at Salamanca, State of Guanajuato, a *manifiesto*, under date of October 28, 1876, to the effect that, in truth, there had been no legal election for President in the republic, and consequently that, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, he, being *ex-officio* Vice-President, should be installed in place of Lerdo, whose period of office had expired, and who, not having been constitutionally reëlected, should retire.

On the same day as his *manifiesto*, Iglesias put forth a *plan*, the more prominent points of reform proposed in which are as follows:

Non-reëlection of the President for the period immediately following that of his incumbency in office.

Complete liberty in the next elections, with the express understanding that neither Iglesias nor any of his cabinet officers would be candidates.

Equalization of the revenues, estimates, and outlays of public funds, throughout the country.

Reorganization of the National Guard, and also of the regular army.

A profound respect for individual guarantees, and the acknowledged rights of man.

Special inviolability of the liberty of the press, and the suppression of subsidized newspapers.

Enforcement of the laws of personal protection under the Constitution.

Obedience to the decrees of judicial tribunals; and also the complete independence of the judicial power.

Development of the Department of Public Instruction, especially the section of elementary education, on the principles of free schools and obligatory attendance.

The development of interior improvements, especially building new lines of railroads.

Faithful observance of treaties existing with foreign nations.

For a time after Iglesias had issued his *manifiesto* and declared hostilities against the Government, Diaz feigned submission to the self-styled *de jure* President; but, after the downfall and flight of Lerdo, he turned his arms against the originator of the *plan* of Salaman-

ca, and forced him too to seek refuge in flight from the country.

Diaz (Porfirio), a Mexican soldier and statesman, President of the Mexican Republic, was born on September 15, 1830, in Oajaca, in the Institute of Science and Arts of which city he completed his education. He studied law rather as a brilliant accessory to his other acquirements than with the idea of attaining distinction in the forum.

In 1847 he joined the National Guard and was elected sub-lieutenant, and after the Guadalupe Hidalgo peace treaty he became lieutenant, and studied military science under Commandant Uréa until 1852, when he was made captain of artillery. After the triumph of the party that called Santa Anna to the dictature, Diaz, in a fit of discouragement, quitted the army, to devote his attention to the study and practice of jurisprudence.

At the outbreak of the revolution provoked by the *plan* of Ayutla in 1855, he again issued from retirement to the command of a battalion, and the post of political chief of the district of Ixtlan, in Oajaca, where he distinguished himself by his zeal as a patriot, and his consummate skill in organizing troops, spite of innumerable difficulties. Such were the persevering energy and indomitable courage displayed by him in the succeeding encounters with the reactionary troops, that early in May, 1860, he had achieved the complete pacification of the rebellious State of Oajaca, having been successively promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

The following year he was elected deputy to Congress; he was, however, present at the May session only; for in June he again took the field, joining the division led by General Gonzalez Ortega against the reactionary chieftain Márquez, the *Panther of the South*, and obtaining over the latter such a splendid victory as to elicit the admiration of his superior, who petitioned Government for the rank of general for Diaz.

But new and yet brighter laurels awaited the youthful general in the trying period of the intervention. At the head of a band of warriors from Oajaca he was the first to oppose the arms of the invader, and aided in deciding the victory of May 5, 1862. Shortly afterward he was appointed Governor and military commandant of the State of Vera Cruz, but was before long, at his own earnest entreaty, transferred to the army of operations.

Next proceeding to the capital, he successively declined the command of the garrison and the portfolio of war tendered to him by President Juarez; but, after the flight of the Government, he was constrained to accept the command-in-chief of the army, though on condition that he should be relieved after a short period, he apprehending that his youthfulness might give rise to embarrassing jealousies.

Leaving the Government installed at San Luis Potosí, he marched southward, and, in November, 1863, invested with full power for the administration and defense of the eastern States, took up his position between Puebla and Oajaca, the centre of his future operations. During the remainder of the period of intervention, he constituted the main stay of the republican cause, through an uninterrupted series of difficulties and hardships; and, with

MAZATLAN.

an effective force that never exceeded 5,000, including all arms, composed of troops for the most part ill-armed and ill-munitioned, and with insufficient means of support, he stemmed and turned the tide of invasion. Besieged in Oajaca, he was forced to capitulate in February, 1865; retained a prisoner in Puebla, he escaped in the following September; after the lapse of another twelvemonth, he again led the army of the East, now barely 900 strong, to victory at Miahuatlan, routing a thoroughly-equipped army of double that number; he recaptured Puebla on April 2, 1867, and continued his triumph until the surrender of the capital to the patriot forces, June 21st of the same year.

After the final reconstruction of the republic throughout the country, Diaz, modestly declining (for the second time) the post of Minister of War, and other proffered honors, withdrew, another Cincinnatus, to the peaceful and tranquil retirement of his estate (la Noria) in Oajaca.

In the election of October, 1867, Diaz was an unsuccessful candidate against Juarez for the presidency of the republic; and in the revolutions which successively marked the five years immediately following, he and his partisans were the chief actors. It was during that interval that Diaz paid a short visit to the United States. He again came forward as candidate against Juarez in 1871, but with no better fortune than before. After the death of the Indian President, Diaz offered no opposition to the candidacy of Lerdo; nor did any warlike movement on his part intervene between that time and the publication, in 1876, of the *plan* of Tuxtepec, and the beginning of the revolution which ended in the flight of Lerdo and Iglesias from the republic, and assumption of the supreme power by General Porfirio Diaz.

MICHIGAN. The following is a summary exhibit of the financial transactions of the

STATE SEAL OF MICHIGAN.

State Treasury during the fiscal twelve months closing on September 30, 1876:

Gross receipts into State Treasury		$1,744,406 29
Balance in Treasury October 1, 1875		1,229,106 50
Total for period		$2,973,512 79
Gross expenditures during same time		1,909,507 49
Balance September 30, 1876		$1,064,005 30
Decrease of balance during year		$165,101 20
As stated above, the gross Treasury receipts were		$1,744,406 29
This covers the price of State swamp-land expended in the construction of swamp-land State roads, being not cash		34,445 67
Leaving for net cash receipts during the period		$1,709,960 62
Of cash there was received as not revenue	$531,560 63	
And from refunding and reimbursements	30,585 30	562,145 93
Leaving for net cash receipts from legitimate sources of revenue		$1,147,814 69
The net cash revenue receipts were:		
From direct taxes	$475,583 85	
From specific taxes	527,565 59	
From trust-funds	72,775 15	$1,075,924 59
Miscellaneous		71,890 10
Total ordinary revenue receipts		$1,147,814 69

The equalization of assessments of property which takes place every five years, was made by the State Board of Equalization this year with the following result:

COUNTIES.	Assessed Valuation.	Equalized Valuation.
Alcona	$2,644,545 08	$1,950,000 00
Allegan	8,559,802 00	13,000,000 00
Alpena	1,986,000 00	1,500,000 00
Antrim	908,883 41	900,000 00
Baraga	675,466 00	800,000 00
Barry	4,630,823 00	10,000,000 00
Bay	3,186,768 05	7,000,000 00
Benzie	578,823 00	550,000 00
Berrien	6,276,136 00	16,025,000 00
Branch	4,635,755 00	17,500,000 00
Calhoun	7,990,380 00	24,000,000 00
Cass	4,552,836 00	15,000,000 00
Charlevoix	438,329 00	450,000 00
Cheboygan	1,347,275 00	1,200,000 00
Chippewa	810,840 00	800,000 00
Clare	1,342,337 61	1,000,000 00
Clinton	4,404,389 00	9,500,000 00
Crawford	Attached to	Kalkaska.
Delta	990,337 39	800,000 00
Eaton	6,640,076 00	11,150,000 00
Emmet	371,172 57	300,000 00
Genesee	6,355,549 00	16,850,000 00
Gladwin	849,379 00	800,000 00
Grand Traverse	1,617,714 00	1,500,000 00
Gratiot	2,813,138 00	2,500,000 00
Hillsdale	6,849,062 00	20,025,000 00
Houghton	1,392,328 00	1,100,000 00
Huron	1,568,670 00	2,500,000 00
Ingham	6,747,143 00	13,000,000 00
Ionia	4,204,142 00	14,000,000 00
Iosco	1,144,312 00	1,000,000 00
Isabella	1,724,504 00	1,600,000 00
Isle Royal	Part of Keweenaw.	100,000 00
Jackson	9,460,490 00	26,250,000 00
Kalamazoo	8,738,545 00	23,000,000 00
Kalkaska	2,658,051 00	1,500,000 00
Kent	19,407,162 00	31,000,000 00
Keweenaw	967,897 45	800,000 00
Lake	1,416,701 80	1,000,000 00
Lapeer	3,699,457 00	6,250,000 00
Leelanaw	575,884 09	600,000 00
Lenawee	11,419,747 00	27,000,000 00
Livingston	7,098,841 00	14,000,000 00
Mackinac	833,642 00	800,000 00
Macomb	6,360,165 00	14,050,000 00
Manistee	1,458,492 19	2,000,000 00
Manitou	103,501 00	100,000 00
Marquette	3,061,123 50	4,000,000 00
Mason	1,181,608 90	2,000,000 00
Mecosta	2,629,187 00	2,500,000 00
Menominee	1,363,319 83	1,500,000 00
Midland	899,692 00	1,500,000 00
Missaukee	1,262,220 35	1,025,000 00
Monroe	4,819,235 00	9,500,000 00
Montcalm	4,294,979 00	4,500,000 00
Montmorency	Attached to	Alpena.
Muskegon	3,412,245 00	4,000,000 00
Newaygo	2,415,062 00	2,200,000 00
Oakland	9,635,773 00	26,250,000 00
Oceana	1,680,201 00	2,500,000 00
Ogemaw	788,962 51	800,000 00
Ontonagon	942,977 00	700,000 00
Osceola	1,845,486 00	2,000,000 00
Oscoda	Attached to	Alcona.
Otsego	651,759 00	650,000 00
Ottawa	5,308,328 00	7,500,000 00
Presque Isle	925,998 65	750,000 00
Roscommon	782,259 00	750,000 00
Saginaw	8,085,072 00	16,000,000 00
Sanilac	3,109,686 00	3,050,000 00
Schoolcraft	832,649 10	800,000 00
Shiawassee	2,632,764 00	9,250,000 00
St. Clair	4,601,025 00	8,250,000 00
St. Joseph	8,302,436 00	18,025,000 00
Tuscola	2,160,790 00	4,000,000 00
Van Buren	9,094,458 00	11,000,000 00
Washtenaw	10,827,545 00	30,000,000 00
Wayne	103,563,242 00	97,250,000 00
Wexford	1,295,545 89	1,000,000 00
Totals	$374,841,031 23	$630,000,000 00

The following is the valuation of the several State institutions:

University	$483,500
Agricultural College	252,300
Normal School	62,700
State Public School	153,380
Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	438,000
Michigan Insane Asylum	1,405,280
Eastern Insane Asylum	220,000
Reform School	245,340
House of Correction at Ionia	111,000
State-prison	539,000
Total	$3,910,500

The State bonded debt was redueed during the year $53,000, and during the four preeeding years $851,142.81. Of this amount $389,-142.81 were matured bonds, and $462,000 bonds not matured, which were taken up in advance on payment of a premium of $6,043.45. The cash remaining in the Treasury applicable to the payment of the bonded debt was $485,-168.82. Dedueting this from the existing bonded debt leaves $906,980.99. The trust-fund debt of the State is as follows:

Primary-school fund	$2,259,282 01
Five per cent. primary-school fund	299,676 59
University fund	344,855 78
Agricultural College fund	118,827 68
Normal School fund	53,301 32
Railroad and other deposits	3,403 33
Total	$3,079,346 71

The lands now belonging to the State are:

	Acres.
Primary-school lands	369,919.13
Primary-school indemnity	49,178.29
Primary-school forfeited	25,699.11
Agricultural College	162,400.84
Agricultural College forfeited	2,398.40
Salt-spring land	1,315.63
Salt-spring forfeited	280.00
Asylum	680.00
Asylum forfeited	1,080.00
University	200.00
University forfeited	98.25
Normal School forfeited	160.00
Internal improvement	380.31
Asset (received in settlement of claims)	3,850.90
Swamp-land	2,405,017.93
Swamp indemnity	46,713.12
Swamp forfeited	3,868.00
Total acres	3,073,239.91

In the Insane Asylum, at Kalamazoo, there were, on September 30th, 618 inmates, an increase within two years of 137. Weekly eost of support per patient, $4.87. Number of insane in the State aeeording to reports of Superintendent of the Poor, 1,193. A new asylum at Pontiae is in course of eonstruction, and will be nearly or quite ready for reeeption of patients within a year.

The State Publie School, at Coldwater, eonstructed to furnish homes and education for ehildren who are objects of bounty, has reeeived sinee it was opened 412 children, of whom 255 still remain. The most of these were taken from the poor-houses of the State. Plaees are found for these in private families as rapidly as opportunities offer.

The State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders, at Lansing, is reported as in a very satisfaetory eondition. Governor Bagley, in his retiring message, reports it as a Reform School in faet: "The bars and iron doors have disappeared, the high fence that walled it in is kindling-wood. And the results are, no corporal punishment, no escapes since its opening, less destruction of State property, a general tone of eomfort and cheerfulness in all its surroundings, and a brighter, better look on the faees of the boys. The general outfit of the school is greatly improved. The table and furnishing, the elothing, etc., are better than heretofore, and all tend toward lifting this institution out of the prison-mire, and on to the higher plane of a school." Average number in the school, 230; average age when received, thirteen and a half years. The Board of Control reeommend that boys over eight may be reeeived from their parents without eommitment, and that the limit of eonfinement be fixed at eighteen instead of twenty-one, as at present. Governor Bagley says:

> In the provision made by the State regarding vagrant, neglected, and dependent children, through the State Publie School, and for criminal children through the Reform School, it has followed the old idea of institutional life; but by far the wisest, most economical, natural, and humane of all its endeavors in this direction is the work being done by the county agents of the State Board of Charities, under the law of 1873 and 1875. The duties of the county agents are, to investigate the case of every child arrested for crime, and to advise with the magistrates as to the disposition to be made of it, to visit children adopted or indentured from the Publie or Reform School, to procure homes for children, and generally to keep watch and ward over these waifs who seem to be deserted by every one but the State. They have attended to 252 cases of arrests for crime—224 boys and 28 girls—that were disposed of as follows: 182 were discharged under suspended sentence and returned to parents or guardians, 57 were sent to the Reform School, 11 were sent to the House of Correction, and two were fined. The average age of children arrested was twelve and three-fourths years; 86 are reported as having lost fathers, and 57 as having no mother. Of the 182 discharged, 12 were sent to the State Publie School, six to poor-houses, and homes were found for six. The children for whom homes were found from the State Publie School—117 in number—have all been visited and their situation reported upon to the school. The total expense of this work up to September 30, 1876, was $474.45. In addition to these formal duties required by law, they have been of incalculable service in preventing crime, preserving peace in families, restraining eruelty, and in many other ways. If the work of these agents was to be estimated by simply dollars and eents, the amount of money saved the State by keeping boys out of institutions would be found to be very large.

The following are the statistics for the year relating to primary sehools:

Number of towns and cities	1,004
" " districts	5,834
Average wages per month, males	$48 50
" " " females	$28 73
Number of children between ages of five and twenty years	459,847
Increase for the year	10,666
Whole number of children that attended school during the year	344,956
Average number of months schools were taught	7.3
Number of volumes added to district libraries during the year	16,413
Paid for books for district libraries	$16,269 74
Number of volumes in district libraries	141,478

Number of school-houses	5,661
Number of pupils who can be seated	426,611
Value of school-houses and lots	$9,257,094
Number of graded schools	299
" " qualified teachers employed, males.	3,548
" " " " females.	9,281
Total wages of teachers for the year, males	$787,775 53
" " " " females	1,238,949 86
Number of volumes added to town libraries during the year	5,115
Whole number of volumes in town libraries	55,875
Number of new districts organized	140
Number of private or select schools in the State	170
Number attending private or select schools, as near as may be known	8,008
Money on hand September 6, 1875, belonging to the several districts	$598,505 71
Two-mill tax	512,889 32
Received from primary-school fund	220,396 27
From tuition of non-resident scholars	35,466 96
District taxes for all purposes	2,261,119 55
Raised from all other sources	249,239 35
Total resources for the year	4,067,801 68
Paid male teachers	786,886 15
Paid female teachers	1,228,816 95
Paid for building and repairs	451,426 49
Paid on bonded indebtedness	369,780 20
Paid for all other purposes	620,949 84
Amount on hand September 4, 1876	609,296 17
Total expenditures for the year, including amount on hand	4,067,801 68
Bonded debts of the districts September 4, 1876	1,558,584 45
Total indebtedness of districts September 4, 1876	1,672,710 92

The number of pupils in the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, is: Mutes, 178; blind, 42: total, 220. Cost per head of maintaining them, $177.33. Very few are reported in the State as needing such an institution who have not been gathered in here.

The State-prison is reported as greatly overcrowded. Number confined at end of the year, 835; increase within the year, 47. Of those received within the year 77 per cent. were intemperate. The State-prison is more than self-supporting, the net earnings for the last two years being about $20,000.

The report of the Board of Commissioners on Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions estimated the number of persons receiving aid or wholly supported by the State and counties to be as follows:

In county poor-houses	5,882
Temporarily relieved outside	35,240
State Public School	255
Asylum for Insane	1,016
Institutions for Mutes and Blind	250
Harper Hospital, Detroit	51
Detroit House of Correction	2,836
State-prison, Jackson	1,094
Reform School	330
County jails	7,256
Total	54,210

In estimating the cost of supporting these persons, it is assumed that the State-prison and House of Correction are self-supporting. Expenses of other support:

For paupers in poor-houses, exclusive of value of labor	$237,197 20
For temporary relief	255,579 23
For transportation	12,646 61
For the insane	122,600 64
For deaf, dumb, and blind	42,500 00
For boys in the Reform School	26,235 83
For children in State Public School	28,408 49
Total	$725,168 00

The cost of maintaining jails for the year is estimated at $102,767.60. The condition of jails is said to be wretched beyond description, though not exceptional as compared with those of other States. A large majority of the prisoners are innocent in point of law, nothing, as yet, having been proved against them; they are accused only; they are forced into the society of hardened criminals. The promiscuous association of all classes of accused prisoners, with no possible employment or occupation, is declared to be demoralizing in a high degree, and the question is asked: "If the State, while it has a right to punish, has no right to contaminate, may not the prisoner claim protection from such contamination, and especially if he be innocent, as nearly all in jails are in point of law, may he not claim of the State protection from the criminal contagion to which the jail system exposes him? If he is but accused of wrong, shall he be placed in circumstances where nothing tends to repress crime, but all instrumentalities are active to generate it? Accused persons are, in fact, held by the State as but hostages for justice. The State has no right to impair the security, no right to take an innocent man and expose him to such damage that, after having failed to make out a case against him, it returns him to society a worse man actually than he would have appeared if simply guilty of the accusation against him."

The gross amount of taxation levied in the State for all purposes is estimated by Governor Bagley at $15,000,000. The indebtedness of the incorporated cities is $6,584,590.48. No report is made of other municipal indebtedness. The following reference is made in the message of the retiring Governor to the liquor-traffic of the State:

> The law of 1875 providing for the regulation and taxation of the liquor-traffic has been in operation nearly two years. It was the purpose of the friends of this act not only to regulate but to restrain the traffic in strong drink that had grown to be, under other laws, the greatest evil of the day. For the purpose of ascertaining what has been accomplished under it, I addressed the treasurer of each county, asking for full details of the operation of the law in their respective counties. A tabulated statement of the replies, together with a report made by the Auditor-General for 1875, by the same officers, is published herewith. The information is somewhat incomplete, but is probably as near correct as could be expected.
>
> In 1875 the number assessed, as reported to me, was 4,974. Of these, 4,215 paid the tax, amounting to $461,462.92. It is altogether probable that those who have not paid have retired from the business. In 1876 the number assessed was 4,553. Of these, 3,385 are reported as having paid the tax, amounting to $384,387. The collectors of internal revenue report the number of persons assessed in 1876 by the General Government as dealers in liquors as 5,338, but this includes druggists, who, as a rule, are not assessed under the State law; while in 1874 the number assessed was 6,444, showing a decrease of 1,106 in two years. It is evident, therefore, that the act of 1875 has decreased the number of places where liquor is sold very largely. As many of the persons assessed have retired from the business, and others

have been assessed for periods less than a year, I estimate from the reports that there are about 4,000 places for the sale of liquors in that State.

The official reports of the police-officers of the cities of Detroit, Grand Rapids, East Saginaw, and Jackson, report 3,974 arrests for drunkenness in 1874, 3,232 in 1875, and 2,228 for 1876. This decrease of drunkenness, and of places where humanity is made barter of and dollars traded for degradation, must be gratifying to every citizen.

The reports show very generally that behind this law there stands a public sentiment that says, Enforce it. There are counties, however, as shown by the reports of 1876, in which it has not been properly enforced. This is notably the case in Bay, Houghton, Ingham, Jackson, Kent, Lapeer, Marquette, St. Clair, Saginaw, and Wayne Counties. Some of the officers whose business it is to enforce the law have lost sight of the restrictive and restraining idea underlying it, and, rather than close up the business, have fostered it by accepting monthly payments on account. I find this system in vogue quite extensively. There is no time fixed in the law for the collection by the sheriff, or for return of warrant by him. I suggest, therefore, that the law be amended, giving the Treasurer a certain specified number of days in which he may receive the tax, giving to the sheriff not exceeding thirty days in which to collect, and five days additional in which to make his return. When his return is made, he should be required to furnish a copy of it to the prosecuting attorney of the county, whose duty it should be to commence proceedings at once in all cases where the tax has not been paid.

The general business of the State was greatly depressed during the whole year. In the lumber-regions it was especially dull, though mills were kept in operation to an extent that decreased steadily the stock of lumber remaining on hand at the places of manufacture and at points of storage. The iron and copper interests were characterized by no activity. Report of production for taxation—copper, 15,164 tons; iron, 739,645 tons. In the manufacture of salt it was different. The report of inspection for the year shows the following result:

Fine salt, barrels	1,402,410
Packers' salt, barrels	14,233
Solar salt, barrels	24,418
Second quality, barrels	21,668
Total	1,462,729

This would amount in bushels to 7,313,645, an increase of 1,904,320 bushels or 380,864 barrels over the preceding year. The manufacturers were pretty effectually united in a combination, and nearly all the salt sold passed through the hands of an association which allowed on receiving it a certain price, and sold in its discretion. The amount in the hands of the association at the end of the year was very large.

In fish-culture since December 1, 1874, the State has expended $23,057.20. Of white-fish, 12,400,000 have been placed in the waters of the State; of salmon, 1,470,000; of lake-trout, 150,000. The results thus far are very satisfactory. Salmon are occasionally caught, and promise finely. A large stock of eggs of salmon and white-fish is on hand and being hatched in the Detroit and Pokagon hatcheries.

In respect to education, as there was no session of the Legislature, there is little to report beyond the usual statistics of the primary schools. The State University had its usual prosperity, modified somewhat by the very determined opposition of a portion of the "regular" medical profession, growing out of the establishment of an homœopathic school. This diminished the attendance of medical students somewhat, but not so greatly as was anticipated. The two medical schools had no connection whatever, except that students in the new school were admitted to some of the lectures in the old. The Agricultural College had a year of prosperity, with the exception of the accidental destruction of one of the dormitories by fire. Number of students, 166; number graduated, 17. The college held in January a series of six institutes in different parts of the State, which were largely attended by farmers, and at which papers were discussed. About one-half of these were presented by farmers. The State Normal School was attended by 722 students, an increase of 236 in two years. Its condition under the management of Principal Estabrook is in every respect prosperous. The statistics of primary schools, so far as yet received, are the following:

Number of children between ages of five and twenty	457,785
" attending public schools	343,947
" of school-houses	5,917
" of sittings in school-houses	419,662
" of teachers employed	12,900
Value of school-buildings and grounds	$9,382,270 00
Total school expenditure for the year	4,128,707 00
Indebtedness of school-districts	1,674,175 00
Annual income from primary-school fund held by State	214,360 83

A convention of the Republican party of Michigan, to appoint delegates to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, was held at Grand Rapids on May 10th. The following delegates at large were chosen: Henry P. Baldwin, William A. Howard, Silas S. Tyler, and Jonathan J. Woodman.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

We, the Republicans of Michigan, in convention assembled, in this Centennial year of the nation's life, reiterate our firm and abiding faith in the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in former national platforms, while we point with pride to the party's glorious record of grand achievements in behalf of freedom, equal rights, and good government. We exult in the reflection that from the day of the party's organization within the borders of this State to the present time the people of Michigan have attested their steadfast fealty to the party's true views and purposes. In the unbroken line of Republican victories we recognize the fact that no past achievements or declaration of principles, however just and patriotic, will deserve or can alone secure success without candidates of known ability, integrity, stability, and character. Therefore—

Resolved, That the delegates this day chosen to represent us in the forthcoming National Convention be requested to act in the convention with harmony and as much unity among themselves as is possible; that they extend all proper courtesy to other delegations, and treat with deference the opinions of those representing States less reliably Republican than our own; but under no possible cir-

cumstances may they yield anything of Republican principle. While we are willing to waive personal preferences, our delegates must never consent to commit Republican principles to any standard-bearer of doubtful position, or to one who does not, in his own character, afford an assurance of practical economy, honesty, and purity, in all matters of administration.

The convention of the Democratic party, to appoint delegates to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, assembled at Lansing, on May 24th. A majority and a minority report were made by the Committee on Resolutions. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 157 to 70. The report was as follows:

The Democrats of Michigan in convention assembled, considering that, by a departure from the principles on which our nation was formed, the Government of the country is being changed from a Federal Union of States to a centralized oligarchy; that the powers and trusts conferred by law, instead of being used for the benefit of the whole people, are used by officials for their private and personal benefit; and with a view, so far as is in our power, of correcting these evils, declare that we recognize the following as principles held by the constituency we represent, and we personally pledge ourselves to labor for their general adoption, viz.:

NEW STATE CAPITOL AT LANSING.

1. That the officers under our system of government have and should exercise only such powers as are conferred upon them by law, and these should be used only for the good of the whole people, without reference to party.

2. We utterly repudiate the idea that there can be any spoils of office for victors in an honest administration of the Government.

3. We repudiate the idea that candidates have a right to manipulate conventions and thrust themselves into nomination.

4. That the use of money to influence elections is demoralizing to the people, and any candidate who will seek by the use of money to influence nominations or elections is unworthy of support.

5. That while political parties are necessary agencies in administering the Government, yet the love of party should always be subordinate to patriotism, and if unfit persons are nominated such action is not binding.

6. That no party deserves success at the polls except upon the basis of unselfish devotion to the best good of the whole people.

7. Leaving details to legislators, we reassert that coin is the only money recognized by the traditions of the Democratic party as warranted by the Constitution.

8. That when a party has been in power so long that the principal part of its office-holders have become corrupt, it is impossible to obtain genuine reform within the party.

9. We recommend to all local Democratic conventions to place in nomination such men only as are known to be honest, capable, and efficient men, who have the confidence of the community, and who, if elected, will strive to lessen the burden of taxation on the people.

10. That we have confidence that our delegates to the National Convention will support only those who are proper representatives of the foregoing principles, and we leave them free to exercise their discretion as to the choice of men best fitted to bring about thorough reform in the administration of our national affairs; that in the interest of pure government outraged, free institutions imperiled, and to redeem the American name from the stigma attached to it by the corruptions of the party in power, we cordially invite the coöperation of all honest men, irrespective of former party affiliations.

The Republican Convention to nominate candidates for State offices assembled at Lansing, on August 3d. The following nominations were made: For Governor, C. M. Croswell; Lieutenant-Governor, Alonzo Sessions; Secretary of State, E. G. Holden; State Treasurer, W. B. McCreery; Auditor-General, Ralph Ely; Land-Commissioner's Office, B. F. Partridge; Attorney-General, Otto Kirchner; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. S. Tarbell. The resolutions adopted were substantially as follows:

The first affirms allegiance and fidelity to the declarations of principles and the nominees of the Republican National Convention, and declares that the letters of acceptance of the candidates are a sure guarantee that the party's record in the future, as in the past, will be distinguished for the preservation of the Union, faithfunless of its financial engagements, protection to all in the equality of civil and political rights, and a prompt and efficient reform in the Government service.

The second resolution declares that the history of the party appeals to the patriotism of to-day; that, with a Treasury exhausted in 1861, it created unlimited financial credit; that, with eleven States defying the national authority and a gigantic rebellion inaugurated, it boldly met the crisis with a patriotism and energy unequaled in history; that,

with the rebellion closed and the Union saved, it amazed the world by its masterly management of its disbanded armies, and in the exhibition of an unheard-of amnesty; that it gave to a race liberty and citizenship; that the magnitude of the national debt it has reduced in nine years nearly one-fourth; that it has steadily lessened the burden of taxation; that its record is its character, and it proudly points to it as a sure guarantee of future fidelity to its trusts.

The third resolution invites the coöperation and support of all fair-minded and patriotic men in securing the election of our candidates, and the continued ascendency of our principles, until the civil and political rights of every citizen, native or foreign born, black or white, shall be respected and maintained in every part of the Union.

The fourth declares that the able, honest, and faithful administration of our State affairs by our present State officials entitles them to the gratitude of the people, and that the record of their administration, with that of their Republican predecessors, cannot fail to challenge the admiration of all fair-minded men.

The fifth is as follows: "We present to the electors of the State the ticket this day nominated, and earnestly commend each name thereon as worthy of the united and hearty support of the people of this Commonwealth."

The Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for State officers was held in Detroit on August 9th. It nominated the following ticket:

Governor, W. L. Webber; Lieutenant-Governor, Julius Houseman; Secretary of State, George H. House; Treasurer, J. G. Parkhurst; Auditor, General F. M. Holloway; Commissioner of the Land-Office, C. W. Green; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Zelotus Truesdell.

The following platform was adopted:

1. The Democracy of Michigan, in convention assembled, affirm their abiding faith in the traditional principles of the Democratic party, namely: Strict construction of the Federal Constitution; local self-government; the strict responsibility of public officials to the people; hostility to sumptuary laws and to undue protection, by Federal legislation, of special and local interests.

2. We declare that the supreme object of political action at the present time is to bring about such a reform in public administration as shall remove from office the men and the party whose corruptions have dishonored the republic at home, and disgraced it in the sight of foreign nations, and shall restore to the people under a Democratic Administration a just, honest, economical, and constitutional government.

3. In the declaration of principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, we recognize a just and explicit statement of Democratic principles, and an unanswerable presentation of the necessity of reform in the administration of public affairs, and we hereby declare our unqualified assent to the same.

4. The Democracy of Michigan demand in our public servants, both State and national, honest capability and fidelity, as guarantees of good government, and in our national standard-bearers, as well as in the candidates for State offices nominated by this convention, we recognize men who possess preëminently these qualifications, and we pledge them our cordial support to the end that, in their triumphant election, may be inaugurated the reforms demanded by the people and so essential to the very existence of good government itself.

5. We declare our devotion to the Federal Constitution, with all its amendments, and insist that it is the paramount duty of every State government to protect in the enjoyment of all their rights all law-abiding citizens, of whatever nationality or color, and to bring to conviction and punishment all persons guilty of the violation of the laws.

At the general election, held in November, the following was the result:

PRESIDENT.

Hayes (Republican)	166,901
Tilden (Democratic)	141,695
Cooper (Greenback)	9,060
Smith (Temperance)	767
"Anti-Secret Society"	75
Republican plurality	25,206

GOVERNOR.

Charles M. Croswell	165,926
William L. Webber	142,492
L. Sparks (Greenback)	8,297
A. Williams (Temperance)	870
Croswell's plurality	23,434

The following were the other State officers chosen on the Republican ticket: Secretary of State, E. D. G. Holden; State Treasurer, William B. McCreery; Auditor-General, Ralph Ely; Attorney-General, Otto Kirchner; Commissioner of the State Land-Office, B. F. Partridge; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. S. Tarbell; member of State Board of Education, Witter J. Baxter.

The following is the vote for members of Congress:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	No. of Votes.	Plurality.
Williams (Democratic)	14,471	2,054
Duffield (Republican)	12,417	....
Ruehle (Greenback)	1,736	....

SECOND DISTRICT.

Willetts (Republican)	19,211	2,187
Robinson (Democratic)	17,024	....
Granger (Greenback)	506	....

THIRD DISTRICT.

McGowan (Republican)	19,876	2,653
Livermore (Democratic)	17,223	....
Thomas (Greenback)	1,025	....

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Keightley (Republican)	18,716	2,386
Chamberlain (Democratic and Greenback)	16,330	..
Scattering	6	....

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Stone (Republican)	21,908	3,362
Harris (Democratic and Greenback)	18,546	....
Scattering	50	....

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Brewer (Republican)	23,356	1,741
Durand (Democratic)	21,615	....
Scattering	2	....

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Conger (Republican)	15,818	2,641
Chadwick (Democratic)	13,177	....
Whiting (Greenback)	239	....

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Ellsworth (Republican)	16,098	338
Potter (Democratic)	15,760	....

NINTH DISTRICT.

Hubbell (Republican)	18,224	5,568
Kilbourne (Democratic and Greenback)	12,656	....

At the same election three amendments to the constitution were voted upon: 1. Strik-

ing out the provision in the constitution which prohibits licensing the sale of liquors, which has been in force twenty-five years. Adopted—yes, 60,639; no, 52,561. 2. Allowing constitutional amendments to be voted upon in the spring. Adopted—yes, 52,306; no, 21,984. 3. Increasing salaries of circuit judges from $1,500 to $2,500. Defeated—yes, 65,371; no, 65,966.

At the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia the State was represented very satisfactorily—the exhibition being under the general management of a board consisting of the Governor, and Messrs. M. I. Mills, J. J. Woodman, H. Fralich, and J. A. Hubbell. The following persons had charge of different departments: Educational, D. C. Jacokes; Mineral, S. Brady; Agricultural and Pomological, C. E. Inglefritz. The Michigan building was constructed entirely of Michigan wood, slate, and stone, and was a good specimen of neat and substantial architecture, constructed for comfortable occupation. The number of Michigan visitors registered there was over 31,000. The exhibits made by the board consisted of 1,200 varieties of woods and shrubs, 210 varieties of grasses sent by the Agricultural College, 540 samples of wool, 500 specimens of grains and seeds, 475 specimens of iron, copper, and gypsum, 40 of salt and salt-brine, many samples of building-stone and slate, 370 archæological specimens illustrative of prehistoric ages, 475 specimens of fruit. Of the show of fruit, Mr. Landreth, the Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of the Exposition, says: "It at all times exceeded that of any other State, and in the aggregate more than doubled the quantity sent from any other State, while the variety and quality were unexampled. The display of fruit alone was of incalculable value as a means of directing the thoughtful to the resources of Michigan."

MICROMETER-TELESCOPE. The portable micrometer for finding distances, invented by Rogers, is an adaptation of the divided-object-glass principle originated by Dolland. This method of determining distances has been used in astronomical observations, and large instruments on this principle have been in use for some time; but a portable micrometer, for use on shipboard or in land and harbor surveys, is a new and valuable idea. The Rogers micrometer has considerable advantages over the Rochon micrometer, the only smaller instrument of the kind before used, being more compact and manageable, and much more accurate. By a new arrangement of the slides and micrometer-screw, the compact form is obtained, which is convenient enough for use in a ship, boat, or on horseback. The readings are taken by combining the number indicated on a revolving micrometer-head in front of the object-glass, and the number indicated on a sliding scale. Each instrument is provided with both an ordinary eye-piece magnifying fourteen diameters, and an inverting eye-piece magnifying ten diameters. The corrected zero-reading, the number of micrometer-divisions, and the value in seconds of the arc of each division, can be determined at any time by brief calculations. The index-correction, or the difference between the indicated zero-reading and the absolute reading, must be applied in all observations. The angle, subtended by a vertical object, can be directly noted in terms of the micrometer-divisions. The height of an object being known, its distance is found by multiplying the height into the cotangent of the angle it subtends (formula: $d = h \times \frac{1}{\tan. x}$). The values of all angles in terms of the micrometer-divisions may be made into a table for each instrument for the sake of convenience. By means of three or more spars of known height set up on the shore, a complete harbor-survey can be made of a harbor with the micrometer. Among the various uses to which this inestimable instrument can be applied are: to survey an anchorage; to find the position of a vessel in reference to a lighthouse; to observe the relative positions of ships in a fleet; and to observe whether a pursuing or fleeing vessel is losing or gaining ground.

MILMAN, Robert, Bishop of Calcutta, born in 1816; died March 15, 1876. After receiving an education at Westminster School and Exeter College, Oxford, he was ordained in 1839, and was, successively, Curate of Winwick, Northamptonshire; Vicar of Chaddleworth, Berks; Vicar of Lambourne, Berks; and Vicar of Great Marlow, Bucks. In 1867 he was consecrated Bishop of Calcutta, in succession to Dr. Cotton, who was drowned in India, in October, 1866. He was the author of the following works: "The Life of Tasso" (2 vols., 1848), "Conversion of Pomerania," "Love of the Atonement," "Meditations on Confirmation," "Voices of the Harvest," and "The Way through the Desert; or, the Caravan" (1850).

MINNESOTA. The State of Minnesota has a Bureau of Statistics, under the charge of Commissioner J. B. Phillips. The labor of obtaining returns and making up the annual report necessarily keeps the statistics about one year behind, those for 1875 being made up in 1876. According to the last report, the product of the leading grains in 1875 was as follows:

GRAINS.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	1,692,501	28,989,885
Oats	401,744	13,641,328
Corn	293,614	7,165,268

The number of acres sown in 1876 was: wheat, 1,860,421; oats, 482,745; corn, 301,315. The wheat-crop of this year was comparatively a failure, the yield scarcely exceeding eight bushels to the acre, while the average of other years has been over 17 bushels. In 1875 the product of butter was 12,029,372 pounds; cheese, 1,009,999 pounds. Great interest has been taken in tree-planting, and over 10,000,-

000 trees have been planted in groves, and a large number by waysides and about dwellings.

The total valuation of taxable property in the State, as determined by the Board of Equalization, for the year 1876, was $218,850,744, a decrease of $4,999 from that of 1875. The State tax is two mills on the dollar, and the average rate of taxation throughout the State for all purposes is 1⅞ per cent. The receipts of the State Treasury, for the year ending November 30th, were $1,151,649.79, including a balance of $130,245.29 on hand at the beginning of the year. The disbursements amounted to $1,035,385.50, leaving an unexpended balance of $116,264.29. A suit brought against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, to determine the amount due the State in lieu of taxes, resulted in the recovery of about $50,000. The total amount paid by the railroads of the State in taxes on their gross earnings, in 1875, is $131,559. There are now 1,984 miles of railroad in operation in the State. The only addition made this year was about 30 miles of the Worthington & Sioux Falls road, from Worthington to Luverne. The following table presents the important railroad statistics of the year:

RAILROADS.	Tonnage.	Passengers.	Gross Earnings.
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, R. D.	154,228	148,288	$645,589
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, H. & D.	24,055	18,510	63,750
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, I. & M.	282,642	120,305	725,823
Chic., Dubuque & Minnesota	95,975	6,000	25,551
Central Minnesota	21,963	6,900	46,030
Lake Superior & Mississippi	235,898	59,776	566,479
Minneapolis & St. Louis	145,614	40,709	141,360
Northern Pacific	36,759	25,439	476,232
St. Paul & Sioux City	225,795	67,287	623,740
Sioux City & St. Paul	118,969	13,255	169,028
St. Paul & Pacific, main line	186,196	230,540	624,023
St. Paul & Pacific, branch	84,327	191,996	382,022
St. P., Stillwater & Taylor's Falls	.....	.....	79,879
Southern Minnesota	193,868	55,226	691,557
Winona & St. Peter	239,631	129,678	641,929
Winona, Mank. & North Ulm	10,340	16,233	4,189
West Wisconsin	73,105	39,003	93,673
Total	2,079,563	1,169,072	$6,000,968

The total operating expenses of these roads during the year were $4,182,140, leaving the earnings over operating expenses $1,798,424.

The number of insurance companies doing business in the State is 86; total assets, $94,023,234.41; liabilities, $68,791,025.79. Only two of these companies were organized in the State. The total amount paid by citizens of the State for insurance, in 1875, was $1,027,699.67; losses paid in the State for the same year, $422,362.12.

The penal and charitable institutions of the State have all been built up in the last ten years. The amount expended for buildings is as follows:

State-prison	$202,227 86
Insane Asylum	476,969 00
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum	142,500 00
State University	109,350 00
Reform School	75,200 00
Normal schools	228,931 52
Total	$1,235,178 38

The expense of supporting the State-prison during the past year was $39,406.78, while its earnings amounted to $18,158.87, leaving $21,247.91 as the net cost to the State. There were 166 inmates at the end of the year, and the average number was 153⅔.

The number of patients in the Insane Asylum at the beginning of the year was 434; admitted during the year, 353; discharged, 157; number remaining at the end of the year, 530.

The number of pupils at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, during the year, was 125, of whom 103 were in the deaf and dumb and 22 in the blind department. The amount asked for the support of the institution in 1877 is $28,000, and an appropriation of $40,000 is called for to complete the buildings.

The Reform School had 139 inmates at the close of the year.

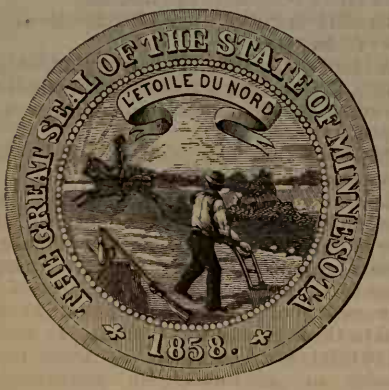
An Inebriate Asylum has been organized, and a farm of 160 acres purchased at Rochester for the sum of $9,000, on which buildings are to be speedily erected.

The Home for Soldiers' Orphans contained 59 inmates at the end of the year.

The whole number of school-districts in the State is 3,581; number of school-houses, 3,119; value of school-houses, $2,763,464; number of scholars enrolled, 151,866. The permanent school-fund of the State is $3,390,000, and there are school-lands enough, if sold at prices equal to those heretofore obtained, to swell it to $26,000,000. The State has three normal schools: one at Winona, with an average attendance during the year of 302; one at Mankato, with an attendance of 140; and one at St. Cloud, with 165. The State University is in a flourishing condition, and had about 300 students during the year.

The eighteenth annual session of the Legislature began on the 4th of January, and came to a close on the 6th of March. There were 404 acts passed, a large portion of which related to the powers and privileges of counties, towns, and cities, or were in amendment of existing statutes. Very few acts were of any general interest or importance. Three amendments of the constitution were proposed. One of these changed Article IV., section 11, so as to give the Governor the power to veto separate items in appropriation bills without withholding his approval from the rest. Another modified Article VI., section 3, so as to authorize the Governor to assign one or more judges of district courts to act on the supreme bench when all or a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court shall from any cause be disqualified from sitting in any case. The third affected Article X., section 5, and declared that each stockholder in a corporation should be "liable only for all unpaid installments on stock owned by him, or transferred for the purpose of defrauding creditors." An act was passed conferring upon women twenty-one years of age and upward, who have resided in the United States one year, and in the State four

months, the right to "vote at elections for school officers and in matters pertaining to the management of schools." Women so entitled to vote are also declared to be "eligible to hold any office pertaining solely to the management of public schools." An act providing for limited divorce gives the district courts and courts of Common Pleas authority to decree separation from bed and board forever or for a limited time, on the complaint of a married woman, if she and her husband are inhabitants of the State, if the marriage was solemnized in the State, and the woman resides there when exhibiting her complaint, or if the marriage was solemnized elsewhere, but both parties have resided in the State one year, the



STATE SEAL OF MINNESOTA.

causes for which such separation can be decreed being cruel and inhuman treatment by the husband, such conduct on his part as makes it unsafe or improper for the wife to cohabit with him, and abandonment by the husband and refusal or neglect to provide for the wife. An act was passed to regulate the storage of grain, providing for the rights of the owner to have his property kept separate, and to retain his control and ownership. Another act provided for the creation of safety-funds by fire-insurance companies as security against losses by extraordinary conflagrations. Companies are authorized but not required to create guarantee-surplus funds and special-reserve funds out of the surplus of profits over and above ten per cent. of the capital stock. Once they have filed with the Insurance Commissioner an intention to create such funds, they cannot declare dividends of more than ten per cent. until the guarantee and special funds shall be equal to the whole capital stock. These funds must be invested as security against extraordinary losses. A general act was passed regulating the organization of mining and manufacturing companies. Solitary imprisonment, except for prison discipline, was abolished. Provision was made for the inspection of illuminating oils manufactured from petroleum, and for the punishment of adulteration or the sale of dangerous compounds. Among the appropriations was one reimbursing counties for money paid out as bounties for the destruction of grasshoppers, amounting in the aggregate to some $39,000.

A convention of the Republicans of the State was held at St. Paul, on the 24th of May, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention of the party, and nominating candidates for presidential electors. Lieutenant-Governor Wakefield presided. Ex-Governor Alexander Ramsey was chosen to head the delegation to the National Convention, and ex-Governor Davis, ex-Governor Miller, General Edgerton, C. K. Kinsett, and L. Bogen, were nominated for electors. The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Minnesota hereby reaffirm those great principles of free government which were declared by the fathers of the republic one hundred years ago, and whose final triumph in our day has been consecrated by the sacrifices of the late war. We are in favor of the unity and constitutional rights of the States, and of every citizen thereof; the preservation of the great results achieved by the war, the grateful recognition of the service of defenders of the republic in the hour of its supreme peril; thorough retrenchment and reform in every branch of public service; the fearless and uncompromising exposure of corruption and malfeasance in office; pure, honest, and efficient government; the preservation untarnished of the national credit; hard money or its equivalent; paper convertible into coin; the education of every child within the borders of the republic, and a thorough system of common schools, absolutely free from sectarian or partisan bias.

We believe the sublime mission of the Republican party, in the spirit and language of the martyr President, is that a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, should not perish from the earth; and therefore, without regard to past difference or dead issues, we earnestly and cordially invite all who believe the administration of the Government should not be confided to the men who through years of bloodshed strove to destroy it, and who seek an economical administration by thorough and capable officials, to unite with us in fraternal and considerate coöperation for the accomplishment of these great ends.

We emphatically condemn the treachery of every official who is faithless to his trust, and approve the injunction of President Grant, to "let no guilty man escape," and recognize a vigorous prosecution of all reforms which tend to purify the civil service and elevate the character of the Government as the supreme duty of the hour.

The Republicans of Minnesota expect and demand of their delegates in the National Convention to support the candidate for the presidency whose character and history shall afford the strongest guarantee of his courage, ability, and zeal, to carry forward the great work of purification, until corrupt men and systems shall alike be discarded from the Government.

The following additional resolution was adopted, with only three dissenting votes:

Resolved, That we recognize in James G. Blaine, of Maine, a man of tried integrity, of uncompromising loyalty, of commanding ability, both as a leader and a fearless, unfaltering advocate and defender of the principles which have preserved the Union, and given undying lustre to the party of which he is to-day the most admired representative, and we take pleasure in recording the fact that he has Minnesota's

proud preference for the office of President of the United States; and while we pledge ourselves to cordially support any pure Republican whom the Cincinnati Convention may nominate, we nevertheless express it as our conviction that no other candidate will develop the enthusiasm, or call out the number of votes that would be polled by the American people for the noble champion of their rights, their liberties, and their honor.

The Democratic State Convention was held at St. Paul, on the 1st of June. Ten delegates were chosen to the National Convention at St. Louis, and Edmund Rice, J. F. Meagher, Joseph Capser, Richard A. Jones, and W. T. Bonnewell, were nominated for presidential electors. The following declarations were adopted as expressive of the principles and sentiments of the party in this State:

1. We accept and will uphold the Constitution of the United States in all its parts.
2. The powers of the Federal Government are limited by the Constitution, and should never be transcended.
3. Union of the States is perpetual, and the right of local government in the several States is affirmed.
4. The public credit should be maintained at any and every cost.
5. Gold and silver coin is the only legal tender contemplated by the Constitution, and resumption of specie payments, as soon as the business interests of the country will permit, is the only policy consistent with a high regard for the public faith.
6. We reaffirm the unwavering position of the Democratic party that a tariff for protection is of the nature of class legislation, and is oppressive and unjust, and that a tariff for revenue is only admissible when it is indispensable to provide means to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, and to meet its obligations.
7. Retrenchment in every branch of the Federal, State, and local Government is demanded, that the burden of taxation may be diminished.
8. The peculation and appropriation of public funds to private or partisan uses merit, and should be visited by, prompt and severe penalties.
9. The most rigid accountability should be exacted of all persons intrusted with the custody and disbursement of public funds, and the use of money in influencing votes should be punished as a flagrantly criminal offense.
10. Public schools free to all.
11. Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.
12. Reform in all departments of the Federal Government, which can only be accomplished by the displacement from power of the Republican party.

We arraign that political organization before the people as directly responsible for the demoralized and disgraceful condition of the public service, which brings shame to the face of every honest citizen; for shielding offenders from just and long-deserved punishment; for contemptuous disregard of the plain provisions of the Constitution; for repeated violations of the rights of States guaranteed by that instrument; for the innumerable thieveries of Belknap, and most of the minor criminals; for the decay and almost destruction of our commercial marine; for the inefficient state of our navy, upon which countless millions of the public money have been squandered; and for the absurd and vicious legislation of the past fifteen years, which has unsettled values of all property, and has culminated in the depression of business that has brought disaster and ruin upon so many of our citizens.

Cordially inviting the coöperation of honest men of all shades of political opinion, we pledge the Democratic party of Minnesota to work unceasingly and earnestly for the overthrow of the dominant party, which by its acts of omission and commission has wrought so much dishonor and so many evils upon all classes of our countrymen.

After considerable discussion, the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 120 to 74:

Resolved, That in Governor Samuel J. Tilden we recognize the representative reformer of the times, and believe that his nomination for President will be the best course of the Democracy to secure the reforms for which our party is earnestly striving, and which are so essential to the very life of our nation.

The Prohibitionists of the State held a convention on the 7th of June, at St. Paul, and nominated candidates for presidential electors. A long series of resolutions was adopted, setting forth the evils of intemperance, and the corrupt influences of the liquor interest in politics, demanding retrenchment and economy, and favoring woman-suffrage. The following views were also expressed regarding financial questions:

6. That it is the duty of the General Government to establish post-office savings-banks, similar to those of Great Britain, where laboring-men and women may deposit their surplus earnings without the danger of losing them.
7. That it is the duty of Congress to repeal the act of January 14, 1875, promising a resumption of specie payments at a time when resumption will be practically impossible, and that a true financial policy would induce Congress to set apart a portion of the specie derived from import duties for the gradual redemption of greenbacks.
8. The separation of the money of the Government from all banking institutions. The national Government only should exercise the high prerogative of issuing paper-money, and that should be subject to prompt redemption on demand, in gold and silver, the only equal standards of value recognized by the civilized world.

At the election on the 7th of November there were 124,294 votes cast for presidential electors. Of these the Hayes and Wheeler ticket received 72,962, Tilden and Hendricks 48,799, Cooper and Cary 2,389, and Smith and Stewart 144. The Republican majority was 21,630. The three members of Congress elected were all Republicans. In the Second District there was a "Greenback" candidate, who received 2,879 votes, the Republican candidate having 19,730, and the Democrat 14,990. The Legislature of 1877 consists of 26 Republicans and 15 Democrats in the Senate, and 77 Republicans and 29 Democrats in the House. This gives the Republicans a majority of 11 in the Senate, 48 in the House, and 59 on joint ballot.

A vote was taken at the election on the three amendments to the constitution submitted by the Legislature. That to section 11, Article IV., relating to the Governor's veto, was ratified by 47,302 votes in its favor to 4,426 against it; that to section 3, Article X., concerning the liability of stockholders, was rejected, 21,721 votes being cast for it, and 22,803 against it; that to section 3, Article VI., relating to an assignment of judges, was ratified by a vote of 41,069 to 6,063.

The question of recognizing the obligation of the State to pay what are known as the "railroad bonds" has not ceased to occupy the attention of the people, though the last Legislature refused to take any action. A committee of each branch made a labored report undertaking to show that the State was under no moral or legal obligation to provide for them, but this view evidently has not the support of public opinion. The matter was made the subject of a special report by the State Baptist Convention in October. The committee, which was appointed at the previons convention to consider the matter, after going into the history of legislation and judicial action affecting the bonds, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. That the Minnesota State Railroad bonds are legal and moral obligations against the State.
2. That until such time as the State shall provide for the payment of the interest on said bonds, the charge of practical repudiation is sustained.
3. That it is the religious duty of every Christian member of the Commonwealth to do all in his power, by his voice, vote, and pen, to arouse the public mind and conscience to the legal and moral obligations of the State to provide for the honorable settlement of our suspended State indebtedness.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature of 1877, renewed his recommendation that some action be taken to fulfill the long-neglected duty of the State in regard to these bonds. After reviewing the history of the case once more, he said:

It is difficult to see why these decisions do not effectually dispel the clouds and mists which have so long enveloped the subject, leaving the golden line of duty stretching out clear and distinct before the representatives of the people, and the State of Minnesota must hereafter stand dumb when questioned as to why she does not walk by it.

With such unmistakable and imperative commands from the voice of law, equity, and honor, is the question not reduced to the simple one of our willingness to pay an honest debt? And can our young State with so fair a future—as a member of the sisterhood in this triumphant era of the nation's centenary—afford to rest under so damaging an imputation?

The law which gives to juries the sole power to inflict capital punishment for the crime of murder is said to work unsatisfactorily, as a plea of guilty will prevent even the worst cases from going to a jury at all, and render the extreme penalty impossible. The Governor recommends the abolition or amendment of the law.

The grasshopper or locust plague has been a subject of serious consideration in this State. For three successive seasons it has inflicted very great injury upon the growing crops. The insects come in vast swarms from the Rocky Mountains, and settling upon thriving fields devour every vestige of vegetation in a few hours. Thus far the farmers have been almost helpless in striving to check its devastation. Official reports show that the destruction of the most important products in 1875 reached the following aggregates in the several counties mentioned:

COUNTIES.	Wheat. Bushels lost.	Oats. Bushels lost.	Corn. Bushels lost.
Becker	16,092	5,896	1,141
Blue Earth	286,458	158,744	113,673
Brown	388,985	212,682	66,097
Cottonwood	150,610	88,241	62,288
Jackson	76,405	61,944	31,037
Lyon	81,700	30,766	18,128
Le Sueur	16,248	8,285	7,116
McLeod	27,389	13,368	22,074
Redwood	101,225	52,217	36,107
Renville	80,341	26,198	23,879
Wilkin	615	205	.....
Martin	8,696	26,100	11,925
Yellow Medicine	60	6	120
Murray	59,099	28,699	23,474
Watonwan	133,449	90,252	58,961
Nobles	54,911	44,562	24,988
Total	1,432,573	842,965	500,958

Other counties suffered severely, from which no official reports were received. The devastation in 1874 is indicated in the following statement:

CROPS.	No. of Acres injured.	Bushels lost.
Wheat	240,417	2,646,892
Oats	62,125	1,816,733
Corn	34,139	738,415
Barley	2,034	58,962
Rye	127	1,748
Buckwheat	844	15,214
Potatoes	2,734	221,454
Beans	1,019	14,971
Sorghum (gallons)	106	5,284
Cultivated hay (tons)	1,721	2,622
Flax-seed (bushels)	5,682	52,883

The bounties paid for the destruction of grasshoppers in seven counties in 1875 amounted to $78,505.81, the whole amount destroyed, for which bounties were paid, being 56,336½ bushels of the insects. Governor Pillsbury has devoted much attention to the subject, and secured a conference of Governors of several States at Omaha, Neb., on the 25th and 26th of October, to consider the means for averting or mitigating this destructive plague. His conclusions are, that it is entirely practicable to prevent ravages by insects hatched upon the soil of the State, but against the full-fledged swarms that come from distant places "man, with all his resonrces, can but stand helpless and aghast." He thinks that by co-operation among all the States liable to the ravages of the pest, to exterminate it from their own soil, its power for destruction will be greatly reduced.

JOHN S. PILLSBURY, Governor of Minnesota for the term of two years, ending in January, 1878, was born in Sutton, N. H., July, 1827. At the age of sixteen he entered the store of his brother, at Warner, N. H., as a clerk, and subsequently went into business in that town with ex-Governor Walter Harriman. At a later period he was in business in Concord, N. H., but went West in 1854, and finally settled at St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., where he engaged in the hardware business. He has been active, energetic, and successful, and has taken a lively interest in the public affairs of the State. He served in the Senate ten or twelve years, and

was most of that time chairman of its Committee on Finance. He has held the position of President of the Board of Regents of the State University several years, and has been instrumental in building up that institution to a condition of prosperity. He was chosen Governor of the State at the election of 1875, and entered upon the duties of the office in January following.

MISSIONS, FOREIGN. In the following table are given the missionary statistics of the Protestant churches:

Established.	SOCIETIES.	Foreign Missionaries and Physicians.	Native Laborers.	Communicants.	Scholars of Both Sexes.	Income of the Society in 1875.
A. D.	AMERICAN SOCIETIES.					
1810..	American Board	160	1,057	11,546	22,523	$476,028
1814..	Baptist Missionary Union	64	973	55,567	6,689	241,970
1819..	Methodist Episcopal Board	87	2,170	17,754	8,960	300,000
1832..	Presbyterian Board	140	511	6,901	12,509	456.718
1832..	Reformed Church	15	128	1,369	1,275	54,250
1833..	Free-Will Baptists	4	21	371	645	14,996
1837..	Evangelican Lutheran Missionary Society	8	40	737	.....	28,000
1845..	Baptist Free Missions	4	8	2,416	2,673	10,000
1845..	Southern Baptist Board	20	56	2,800	.....	52,000
1845..	Methodist Episcopal Church, South	16	5	550	329	27,424
1846..	American Missionary Association	9	18	611	2,707	21,616
1853..	United Brethren	4	....	150	.....	6,000
1859..	United Presbyterian Church	13	97	785	2,589	67,467
1861..	Southern Presbyterian Church	19	24	1,153	450	42,234
1861..	Nova Scotia and Reformed Presbyterian Church	12	96	743	2,000	18,000
1861..	German Evangelical Church	3	....	34	.....	.....
	BRITISH SOCIETIES.					
1701..	Gospel Propagation Society	200	870	18,413	23,000	400,000
1792..	Baptist Missionary Society	94	209	36,468	15,357	206,050
1795..	London Missionary Society	155	3,927	94,212	61,925	517,770
1800..	Church Missionary Society	201	2,490	24,647	47,396	879,180
1816..	General Baptist	7	15	732	1,200	48,000
1817..	Wesleyan Missionary Society	213	2,200	112,104	140,000	500,000
1824..	Church of Scotland	11	128	383	4,244	50,000
1840..	Irish Presbyterian Church	12	41	225	1,389	40,000
1840..	Welsh Calvinistic Methodist	6	10	398	836	14,525
1843..	Free Church of Scotland	28	230	2,387	11,303	149,570
1843..	Primitive Methodist	30	10	5,044	1,241	14,525
1844..	English Presbyterian Church	15	56	2,049	.....	51,124
1844..	South American Missionary Society	11	14	.....	.....	68,640
1847..	United Presbyterian Church	56	286	7,175	10,580	192,305
1856..	United Methodist Free Church	4	12	284	82	10,075
1856..	Methodist New Connection	2	11	251	.....	10,000
1865..	China Island Mission	22	100	224	.....	20,000
1865..	Isolated Missions (India)	7	21	566	275	.....
1865..	Assam and Cachar Missionary Society	2	1	61	.....	2,000
1865..	Indian Home Missions	2	19	2,210	.....	.....
1865..	Strict Baptists	....	2	50	.....	.....
	CONTINENTAL.					
1732..	Moravian Missionary Society	155	1,523	22,283	14,866	90,008
1797..	Netherlands Missionary Society	21	46	8,000	13,037	40,000
1816..	Basel Missionary Society	98	210	4,148	3.218	156,468
1822..	Paris Evangelleal Society	14	69	2.229	2,046	25,000
1828..	Rhenish Missionary Society	62	136	6,193	3,951	60,000
1833..	Berlin Missionary Society	36	12	3,580	150	50,000
1836..	Gossner's Mission	21	87	7,592	1,465	22,500
1836..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Society	17	102	9,291	1,684	49,500
1836..	North-German Society	9	7	101	.....	23,500
1842..	Norwegian Society	20	12	355	939	19,500
1850..	Berlin Union Society	4	9	80	1,400	3,000
1852..	Hermansburg Society	60	....	1,946	62	37,735
1860..	Danish Missionary Society	4	27	71	62	7,500
1860..	Utrecht Missionary Society	10	14	.....	.....	12,500
1860..	Waldenses Missionary Society	20	82	2,140	2,000	4,700
1860..	Godavery Delta Mission	4	12	300	137	.....
1860..	Free Italian Church	26	6	1,300	458	.....
	INDEPENDENT OR LOCAL SOCIETIES.					
	Sandwich Islands—Hawaiian Church	....	52	14,850	5,938	.....
	Sierra Leone, native pastor	....	14	3,000	2,148	.....
	Karen Home Mission	2	57	2,468	.....	.....
	Various local societies in different countries	25	200	1,200	10,000	.....
	SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE TABLE.					
American societies		578	5,201	103,487	63,349	1,809,295
British societies		1,078	10,652	307,883	318,828	3,173,764
Continental societies		581	2,354	69,609	45,475	601,911
Local societies		27	323	21,518	18,086	.....
	Total	2,264	18,530	502,497	445,734	$5,592,378

The foregoing table has been compiled by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and published by them in connection with a "Survey of Fifty Years' Mission-Work." It is prefaced by a statement in explanation of the difficulties of making a table of the kind accurate and complete. These are occasioned chiefly by the difference in the methods of making up statistical tables by different societies. A division of the native laborers into ordained and unordained was desired, but it could not be made for all the societies; in like manner, the distinction between the wives of missionaries and unmarried women-laborers could not be marked. The returns of some of the Continental societies, and some of the smaller British and American societies, had to be taken from the reports for 1875. In one or two instances, as in the case of the Netherlands Missionary Society, the number of members had to be in part estimated approximately. In the returns of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the colonial work is not included. The figures fail to give the amounts that have been expended by local societies, the local contributions of different missions, and the amounts that have been used by the Bible and Tract Societies in their distinct operations abroad.

The Basel Missionary Society celebrated in 1876 its sixty-first anniversary. Its receipts during the year had been 861,041 francs, and its expenditures 763,512 francs. All of its thirty mission-stations showed an increase of native members. The most fertile field of labor was China; after that were the Gold Coast and India. The number of European missionaries in the service of the Society was one hundred and sixty-eight, besides sixty-seven European women-missionaries, and two hundred and twenty-seven native helpers of both sexes. The institute at Basel had during the year ninety-six pupils. It had in the same period furnished six new missionary agents, to whom would shortly be added seven young men who had just completed their studies.

MISSISSIPPI. The session of the Legislature which began on the 3d of January and closed on the 15th of April was one of the most important in the history of the State. It secured the removal of three important State officials, submitted important amendments to the constitution of the State, reduced the expenses of the government very largely, and did much toward bringing the administration of affairs to a systematic and economical basis. The body was composed of 37 Senators and 116 Representatives. Of the Senators, 26 were Conservatives and 11 Republicans, 5 of whom were colored. Of the Representatives, 97 were Conservatives and 19 Republicans, 16 of the latter being colored. The more important results of the session may be briefly summarized thus: Repeal of the militia law, repeal of the law giving the Governor power to appoint tax-collectors and county officers, repeal of the district printing bill, reduction of the number of judicial officers, reduction of the expenses of the Commissioner of Immigration, general reduction of salaries, reduction of the cost of State institutions, reduction of State tax from 9¼ to 6½ mills on the dollar, general reformation of the financial system, new levee laws, new school law, new registration law, revision of the criminal laws, reapportionment of the congressional representation, constitutional amendments, removal of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Superintendent of Education. Some of these measures call for more particular notice.

STATE SEAL OF MISSISSIPPI.

On the 14th of February the House of Representatives adopted a resolution directing that articles of impeachment be prepared against Alexander K. Davis, the colored Lieutenant-Governor, and managers were appointed to conduct the case before the Senate, as a court of impeachment. Five articles were submitted, charging the Lieutenant-Governor with receiving a bribe while acting as Governor, in the absence of Governor Ames, in June, 1875, as consideration for granting a pardon to Thomas H. Barrentine, convicted of the murder of Ann Thomas, in Lowndes County, on the 25th of August, 1874. In his answer, Mr. Davis admitted granting the pardon, but denied that it was "in any manner procured, induced, influenced, or promoted by any money, or other thing whatever, paid or delivered, or to be paid or delivered, to this respondent, or to any other person." The trial of Mr. Davis was completed on the 13th of March, and resulted in his conviction by a vote of 32 to 4, six republicans, one of them colored, voting "guilty." The four voting "not guilty" were all colored Republicans. Sentence was passed on the 23d of March, by a vote of 25 to 4, removing Mr. Davis from office, and disqualifying him from holding any office of profit, honor, or trust, in the future.

The resolution directing the impeachment

of T. W. Cardozo, Superintendent of Public Education, also colored, was adopted on the 16th of February, and proceedings were begun at once. Twelve articles of impeachment were adopted, charging him with retaining money belonging to the State, and received by him as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Warren County, in 1873, for lands forfeited for taxes and redeemed through him; with converting to his own use funds of the Tougaloo Normal School, while treasurer of the institution; with obtaining money from the State for unnecessary books for the public schools, a portion of which was for his own benefit; and with proposing with another to divide and convert to their own use a portion of the school-teachers' fund of Warren County. On the 21st of March, and while the impeachment was still pending, Mr. Cardozo asked permission to resign his office, and have the proceedings dismissed. This was granted, and on the 22d Mr. Cardozo resigned, and resolutions were adopted by the House of Representatives, by a vote of 64 to 12, discontinuing the proceedings before the Court of Impeachment.

As early as January 6th, and almost immediately after the organization of the Legislature, a committee had been appointed to investigate the official conduct of Governor Ames. On the 22d of February its report was submitted, recommending the impeachment of the Governor for official misconduct on eleven separate and distinct charges. The substance of these was that he had in several specified instances refused to remove certain officials as required by law, and had in other cases made removals without cause; that he had caused a conflict between races, attended by bloodshed, at Vicksburg, in December, 1874, by directing Peter Crosby's return, in violation of law, and sustaining him in taking possession of the sheriff's office of Warren County; and that he had attempted to incite a war of races in Hinds County, in October, 1875, by causing a company of colored militia, which had taken part in the Clinton riot, to parade the streets of that town "armed and defiant." The report and the resolution of impeachment were adopted by the House February 25th, by a vote of 86 to 14, all the Republicans present and two Democrats voting in the negative. Twenty-three articles of impeachment were prepared and adopted. On the 13th of March all the preliminary proceedings of the court were taken, and the trial was to begin on the 29th of March, when the following letter addressed by the Governor to his counsel was submitted to the House:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, JACKSON, *March* 28, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: In regard to your suggestion, I beg leave to say that, in consequence of the election of last November, I found myself confronted with a hostile Legislature, and embarrassed and baffled in my endeavors to carry out my plans for the welfare of the State and of my party. I had resolved, therefore, to resign my office as Governor of the State of Mississippi. But, meanwhile, proceedings of impeachment were instituted against me, and, of course, I could not and would not retire from my position under the imputation of any charge affecting my honor or integrity. For the reasons indicated, I still desire to escape burdens which are compensated by no possibility of public usefulness; and if the articles of impeachment presented against me were not pending, and the proceedings were dismissed, I should feel at liberty to carry out my desire and purpose of resignation.

I am very truly yours,

ADELBERT AMES.

To Messrs. DURANT & PRYOR, Jackson, Miss.

The following resolution was then adopted, by a vote of 78 to 10:

Whereas, Assurance has been received by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi that Adelbert Ames, Governor of said State, but for the pending against him of articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives, would have resigned his office of Governor, and will now do so, as the managers are informed by a letter addressed by said Governor Ames to his counsel—Messrs. Durant and Pryor—and read to said House on a resolution adopted, directing its managers to dismiss said proceedings: now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, That the managers on the part of this House, in the matter of the impeachment of Adelbert Ames, Governor of said State, be, and they are hereby, directed to dismiss the said articles against the said Adelbert Ames, Governor as aforesaid, which were heretofore exhibited by them against him at the bar of the Senate.

The proceedings were accordingly dismissed in the Senate by a vote of 24 to 7. Governor Ames immediately resigned, and Colonel J. M. Stone, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, was at once installed in the office of Governor in joint convention of the two Houses.

Two amendments to the constitution of the State were adopted. One of these abolished the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and provided that the President of the Senate should assume the Executive office in case of vacancy from any cause. If he were dead, incapable, or absent, the Speaker of the House should become Governor, and, in case neither of these officials could assume the office, the Secretary of State should convene the Senate to choose a President, in order that he might act as Governor.

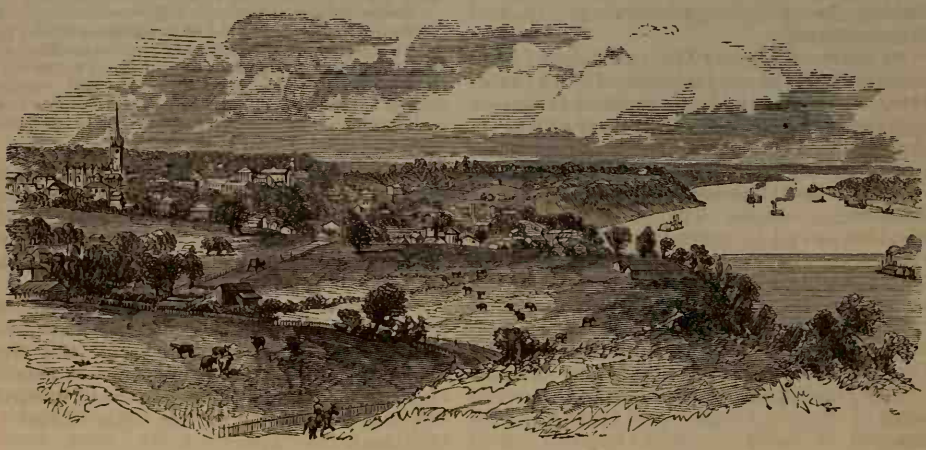
The other amendment provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature, beginning on the Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1878.

The new registration law makes the Governor, the presiding officer of the Senate, and the Secretary of State, a State Board of Registration. They are required to appoint a board of three officers of registration in each county, all of whom shall not belong to the same political party. These county boards are required to designate the election districts and appoint a period of not less than two or more than five days in each district for the registration of qualified voters. A separate book is to be provided for each district, and a member of the Board of Registration designated in each county to register the names of all quali-

fied voters. When the work has been completed, one day must be appointed for revision in each district. All persons voting on election-day must have been registered, but the right of any registered person to vote may be challenged, and his vote rejected if the cause of challenge is established by proof. The provisions of the revised code of 1871 regarding elections are retained where not inconsistent with this act.

The new school act provided for the separation of each county into districts, the appointment of teachers, and the fixing of their salaries by the county superintendent, in connection with the Board of Supervisors or the mayor and aldermen of towns and cities. It also requires that public schools shall be maintained at least four months in the year, and provides that teachers may "contract with patrons for additional compensation, or may, with the consent and approval of the trustees, charge additional tuition." The act is in amendment of existing laws, which are not repealed, except so far as inconsistent with it.

Among the acts passed having relation to the financial interests of the State were an elaborate revenue law containing eighty sections; an act authorizing the issue of bonds in the Treasury to fund the floating debt; two providing for the cancellation of State warrants amounting in the aggregate to nearly $185,000; one to secure the prompt payment of fines collected by justices of the peace; one to secure the Agricultural Land Scrip Fund; one authorizing the Boards of Supervisors to ascertain the outstanding indebtedness of the several counties; and one authorizing the appointment of an agent "to investigate frauds and collect revenues due the State, counties, and levee boards of the State." This agent holds his office four years, and has power to examine all books and accounts of tax officials, to receive all moneys due on account of taxes, to bring suits where necessary, and otherwise



NATCHEZ-ON-THE-HILL.

to exercise the powers of the State in securing a faithful collection of the revenues.

The new county of Sharkey was created out of portions of Warren, Issaquena, and Washington Counties; the name of Colfax County was changed to Clay; and the boundaries were more or less changed of the counties of Covington, Marion, Benton, and Tate. The congressional districts of the State were also reorganized.

Among the other acts of the session were one providing for the lease of the penitentiary and the convicts; one providing for the retirement of Judges of the Supreme Court on a salary of $3,000, when, after the age of seventy, they are unable, on account of infirmity, to perform their duties; one reorganizing the University of Mississippi, providing for a new board of trustees, etc.; one requiring railroad companies to provide accommodations for passengers on freight-trains; one to facilitate the construction of telegraph-lines in the State; one abolishing the office of cotton-weigher, and providing that any person giving the proper bonds and conforming to certain regulations may weigh cotton; and one providing for a Board of Health for Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock Counties, and for quarantine regulations at the ports of the State.

There has been great improvement in the financial condition of the State, owing to the judicious action of the Legislature, and the more efficient and economical management of the Treasury. The State tax, which had risen from one mill on the dollar in 1869 to fourteen mills in 1874, and was nine and a quarter mills in 1875, was reduced to six and a half mills. The disbursements for the year amounted to $547,816.55, while in 1875 they were $1,130,-192. The receipts, including $275,000 of taxes not reported on the 18th of December, amounted to $938,299. The valuation of real estate

was $95,097,480; personal property, $35,702,-040. The State warrants, which in January, 1875, were sold at seventy-three cents on a dollar, rose during the session of the Legislature to ninety-five cents, and before the end of the year were only one per cent. below par. There were still outstanding of Auditor's warrants on the 30th of November $590,368.-52. The total indebtedness of the State on the 1st of December was $3,226,847.43, but, deducting the Chickasaw school-fund of $814,743.23, and the common-school fund of $878,572.67, on which the State is required to pay interest only, the balance of $308,582.55 in the Treasury December 1st, and the warrants in the Treasury owned by the State and reckoned in the indebtedness, we have remaining $1,110,605.22 as the net indebtedness. During the year, $137,400 was paid on the bonded debt, and $41,824 for interest, and certificates of indebtedness amounting to $122,504 were canceled. John H. Echols was appointed in April, under the law of the last session, as Revenue Agent, "to investigate frauds and collect revenues due the State, counties, and levee boards of the State."

The following are the school statistics of the year:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE STATE.

White males	84,972	
" females	79,946	164,918
Colored males	89,907	
" females	100,171	190,078
		354,996

TOTAL NUMBER IN SCHOOLS.

White	76,026	
Colored	90,178	166,204

AVERAGE MONTHLY ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS.

White	65,384	
Colored	68,580	133,964

NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

White	2,128	
Colored	1,233	3,361

Receipts for scholastic year, from fifty counties reported (exclusive of universities and normal schools)	$441,422 80
Expenditures for scholastic year, from fifty counties reported (exclusive of universities and normal schools)	$417,760 27

Average number of days taught, during scholastic year, in schools outside incorporated cities and towns, is 80.

Average monthly salary paid teachers, as reported in 50 counties, is: white, $43; colored, $39.55.

Hon. Joseph Bardwell was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction in August, to succeed Hon. Thomas S. Gathright, who had been chosen President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

The number of students at the University of Mississippi during the year was 114; in the normal department of the Tongaloo University there were 112, and in the preparatory department 109; and at the Normal School at Holly Springs there were 70. The two last-named schools are for colored students. The Alcorn University, which had become sadly run down, has been reorganized, with Hon. H. R. Revels as its president, and bids fair to become a prosperous and useful institution. It had 50 students at the close of the year.

The Lunatic Asylum contained, on the 31st of December, 167 male and 169 female patients, an increase of ten males and two females during the year. The number admitted during the year was 88, discharged recovered 42, discharged improved 9, died 24. The appropriation for the expenses of the institution was $60,000, which was not wholly expended.

The Institution for Deaf-Mutes had 24 pupils on the 20th of December, and the Institution for the Blind had an average of 28 during the year.

The number of convicts in the State penitentiary on the 20th of December was 711, of whom 83 were white, and 628 colored. Only 159 were within the walls of the penitentiary, while 552 were outside. The institution contains 200 cells, only 174 of which are serviceable. Under the act of April 15th the convicts, buildings, and property, were leased by the inspectors, on the 9th of June, to J. S. Hamilton and J. L. Hebron, the lessees to take care of the prisoners, bear all expenses, pay all salaries and wages, except the salary of the State Superintendent, and pay the State $1.10 per month for each convict over the number of 140. On the 9th of November the lessees entered into a contract with a sub-lessee under the old lease to French & Jobes, by which the sub-lessee is to retain 150 convicts in his possession till January 1, 1878. On the 30th of December, the lessees made a contract with French & Jobes, by which the latter surrendered all the convicts held by them under the act of February, 1875.

The Republican party of the State held a convention at Jackson, on the 30th of March, to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati, nominate candidates for presidential electors, and choose a State Executive Committee. The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Mississippi, in convention assembled, declare:

1. Their adhesion to the principles of Republicanism as repeatedly uttered in State Conventions from 1867 to the present time, and in the National Conventions of the party from its organization, the cardinal tenets of which are: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, a free ballot, freedom for all, and the enforcement of the laws.

2. Adopting the sentiments of the call for the National Convention, we invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences, or past party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues and desire to promote friendly feeling and harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the rights of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in

the Government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common-school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principles of national unity in this centennial anniversary of the birth of the republic, to unite and go with us.

3. A sound national currency, and a return to specie payment as soon as can be done with safety to the commercial interests of the country.

4. We adopt the sentiment of General Grant, "Let no guilty man escape;" and we further say, Let every guilty man be brought to punishment. In view of these sentiments we arraign the Democratic leaders of Mississippi, and charge them with prosecuting impeachments for partisan purposes, and to consolidate power obtained by violence, intimidation, and fraud. They charged the late Governor and the late Superintendent of Education with "high crimes and misdemeanors." If guilty, they should be punished; if innocent, justice and truth have been wantonly violated—whether guilty or innocent could only be known upon a full, fair, and impartial trial. This the accused parties were not only entitled to, but justice demanded it. Instead, assuming their charges to be true, Democrats have compounded felonies, and have thus added another serious crime to the long catalogue of high crimes and misdemeanors on their part. We, the Republicans of Mississippi, therefore, arraign the Democratic party of the State before an enlightened public sentiment, and charge that party with corruption in order to secure public offices for partisan purposes. The history of impeachments shows this and nothing less.

5. We further arraign Democratic leaders, and charge:

(1.) In seeking to prostitute the highest judicial tribunal of the State to political purposes by a legislative resolution requiring the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court to resign his position as Presiding Judge, and that another of the judges be elected Presiding Judge for the express purpose of sitting in the trial of the Governor in the Court of Impeachment. Such change was made, and a Chief-Justice was chosen in response to such request expressly to preside in such trial, and, as the records show, by his own vote.

(2.) They have usurped power from the people, first, by violence, intimidation, and fraud, and thereby providing that a Senator, elected as such, shall be Governor, thus refusing to let the people say who shall be Governor.

(3.) Themselves illegally elected, they seek to maintain power by unheard-of legislation in the interest of the Democratic party, without regard to the rights or will of the people, and in disregard of both.

(4.) They have gerrymandered the State by a most outrageous, unjust, and partisan alteration of the congressional districts, making one district front on the Mississippi River, along the Louisiana and Arkansas border, 400 miles long and in many places only twenty miles wide!

6. As important and vital as are the great principles in the foregoing, we present to the people of the State and of the whole country, as underlying and overriding all other issues, as containing all that is dear to us, as one that will invade the North and West if not arrested and crushed out, the question of the freedom of the ballot. Without this all other questions are as nothing to us. Violence at elections is a blow at free institutions, and these with us are practically a mockery. This violence will destroy all other interests, social, educational, financial, business, and religious. Under its blighting curse all other interests and industries are paralyzed. To us this is the great and vital issue, as it will be to the whole country, if it is ignored and disarded by other sections.

7. In behalf of those we represent we tender our gratitude to Senator Morton for the interest he has manifested in the protection of Southern Republicans in their personal freedom, and in the sacred rights of free speech and a free ballot. He is entitled to our thanks and our gratitude for his devotion to those principles.

The Democratic State Convention for similar purposes was held at Jackson, on the 14th of June. The following was the platform adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats and Conservatives in convention assembled proclaim their heart-felt gratitude for the complete victory which was won by the advocates of reform, in the election of 1875, over the incompetent, corrupt, and proscriptive political organization which had held unlimited control of the State government for six years, and that they emphatically repel the imputation that their triumph was won by any other than the legal, honest, and sincere efforts which the justice of their cause and their duty as freemen to maintain unimpaired their inalienable rights demanded them to make.

Resolved, That in proof of the sincerity of the pledges of the victorious party in that election to reduce expenditures to an honest and economical standard, and elevate the scale of official qualification, we point with pride and pleasure to the acts of the Legislature at its late session, to which body the thanks of the whole people are due for its faithful discharge of duty in correcting the abuses of the public service; in diminishing the burden of taxation; in dismissing supernumerary officials from the various branches of the public service, who consumed the earnings of labor without rendering an equivalent; in dispensing the blessings of just laws without distinction of race, color, or class; in holding faithless public officials to strict accountability for their misconduct; and especially does the popular branch of the Legislature, standing as the grand inquest of the Commonwealth, deserve thanks for investigating the acts of the guilty officials whom it arraigned for malfeasance, corruption, and usurpation of unconstitutional powers, and for driving them, by the terrors of the offended law, into obscurity, from the public trusts which they had violated.

Resolved, That, in addition to the foregoing, we proclaim the following principles as the rule and guide of our political faith and conduct:

1. The doctrine of local self-government, the surest protection of personal liberty; fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, and all the obligations imposed upon us as citizens of a common country.

2. Free schools, free suffrage, equal rights.

3. Equal and exact justice to all citizens, of every race and clime, native and foreign-born; and no discriminating legislation for the benefit of favored classes or corporations.

4. No proscription for opinion's sake—no sectional lines—no resurrection of dead issues for partisan success and as a pretext for vindictive legislation.

5. The sacred maintenance of the public faith and the strict performance of all obligations, State and national.

6. Retrenchment and economy in all the departments of public service, and adherence to the time-honored Jeffersonian standard of qualification for office, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?"

With these declarations, we cordially invite all men to coöperate with us in establishing the permanent

supremacy of the principles which they embody, in the administration of public affairs.

There were no State officers to be chosen. A spirited canvass was made by the Democrats, who effected a thorough organization through what were called Conservative Clubs, but the Republicans displayed little activity. At the election, on the 7th of November, the whole number of votes cast for presidential electors was 164,778. Of these, 112,173 were for the Democratic, and 52,605 for the Republican ticket, making the majority for the former 59,568. The six members of Congress chosen were all Democrats. The Legislature of 1877 consists of 26 Democrats and 11 Republicans in the Senate, and 97 Democrats and 19 Republicans in the House; Democratic majority, 15 in the Senate, 78 in the House, and 93 on joint ballot.

A committee of the United States Senate was in the State for several weeks during the summer, making an investigation into the circumstances of the election of 1875. Majority and minority reports were made to the Senate early in the session of 1876–'77.

MISSOURI. The assessed value of property in the State of Missouri is $600,000,000. The bonded debt of the State on the 1st of January, 1877, amounted to $17,248,000, of which $3,026,000 belonged to the school and seminary funds. The debt has all been funded in six per cent. bonds, and the annual interest-charge is reduced to $1,034,880. Twenty cents on the hundred dollars of taxable property, and one-half the proceeds from merchants' licenses, are set aside annually for the interest and sinking funds. The rate of taxation for all State purposes is forty cents on each hundred dollars of valuation.

The principal of the State school-fund at the beginning of 1877 was $2,909,974.61, an increase of $286,280.91 in two years. The annual income from this, distributed for the benefit of public schools, is $174,598.47. The seminary-fund was $122,000, an increase of $13,300 in two years.

The State penitentiary has been considerably enlarged during the past two years. The additions include a brick cell-building for men, which will accommodate 640 inmates, a cell-building for women capable of holding 146, and a hospital which will accommodate 100 patients. The penitentiary is now capable of receiving 2,000 men and 167 women, and the actual number of inmates at the close of the year was 1,333. The institution was surrendered by the lessees to the inspectors on the 22d of November, 1875, and it is now in the hands of the State, with no profitable employment for a large portion of the convicts.

The Republicans of the State held a convention at Jefferson City on the 24th of May, to choose delegates to the National Convention of the party, and appoint an Executive Committee to direct the canvass of the year on their behalf. The following was adopted as an expression of the sentiments of the party:

We, the Republicans of Missouri, in convention assembled, declare our principles as follows:

1. We are for the unity of the nation and the just rights of the States; for full reconciliation and enduring harmony of all sections; for the inviolate preservation of the results of the war, and the constitutional rights of every citizen; for grateful recognition of the services of the brave soldiers of the republic; for thorough retrenchment and reform; for unsparing pursuit, exposure, and punishment, of public frauds and official dishonesty; for maintaining untarnished the national credit and honor; for sound currency of coin, or paper convertible into the same, and for common schools absolutely free from sectarian influences.

2. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national capital the sentiment of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendency in the Lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the government. And we warn the country against trusting a party thus unworthy and incapable.

3. Without regard to past differences we cordially invite all who believe the direction of the General Government should not pass into the hands that sought to destroy it, and who seek a pure and economical administration by honest and capable officers, to unite with us in fraternal and considerate coöperation for the promotion of those ends.

STATE SEAL OF MISSOURI.

The following additional resolution, submitted by one of the delegates, produced a warm discussion, but was adopted by a vote of about three-fourths of the convention:

We, the Republicans of Missouri, in convention assembled, declare anew our faith in the patriotism and integrity of U. S. Grant, President of the United States, and remember with gratitude his distinguished service in the preservation of the Union and of the civil administration of the Government.

The convention of the Democrats for simi-

lar objects was held at Jefferson City on the 31st of May. Among the delegates at large sent to the National Convention were Governor Hardin and ex-Governor Woodson, and the favorite candidate for President was T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana. The platform adopted was as follows:

1. Fidelity to all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

2. Perpetual union of States, with local self-government in every section.

3. Civil service reform and restitution of tests of honesty, fidelity, and capacity, as qualifications for public office.

4. Retrenchment and economy in Federal, State, and municipal administration; lessening the burden of labor by a reduction of offices and taxation.

5. Exposure and speedy punishment by penal laws of corruption and speculation in the administration of public affairs.

6. Private use and appropriation of public funds by State custodians means embezzlement and robbery; official accountability exacted and enforced by better administration of civil and criminal laws.

7. Free schools, exempt from all sectarian control; a free press, accountable for abuses to civil and criminal laws.

8. The preservation of public faith and credit, and honest payment of the public debt.

9. That we are in favor of a repeal of the resumption act of January, 1875; but inasmuch as the National Convention of the Democratic party is to be held within the next thirty days, we deem it inexpedient to adopt any resolutions respecting the currency or finances of the country, but refer the same to such convention, hereby pledging ourselves to support its platform, and to give the electoral ticket of Missouri for its nominee. The Democratic party is the party of the Constitution, the party of reform, and the party of economy, and if intrusted with the administration of the Federal Government will hold it to be its present and pressing duty to restore full and perfect equality among the States against the aggressive usurpations of centralized power; to establish the moral character of the Government and eliminate crime as a common characteristic of political life; that the present deplorable condition of the morals and business interests of the country is the result of corrupt and partisan administration, and that reform is absolutely necessary for the relief of the people and the preservation of the Government, and that this can only be done by a change of administration.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers and presidential electors was held at Jefferson City, on the 19th of July. The State ticket agreed upon was as follows: For Governor, General John S. Phelps; for Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Brockmeyer; for Secretary of State, Michael K. McGrath; for Auditor, Thomas Holladay; for Treasurer, Elijah Gates; for Attorney-General, Jackson L. Smith; for Register of Lands, James E. McHenry; for Railroad Commissioners, James Harding, for the term of six years; J. S. Marmaduke, for the term of four years; and John Walker, for the term of two years. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That we, the Democracy of Missouri, in State Convention assembled, do hereby indorse, adopt, and reaffirm, the national Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis on the 28th day of June, 1876.

Resolved, That we hail with enthusiasm the nomination of Governor Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, and of Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President, as the strongest possible combination the Democracy of the Union could have selected for the suffrages of the American people, and in their great and varied civil services, eminent abilities, pure civic and honorable record, without spot or blemish; that in their election the people have a certain guarantee of reform, that the Constitution will be preserved intact, the laws executed vigorously and without distinction to race, color, or creed, with protection and equality guaranteed to life, liberty, and property, to every citizen of the Union; and we hereby pledge the State of Missouri to ratify their nomination by sixty thousand majority.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the administration of Charles H. Hardin, Governor of Missouri, as a model one in the history of the State, and challenge comparison for it with that of any other State in the Union; and, upon the honorable record thus made in the management of our State affairs, we invite all good men to coöperate with us in our determination to present and elect a State ticket that shall prove a worthy successor to Governor Charles H. Hardin and his associates in the various State offices.

The Republican nominating convention took place at Jefferson City, on the 9th of August. The following State ticket was agreed upon: For Governor, G. A. Finkelnburg; for Lieutenant-Governor, C. C. Allen; for Secretary of State, Eugene F. Weigel; for Treasurer, John F. Severance; for Auditor, George R. Smith; for Attorney-General, A. W. Mullins; for Register of Lands, Richard Drain; for Supreme Judge, David Wagner; for Railroad Commissioners, T. R. Allen, E. D. Harper, and Isaac Hayes.

The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, by the Republican party of the State of Missouri in convention assembled:

1. That, as the preservation of our nation from destruction from a rebellion incited, and for four years continued, by the leaders and followers of the Democratic party was, under Divine Providence, accomplished by the Republican party, so we hold that the perpetuation of our existence as a nation and the maintenance of our civil liberties depend upon the continuance in power of the Republican party.

2. That we should regard the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the presidency of the United States as a national calamity, as practically reopening the issues settled by the war, by placing in power as commander-in-chief of the army and navy one whose political record identifies him with those who hold the doctrine of secession and are opposed to coercive measures to maintain the integrity of the Union.

3. That the bold and impudent assumption by the Democratic national platform and the letters of its candidates, that the Democratic party is a party of reform, is groundless, false, and brazen pretense of virtue which it has not, and is shown to be so by the past history of that party in city, State, and national government, and is especially illustrated and proved by the recent nomination for the office of President of a man whose life has been devoted to the service of railroad corporations; who originated the scheme by which combinations destroyed competition, and in transportation have robbed the producers of the West of millions annually; who has amassed enormous wealth by jobbery in railroad stocks and bonds; who was the personal and political friend and associate of William M. Tweed during the period of his stupendous robberies, and who stands condemned by the testimony of Horace Greeley as a

participant in frauds upon the people by stuffing ballot-boxes; who was the legal adviser of the parties who perpetrated the Credit Mobilier frauds upon the Government, and who is surrounded by all the corrupt and vicious elements in New York City, led by the notorious John Morrissey and others of like infamous reputation.

4. That true and genuine reform, and an honest administration of the affairs of the Government, can be looked for only at the hands of the Republican party, which has the disposition, courage, and integrity, to punish such unworthy members of the party as are guilty of misbehavior or crime in office; whereas the Democratic party always suffers its rogues to go unwhipped of justice.

5. That the best interests of the State of Missouri demand a change of administration from Democratic to Republican, to the end that immigrants may be induced to settle within our borders, that capital may be safe here on its investment, and that the tide of prosperity which flowed into this great commonwealth under Republican rule prior to the year 1870, and which has been disastrously checked and repulsed by the accession to power of the Democratic party, may again visit us, leading to that development of our magnificent agricultural and mineral resources which would speedily make Missouri the Empire State of the great West.

6. That the Republican party stands pledged to promote and sustain our public-school system, and to improve the same until every child in the State shall have opportunity to obtain a good education; and the Republican party stands pledged to oppose, and by all proper and legitimate measures to remove, every obstacle to the success and usefulness of the system, whether that obstacle is found in constitutional provisions, unwise legislation, sectarian bigotry, ignorance, or political prejudice.

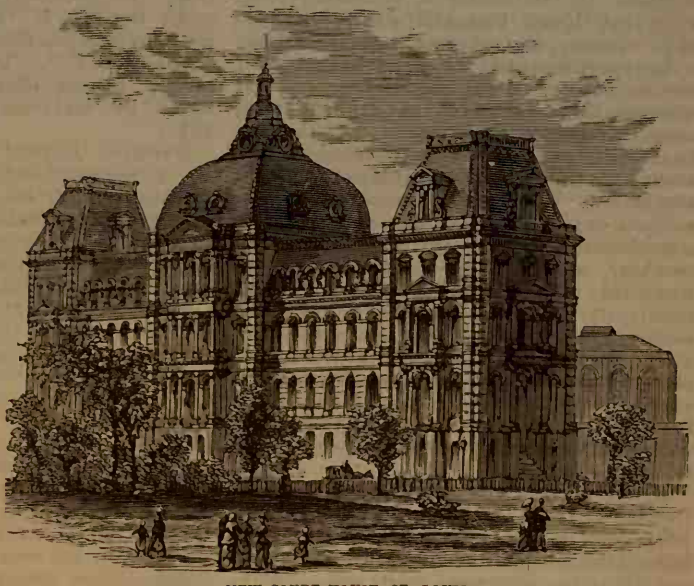
7. That the principles and policy of the national Republican party, as enumerated in the platform adopted in the National Convention held at Cincinnati in June last, meet our hearty approval, and that we hereby indorse, ratify, and reaffirm, the same; that we recognize in Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, men of the highest moral worth, of tried integrity, and ample capacity; men who are in every way fitted for the exalted position for which they are nominated; and that the sentiments expressed in their letters of acceptance are worthy the men and the cause, and we call upon all good citizens of the State without regard to previous party affiliation to rally to their support, and pledge to them the votes of a united Republican party in the State of Missouri, enthusiastic in their support of a ticket which even Democratic malice with all its venom has confessed its inability to assail.

The following additional resolution was adopted by a close vote after considerable discussion:

That while the mighty advancement toward the perfection of human rights won by the soldiers and patriots of the Union be vigilantly guarded, the Republican party stands ever ready to welcome to full fellowship any and all persons who have ever been in the council or camp of rebellion upon the single condition of belief in and support of republican principles, so that the valor and heroism of Americans, whether born of right or wrong judgment, shall be honored by a patriotic devotion to a nation whose great foundation was laid by our common fathers.

The Greenback party also nominated presidential electors, and candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

At the election, which occurred November 7th, there were 351,604 votes cast for presidential electors. Of these the Democratic candidates received 203,077, the Republican candidates 145,029, and the Greenback ticket 3,498. The plurality of the Democratic vote over the Republican was 58,048; majority over all, 54,550. The total vote for Governor was 350,236, of which Phelps, Democrat, received 199,580; Finkelnburg, Republican, 147,694; and Alexander, Greenback, 2,962; Phelps's plurality over Finkelnburg, 51,886; majority, 48,924. The highest Democratic majority on the rest of the State ticket was 57,610; lowest, 53,051. Of thirteen members of Congress chosen, ten were Democrats and three Republicans. The Legislature of 1877 consists of 28 Democrats and six Republicans in the Senate, and 101 Democrats and 42 Republicans in the House, making the Democratic majority 22 in the Senate, 59 in the House, and 81 on joint ballot.



NEW COURT HOUSE, ST. LOUIS.

A decision was rendered by the United States Circuit Court in April, in the cases of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Iron Mountain, the Chicago & Southwestern, and the Atlantic & Pacific Railroads, against the State,

brought to resist the collection of taxes assessed in 1873. The assessment, as made by the county authorities, had been largely increased by the State Board of Equalization. It was claimed that this board had no legal authority to make original assessment or to increase the aggregate of that made by the proper authorities. Its action was alleged to be illegal and fraudulent, and hence the collection of the taxes was resisted. The court held that the action of the Board of Equalization was illegal but not fraudulent, and that the companies must pay the taxes on the basis of the assessment made by the county courts.

A decision rendered by Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, in May, declared $90,000 of bonds issued by Mount Pleasant Township, in Bates County, in payment of subscription to the stock of the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad Company, to be null and void, on the ground that their issuance was not authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the qualified voters, as required by the constitution. By the holders of the bonds it was set up that Mount Pleasant Township, not being a "county, city, or town," was not subject to the restrictions laid down by the constitution for such organized communities, and furthermore that two-thirds of the qualified voters actually voting on the question did sanction the issue of bonds and the subscription to the stock of the railroad. The language of the constitution is, "The General Assembly shall not authorize any *county*, *city*, or *town*, to become a stockholder in, or to loan its credit to, any company, association, or corporation, unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city, or town, at a regular or special election to be held therein shall assent thereto." Judge Bradley held that this provision applied to townships, as mere subdivisions of counties, and that a vote of two-thirds of all the qualified voters, and not merely of those voting on the question, was necessary to legalize the issue of bonds.

MOHL, JULIUS VON, a celebrated German Orientalist, born at Stuttgart, October 28, 1800; died in Paris, January 4, 1876. His father furnished him and his brother, Robert von Mohl, the celebrated jurist, who died in 1875, with an excellent education. His first academic instruction he received in the university and the theological seminary at Tübingen. In 1823 he went to Paris, where he made extensive Orientalistic studies, and became a pupil of Silvestre de Sacy and Rémusat. In 1826 he received a call to Tübingen as Extraordinary Professor of Oriental Literature, and, being granted a furlough immediately after his appointment for the purpose of continuing his studies, he spent the years 1826–'27 in London, and 1830–'31 in Oxford, making extensive scientific researches. His specialty was the Persian language. The first results of his Persian studies was "Fragments relatifs à la Religion de Zoroaster" (1829), which he published anonymously, together with Olshausen. This was followed by "Confucii Chiking sive liber Carminum, ex Latina P. Lacharme interpretatione" (1830), and "Y-king, antiquissimus Sinarum liber, ex interpretatione P. Regis" (2 vols., 1834–'39). In 1832 the French Government engaged him to edit the "Shah Nameh" of Firdusi for the *Collection Orientale*, after he had previously resigned his position in Tübingen. From this time on he took up his permanent abode in Paris, where he became an active member of the Asiatic Society, furnishing numerous valuable articles to its journals. In 1844 he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, in the following year was appointed Professor of the Persian Language in the Collége de France, and in 1852 inspector of Oriental printing in the Imperial Printing-Office. In the latter year he was also elected Secretary of the Asiatic Society, which office he filled with great ability. The celebrated excavations of Botta, at Nineveh, were due mainly to his exertions. He published the letters of M. Botta under the title of "Lettres de M. Botta sur les Découvertes à Khorsabad" (1845).

MORAVIANS. The following is a summary of the statistics of the American Province of the Moravian Church, December 31, 1875:

Northern District: number of churches, 62; of communicants, 7,765; of non-communicants over thirteen years of age, 1,340; of children, 4,648; total number of persons connected with the churches, 13,753; number of Sunday-school scholars, 6,194; of officers and teachers in Sunday-schools, 773.

Southern District: number of churches, 13; of communicants, 1,165; of non-communicants over thirteen years of age, 236; of children, 538; total number of persons connected with the churches, 1,939; number of Sunday-school scholars 611; of officers and teachers in Sunday-schools, 81.

Total for the Province: number of churches, 75; of communicants, 8,930; of non-communicants over thirteen years of age, 1,576; of children, 5,186; total number of persons connected with the churches, 15,692; number of Sunday-school scholars, 6,805; of officers and teachers in Sunday-schools, 854.

The Provincial Synod of the Moravian Church met at Nazareth, Pa., May 17th. Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz was chosen president. A letter was presented from the Unity's Elders' Conference (Berthelsdorf), signed by Bishop Gustavus T. Tietzen. It stated that the conference had intended to send a fraternal delegation; the brethren whom they had expected to depute had, however, felt constrained to ask special guidance of the Lord. The lot was cast, and resulted in the negative. For this reason no delegation was sent. The report of the Provincial Elders' Conference gave information on the condition of the Church since the last previous meeting of the synod. Three

active ministers and four retired ministers had died—among them Bishops David Bigler and Samuel Reinke, the latter the oldest bishop in the American Province. There were now 63 ministers in active service, of whom 53 had pastoral charges, while the others were connected with educational establishments or engaged in official duties for the Church. The regular churches were 27 in number, of which a few still had to receive help from the sustentation fund in the support of their pastors. The home-mission churches comprised 35 congregations. Six new churches had been organized within the three years. More than 900 communicants and a total of 1,300 members (communicants and non-communicants) had been added to the churches. An average of $3,100 a year had been spent in the support of home missionaries, and an average of $3,666 a year for the building of churches and parsonages for home-missions. Adding these items, and making a suitable allowance for other expenses connected with the work, it was found that the average total cost of home-missions, or church extension, per annum, had been $7,000. The theological seminary had 31 students, more than it had ever had before. A salutatory letter was received from the Provincial Elders' Conference of the Southern Province. It spoke of the possibility of the union of the two districts, which, it said, although not as yet joined in organic union, "are as one in many respects." No advance toward a merging of the two districts could be reported at this time, for the reason that no regular Provincial District Synod of the Southern District had been in session since the meeting of the Northern District Synod in 1873.

The synod expressed approval of the course of the United States Centennial Commission in closing the International Exhibition, at Philadelphia, on Sundays. It was ordered that "in future no church which is not self-supporting shall be entitled to lay representation at provincial synods." A plan was adopted for the revival of the system of classes. It provides that the pastors and elders of congregations shall divide their people into classes, the distinctive idea of which shall be fellowship in the Christian experience and in the work for souls; that while liberty is used, attempts shall be made to secure uniformity among the several congregations; that members of the congregations shall be chosen to act as superintendents of the classes, and special stress shall be laid on personal prayer and labor by the members of the same. The subject of a change in the basis of representation in the provincial synods was referred to a special committee, under instructions to mature a plan to be presented to the synod of 1879. The synod recommended the election in all the congregations of a board of elders, separate from the board of trustees, who shall be solemnly installed in their office by the pastor, while the congregation shall be instructed to show all due respect to their labors. The bishops were instructed to prepare a circular containing the teachings of Scripture and the Church on the subject of the eldership. Members of the Church were appealed to "to abstain from all amusements which interfere with a personal devotion to Christ." A four years' course of study, or reading, was adopted for men who may wish to enter the ministry of the Church, but are not able to acquire the necessary education except by private effort. Candidates may be licensed to preach while pursuing the course, but cannot be ordained except upon examination. Commemorative services appropriate to the Centennial year were appointed to be held in the churches on the Sunday before the 4th of July, 1876. The president of the synod wes requested, in his communication to the Unity's Elders' Conference, to express the desire that the next General Synod may be convened at such a time as shall enable this Province to make its next Provincial Synod a preparatory synod.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen was held at Bethlehem, Pa., August 24th. The Rev. Robert de Schweinitz presided. In his address he called attention to the fact that, although eleven years were yet wanting to complete the first century of the existence of the Society, this was nevertheless its one hundredth general meeting. The Board of Directors reported that $11,500 had been given to the general mission-fund. The treasurer reported that the total assets of the Society amounted to $217,758.25. The contributions of members during the year had amounted to only $61.22, or half of what should have been collected. The Society had 225 members. Reports were made concerning the Indian missions in Canada and Kansas.

The entire field in which the Moravian missionaries are engaged is divided into sixteen provinces, viz.: Greenland, Labrador, the Indians of North America, the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, St. Croix, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Barbadoes, and Tobago, in the West Indies, the Mosquito Coast, Surinam, the western part of South Africa, the eastern part of South Africa, Australia, and Western Himalaya. In these sixteen provinces there were, according to the report of the mission department of the Unity's Elders' Conference for 1876, 94 mission-stations and 15 preaching-places. There were engaged in these missions 154 brethren and 144 sisters as missionaries, besides a large number of native assistants. The total number of communicants reported was 22,051, and the whole number of souls under the spiritual care of the missionaries was upward of 67,000. During 1875, 376 adults and 2,228 children had been baptized, and 1,141 persons confirmed.

MOROCCO, an empire of Northern Africa. Sultan, Muley Hassan; succeeded his father in 1873. Owing to the indefiniteness of the

boundaries of the empire in the south, its area is variously estimated. The nearest estimate, probably, is about 259,600 square miles. The population has been estimated by Gerhard Rohlfs and others at 6,000,000. The capital, Fez, has about 150,000 and the city of Moroeco from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

The commerce in 1875 was as follows (in franes):

COUNTRIES, Etc.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	22,220,000	18,820,000
France	10,150,000	10,910,000
Spain	450,000	1,710,000
Other countries	32,000	1,630,000
Coined money	6,200,000	2,250,000
Total, 1875	39,340,000	35,320,000
" 1874	31,950,000	29,250,000

The most important articles of import and export were as follows (values in francs):

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Value.
Woven goods	14,270,000	Tea	1,050,000
Sugar	3,000,000	Cloths	890,000
Raw silk	1,500,000	Iron	580,000

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Value.
Wool	6,270,000	Hemp-seed	16,000
Hides and skins	3,140,000	Ostrich-feathers	690,000
Maize	1,530,000	Dates	170,000
Peas and beans	10,210,000	Oxen	1,040,000
Almonds	2,010,000	Shoes	1,530,000
Olive-oil	660,000		

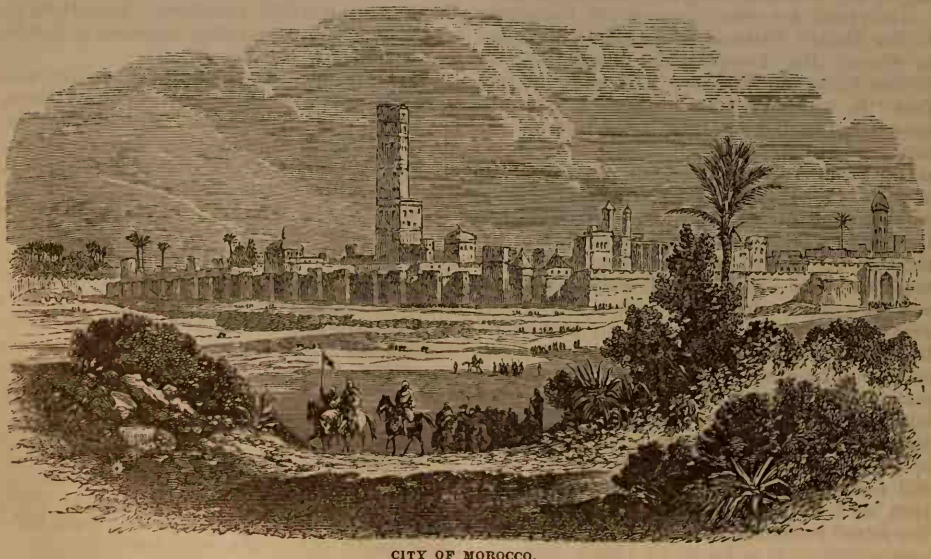
The movement of shipping in 1875 was as follows:

SHIPPING.	LADEN.		IN BALLAST.		Total Tons.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Entered	696	142,659	745	110,897	253,556
Cleared	1,220	177,922	220	75,620	253,542

Of the vessels entered a little less than one-half were English, and not quite one-third Spanish. Of other countries, Franee and Portugal alone were represented to any considerable degree. The largest number of vessels entered at Tangiers. The following table shows the movement of shipping arranged according to nationality and the ports, together with the values of the eargoes (in franes):

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.		PORTS.	ENTERED.		VALUE OF CARGOES.	
	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.	Entered.	Cleared.
English	637	138,557	Tangiers	516	73,806	10,970,000	7,280,000
French	243	89,952	Larache	137	7,708	920,000	3,580,000
Spanish	407	7,870	Rabat	35	10,466	2,170,000	1,640,000
Portuguese	110	5,973	Casablanca	164	48,252	9,250,000	7,600,000
German	5	1,028	Mazagan	207	55,221	3,880,000	6,900,000
Danish	16	2,556	Saffi	100	26,287	1,190,000	2,330,000
Italian	16	3,941	Mogador	85	29,609	6,020,000	6,440,000
Others	7	1,364	Tetuan	197	2,207	870,000	270,000

In February the Sultan sent his cousin, the Sherif El-Hadsh, to Algeria, to treat with the rebellious tribes of Uled-Sidi-Sheik, to secure their settlement west of Fez. The sherif, who is the highest dignitary of the church in Western Africa, is described as a highly intelli-



CITY OF MOROCCO.

gent and enlightened man. He is married to an English lady, who with her sister accompanied him on this journey. His wife and his son of three years are dressed in European style, while he himself is attired in an Egyptian Mameluke uniform. During his journey

through Algeria the natives everywhere pressed near to see him, and to be allowed to touch his dress, and completely loaded him down with presents. His wife, a Miss Keane, was governess in the house of the British consul-general in Tangier, when the sherif saw her and fell in love with her. She consented to be his wife on the condition that he removed all his other women, which he accordingly did. He secured to her a dower of 100,000 francs, and 300,000 francs in case she should survive him. A special mission was sent during 1876 to France and Italy to negotiate commercial treaties, which was well received in both countries.

MORRILL, LOT M., was born at Belgrade, Me., May 3, 1813. He studied a year in Waterville College, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and became a prominent leader of the Democratic party in the State. In 1854 he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1856 to the Senate, of which he was made president. Dissatisfied with the position of his party on the slavery question, Mr. Morrill joined the Republicans, by whom he was elected Governor in 1857. He continued in this office, by reëlection, till 1860, when he was chosen to serve in the United States Senate the unexpired term of Hannibal Hamlin, who had been elected Vice-President of the United States. He took his seat January 17, 1861, and was appointed a member of the Committees on Commerce, District of Columbia, and Claims. He was a warm supporter of the war-policy of the Government, and in 1863 was reëlected to the Senate for the term ending in 1869. During this time he served as chairman of the Committees on Expenses, on the District of Columbia, on Appropriations, and on Indian Affairs. He was defeated by Mr. Hamlin for reëlection to the Senate, but on the death of Senator Fessenden, in 1869, he was appointed to serve out the unexpired term. In 1871 he was elected for the full term ending in March, 1877. He voted against the inflation bill, and in favor of the resumption act. On the resignation of Secretary Bristow, in June, 1876, Senator Morrill was appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

MUSIC. The attention of the musical world is directed to the new German school of composition, and a feeling of uncertainty and suspense as to the real meaning and ultimate influence of the "Music of the Future" disquiets the minds of lovers of music. Great as has been the triumph of Wagner, which was confirmed and crowned this year at the Baireuth festival, there is a vague feeling that his music lacks those popular elements which are present in the works of Meyerbeer and other admired masters, whose reputations he attacks, and that it can never become equally familiar and dear to the people. The influence of the German school is marked, and is most apparent in the works of composers whose reputations are founded upon productions in styles entirely different. There is no reason to believe that the world's ideas of music will be revolutionized or the limits and destiny of the art greatly enlarged by the new tendency; yet it cannot be denied that this school of music alone shows signs of living development nowadays; for the Italian musical drama, in its best days too given to formalism and artifice, has passed its time of growth and productivity, and the French style of comic music cannot pretend to any of the qualities of serious art.

A symphony by J. K. Paine was produced at the concerts of Theodore Thomas, and was well received by the New York people and the musical critics; a scherzo in the second movement and the adagio in A flat in the third section were specially commended. The work is entirely genuine, and free from sensational effects; its melodiousness, the fine orchestral coloring, its unity, and naturalness, and freedom from dry passages, won for it immediate popularity. Wagner's "Centennial March," written by Herr Wagner for the Woman's Centennial Union, for which the composer received the price of $5,000, was played at the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition, under the direction of Theodore Thomas; the scoring is very elaborate, and novel effects are produced by sounds made upon wood and brass and by percussion, and even a gong is included in the instruments.

Henry Gadsby's attempt to set the "Alcestis" of Euripides to music was spoken of not unfavorably by the English critics. The work was given in the Crystal Palace, in the beginning of December. The music consists of nine choral and melodramatic numbers, with an overture. Necessarily, owing to the structure of the verse, there was a strong resemblance to the music of Beethoven's "Antigone" and "Œdipus." Another English work of an unusual class was F. H. Cowen's opera, "Pauline," founded on Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons," the libretto by Henry Hersee. It shows some of the qualities of the French comic opera of the higher class, but is defaced by the introduction of several songs of incongruous character, simply designed for popular effect. A sacred cantata by John Francis Barnett, called "The Good Shepherd," is inferior to "The Ancient Mariner" by the same composer, but its failings may be charged to the barren character of the libretto. A cantata, "St. Dorothea," founded on the early Christian legend, composed by Madame Sainton-Dolby, is spoken of with approbation.

No new work of striking merit has been produced on the Paris stage this year. Yet several pieces, both serious and humorous, have succeeded in gaining for a few days the attention of the public. Lecocq's "La Petite Mariée" shows an improvement in style, approaching nearer to the true comic opera than any of his earlier works. "Le Déluge," a sacred composition by M. Camille Saint-Saens, is spoken of as able, but wanting in sentiment. An orchestral piece by the same composer,

named "Le Rouet d'Omphale," has been listened to with approval at the Popular Concerts and at the Conservatoire in Paris, and has also been successfully produced in Germany and Russia, and by Thomas in New York. Mermet's long-talked-of "Jeanne d'Arc," produced at the Opéra on the 5th of April, was a disappointment. A new requiem by Gounod, written in a style of severe simplicity, and marked by an entire absence of the fugue, was given by Pasdeloup on Good-Friday. A new mass by the same composer, called "La Messe du Sacré Cœur," is said to contain some very fine orchestral passages. Gounod's new opera, "Polyeucte," though completed, and eagerly expected by the Parisians this season, will not be acted before the year of the Universal Exposition, 1878. "Piccolini," by Guiraud, libretto by Sardou, and "Le Moulin du Vert-Galant," by Serpette, are light works, which were well received. "Dimitri," an opera by Victorin Joncières, produced at the Opéra, contains some good passages; and "Les Amoureux de Catherine," an *opéra comique* in one act, by Henri Maréchal, was favorably received. Offenbach's latest opera is founded on Jules Verne's story, "Dr. Ox's Experiment." A new opera by Victor Massé, "Paul et Virginie," was favorably criticised. Some French composers are reported to have undertaken to rival Wagner in his own manner. Ernest Reyer is engaged upon an opera whose story is similar to the third part of the "Ring des Nibelungen;" it will be called "Sigurt;" and M. Joncières is engaged on the music to a libretto which Louis Gallet has written, called "Tristan." "Les Erinnyes," a drama by Leconte de Lisle, after Æschylus, has been set to music by Massenet, and enacted with success.

Pierre Benoît, the Flemish composer, has produced at Antwerp a symphonic opera of strong realistic character, named "Charlotte Corday."

Ponchielli's new opera, "La Gioconda," was received at La Scala, in Milan, with great applause. "Cleopatra," by Lauro Rossi, said to be composed in a higher style than the ordinary run of modern Italian operas, was enthusiastically received at the Royal Theatre in Turin. A new opera by Cagnoni is much spoken of; it is called "Il Duce di Tapigliano," and had a great success in Turin.

Dr. O. Bach, of Salzburg, has been preparing an heroic opera, "Die Argonauten," whose text is worked over from Grillparzer's trilogy, "Das goldene Vliess." Edmund Kretschmer lately produced an opera called "Die Folkunger," which had considerable success; and has prepared another work, "Heinrich der Löwe," the libretto for which he wrote himself; it was given in Dresden in the autumn. This composer's music bears the impress of the Wagnerian manner in a marked degree. A comic opera called "Joconde," by Carl Zeller, a young Viennese amateur, has had considerable success; the libretto is based on a fanciful episode in the English Civil War. "Die Falkensteiner," by Count Hochberg, another amateur, who writes under the *nom de plume* of J. H. Franz, was successfully produced at Hanover. Herr Hiller's "Prometheus," for orchestra and chorus, is said to be one of the finest productions of the aged composer.

The most important musical event that has taken place for many a year was the production of Richard Wagner's great four-part opera in the theatre built specially for the representation of the composer's works, at Baireuth, in Bavaria, on the four consecutive evenings of the 13th, 14th, 16th, and 17th of August last. The successful production of this stupendous work, and the acknowledgment of its power and beauty by the most critical musical audience ever assembled, were a complete and unreversible justification and recognition of the great master's art, a triumph on which Wagner had set his honor, and which was decisive to establish his supreme artistic rank, and to repay the long period of neglect and contempt through which the stoutest spirit and highest artistic purpose had alone enabled the composer to battle. The theatre in Baireuth had been erected at a cost of about $350,000. To fit the scenic requirements of the opera, the stage-room was enormous. The scenery was the most elaborate and the mechanical arrangements the most complicated ever attempted. The trials of scenery commenced in the beginning of July. The arrangements were all directed, and for the most part conceived, by the composer himself. There was much doubt at first as to the success of some of the strange scenic effects; but, as they were finally perfected, their illusive power was found to be wonderful. By a novel arrangement the orchestra was entirely concealed from the view of the audience: this excellent idea has since been applied in one or two other theatres in Germany. The rehearsals commenced on the 14th of July. All the first artists of Germany were employed in the numerous *rôles* of the trilogy. The leading parts were *Siegmund*, acted by Niemann; *Sieglinde*, by Fräulein Scheffsky; *Wotan*, by Betz; *Siegfried*, by Unger; and *Brünnhilde*, by Frau Friedrich-Materna. On the days of the festival the little town of Baireuth was crowded with strangers. Spectators came from all countries, and thousands of people flocked in from the neighboring districts, who never set foot inside the theatre. The prices of the seats were set very high—100 Prussian thalers for each performance. As many as one thousand leaders of orchestras assisted at the performances. There were twenty representatives of royalty present, and fifty or sixty newspaper correspondents from Germany, France, Italy, England, and America. The performance fully corresponded to the expectations of the composer and his friends. The orchestral rendering, the singing, and the acting, were in the highest manner of German

art. In the scenery, which surpassed everything ever before witnessed, and formed a potent adjunct to the drama, about the only exception taken was at the clumsiness of the dragon-scene. The friends of Wagner, who had heard parts of the work before, were surprised at the new power which those parts gained in being presented in their right connection; the wonderful unity and organic development both of the drama and the music were admitted and admired by all. Many who came to cavil and condemn went away enthusiastic converts. The "Ring des Nibelungen," in its true dramatic character, is a trilogy, to which the first part, "Rheingold," forms the prelude. Founded on several of the ancient Germanic sagas, Wagner has developed the powerful dramatic character of his work only by freely altering the connection and final bearing of some of the events, while at the same time preserving all the main episodes—in one instance even when the story is hideous to the modern sense. In the introductory part, "Rheingold," are presented supernatural beings only, the three warring races of Northern mythology, the gods, giants, and dwarfs. Their jealous struggles, plots, and counterplots for power form the motive of the drama. The Rhine-gold, the emblem of earthly power, rests in the depths of the tranquil Rhine, faithfully guarded by the Rhine-Daughters, a beautiful race of mermaids. The dwarf Alberich, a Nibelung, from the region of subterranean gloom, robs them of the treasure out of which he forges the ring of magic virtue, the symbol of earthly power. The god Wotan, or Odin, by crafty arts, masters the dwarf in Nibelheim, and extorts from him the

BAIREUTH, BAVARIA.

wonder-working ring. This ring he must deliver to the giants Fasolt and Fafner, as a ransom for Freia, the goddess of love and beauty. Fasolt is slain by Fafner, who, in the form of a dragon, guards the talisman, whose curse threatens destruction to the god unless it be rescued by a spotless mortal hero. In the second part of the tetralogy, "Die Walküre," the scene of action is transferred to the heroic world of the old Teutons. The dark legend of Siegmund and Sieglinde, and the protection of the erring hero against the wrath of Wotan by the Walküre, Brünnhilde, afford poetical and musical motives of the highest grandeur. The fruit of the guilty union of the above-named pair was Siegfried, the destined deliverer of the ring. The third part, "Siegfried," forms the dramatic climax of the tetralogy. The well-known legend is faithfully recounted: the human interest is here stronger, the music sweeter and richer. In the fourth drama, the "Götterdämmerung," the legend of the "Nibelungenlied" is concluded: Hagen's treacherous plots, Siegfried's love for Gutrun, and victory over Brünnhilde, under the disguise of Gunther, her suitor and Gutrun's brother, and the final fall of Walhalla, afford material of deep tragical moment, which fitly closes the great work. In the "Ring des Nibelungen" Wagner has completed the story which is only partly told in the "Nibelungenlied," connecting it with the sagas of the two Eddas, and supplying the logically consequent and necessary dramatic links.

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NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. The Navy now comprises 146 vessels of 150,157 tons' measurement, carrying 1,142 guns, exclusive of howitzers and Gatlings. Of these 23 were sailing-vessels, carrying 229 guns; and 123, of 120,894 tons, and carrying 913 guns, were steam-vessels, including 24 iron-clads of 72 guns, 27 tugs, and two torpedo-boats. Of the whole number of vessels 75 were in actual use at the close of the year, of which 37, including 11 iron-clads on the North-Atlantic Station, were in commission attached to fleets. In his last annual report Secretary Robeson says:

The reduction of the force of our fleet by act of Congress, from 8,500 to 7,500 men, has placed our Navy, in the *personnel* of the enlisted men, below that of nearly every navy of Europe. The effect of this reduction has been to lose to the service many valuable seamen, who, for want of continuous employment in the Navy, and in the absence of any commerce of our own, have been forced to go abroad for employment. Their services are thus lost to the country, and the time and care given to their education as men-of-war's-men has been to some extent in vain. As a remedy for this misfortune, and for the purpose of maintaining a trained class of men in the Navy, skilled in their duties and devoted to their flag, I have the honor to repeat my recommendations of last year, that Congress give the necessary authority to enlist annually 750 boys for the Navy, under existing laws, but in addition to the number of men now allowed. The cost of these boys, so far as the pay of the Navy is concerned, would not amount to more than the cost of 250 men; and it is expected that this number enlisted annually will, in the course of a few years, not only fill the vacancies made by discharge, death, and desertion, but finally man our fleet with educated American seamen.

The system of training boys has been in successful operation for little more than one year, and there are at present 479 in the service, one-half of them under instruction on board the training-ships Minnesota and Monongahela, and the others already afloat in various sea-going vessels. The Department has stationed the Minnesota at New York, the Constitution at Philadelphia, and the Monongahela at Baltimore, as permanent school-ships for these lads, and the experience of the past year fully demonstrates the success of this effort to improve our seamen. I feel myself, therefore, most fully justified in earnestly renewing my recommendation of this addition to the *personnel* of the Navy.

On July 1, 1875, the amount of the appropriations applicable to the year ending June 30, 1876, was $18,301,731. The actual expenditures during the year amounted to $17,937,355, or about $364,376 less than the appropriations. The appropriations available for the year beginning July 1, 1876, aggregate $12,961,790. The estimates for the general maintenance of the Navy for the next year are as follows:

Pay of officers and seamen of the Navy	$7,300,000 00
Pay of civil establishment in navy-yards	205,922 00
Ordnance and Torpedo Corps	445,575 00
Coal, hemp, and equipments	1,250,000 00
Navigation and navigation supplies	135,186 44
Hydrographic work	89,800 00
Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac, etc.	$54,200 00
Repairs and preservation of vessels, etc.	3,300,000 00
Steam-machinery, tools, etc	2,000,000 00
Provisions and clothing	1,403,721 85
Repairs of hospitals and laboratories	40,000 00
Surgeons' necessaries	40,000 00
Contingent expenses of various departments and bureaus	851,000 00
Naval Academy	199,262 40
Support of Marine Corps	905,769 00
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia	63,597 00
Maintenance of yards and docks	862,029 00
Total	$18,646,012 69

The amount estimated for new buildings and the repairs and improvements necessary at the various navy-yards, stations, and hospitals, is $2,908,596. There is also submitted by the Bureau of Ordnance an estimate for $775,500 to provide the proper armament for large iron-clads and other ships being fitted out for sea.

The following is a statement of the number and yearly amount of pensions of the Navy on the rolls June 30, 1876, and the amount which was paid during that fiscal year:

PENSIONS.	On Roll June 30, 1876.	Annual Amount of Roll.	Amount paid for Pensions during Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1876.
Navy invalids	1,643	$183,716	$187,182 72
Navy widows and others.	1,744	287,726	309,338 39
Total	3,387	$471,442	$496,471 11

NEAL, John, an American author; died at Portland, Me., June 20, 1876. He was born in Falmouth (now Portland), Me., August 25, 1793. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, with which he also was connected until the age of twenty-five, when, principally for his inability to "live peaceably with all men," he received his formal dismissal. About the age of twelve he was employed in Portland as a shop-boy; a few years later he taught drawing and penmanship in the principal towns of Maine; in 1814–'15 he was a dry-goods retailer and jobber in Boston and New York, and afterward established himself in Baltimore as a wholesale dealer in partnership with John Pierpont. In 1816 they failed, and Neal began the study of the law. He read through a legal course intended to embrace a period of several years in a twelvemonth, besides attending lectures and studying several languages. In 1816 he produced a review of the works of Byron, written, it is said, in four days, which appeared from month to month until completed in the *Portico*, a Baltimore magazine. In 1817 he published his first novel, "Keep Cool" (2 vols., Baltimore), originally called "Judge Not," followed the next year by "The Battle of Niagara, Goldau, and other Poems." In 1819 appeared "Otho, or the Bastard," a five-act tragedy; and about

the same time he assisted Dr. Watkins in writing the "History of the American Revolution, by Paul Allen." Admitted to the Maryland bar in 1819, he entered upon practice, but continued his literary labors. Besides preparing an index for "Niles's Register," then amounting to upward of fifty volumes, he published in 1823 the novels "Seventy-six, a Romance of the Revolution," "Logan," "Randolph," and "Errata." They were severally written, according to his own account, in periods of from twenty-seven to thirty-nine days. He went to England in January, 1824, and wrote articles for various periodicals, including "Sketches of the Five American Presidents and the Five Candidates for the Presidency" for *Blackwood's Magazine*. His literary efforts attracted the notice of Jeremy Bentham, who invited him to take up his residence in his house, of which he remained an inmate during a considerable portion of his stay in England. In 1827 he returned to America, and settled in Portland, where he employed himself in practising law, writing, and lecturing; "and, that no superfluous energy might run to waste, established gymnasiums and gave lessons to large classes in sparring and fencing." This life he continued till 1850, when he gave up his profession. He also published "Brother Jonathan" (3 vols., London and Edinburgh, 1825); "Rachel Dyer" (Portland, 1828); "Bentham's Morals and Legislation" (Boston, 1830); "Authorship, a Tale" (1833); "The Down-Easters" (2 vols., New York, 1833); "One Word More" (1854), essays of a religious character; "True Womanhood, a Tale" (Boston, 1859); "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life" (1869); and "Portland Illustrated" (1874).

NEBRASKA. The existing law in the State of Nebraska requires an enumeration of the inhabitants to be made every year by the precinct assessors, and returned to the county

STATE SEAL OF NEBRASKA.

clerks, by whom they are forwarded to the Secretary of State. The new constitution provides for a census in 1885, and every ten years thereafter, and it is probable that the law will be speedily changed to conform thereto, dispensing with the annual enumeration. The following table furnishes a comparison of the last two censuses:

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.	
	1876.	1875.
Adams	3,940	3,093
Antelope	1,303	1,289
Boone	1,099	965
Buffalo	4,396	2,861
Burt	4,354	4,041
Butler	4,730	4,440
Cass	10,787	10,452
Cedar	2,521	1,997
Cheyenne (estimated)	476	457
Clay	4,787	4,183
Colfax	4,187	3,651
Cuming (estimated)	6,402	6,152
Dakota	3,006	2,759
Dawson	2,133	1,407
Dixon	3,263	2,886
Dodge	8,465	7,534
Douglas (estimated)	25,722	24,698
Fillmore	5,373	4,731
Franklin	1,953	1,807
Frontier (estimated)	243	139
Furnas	1,550	1,482
Gage	6,021	5,714
Greeley (estimated)	194	127
Gosper (returns not complete)	250	261
Hall	4,615	4,414
Hamilton	6,253	3,526
Harlan	2,140	2,027
Hitchcock	90	95
Howard	1,680	1,708
Jefferson	4,075	3,814
Johnson	4,908	4,862
Kearney	803	560
Keith	108	124
Knox	1,248	1,524
Lancaster	15,407	15,224
Lincoln	1,327	2,855
Madison	3,245	3,171
Merrick	3,139	3,101
Nemaha	8,276	9,131
Nuckolls	1,381	1,101
Otoe	11,756	13,270
Pawnee	5,783	4,821
Phelps (estimated)	151	110
Pierce (estimated)	631	606
Platte	4,689	4,378
Polk	3,356	3,061
Red Willow	663	694
Richardson (estimated)	11,327	15,000
Saline	9,227	8,163
Sarpy	3,735	3,385
Saunders	10,463	10,382
Seward (estimated)	6,875	6,601
Sherman	491	496
Stanton	1,223	1,157
Thayer	2,410	2,139
Valley	749	287
Washington	6,286	6,114
Wayne	299	431
Webster	2,962	2,500
York	5,921	5,266
Unorganized territory	4,000	3,000
Total	258,747	246,280

The valuation of property in the State in 1875 for purposes of taxation was $75,467,398.81, and for 1876 $74,178,645.48, a decrease of $1,288,753.33. The tax-levy for each year was four mills on the dollar for the general fund, one mill for the sinking-fund, one mill for the common-school fund, one mill for the penitentiary fund, one-quarter mill for the university fund, and one-tenth mill for the State bond fund, or $7\frac{7}{20}$ mills in all. The aggregate revenue to be obtained by this levy is $540,-

305.11 for 1876, but there were taxes due on the 30th of November, delinquent for different years, amounting to $765,815.25. The receipts of the Treasury for two years ending November 30th were $1,693,849.59, including a balance of $234,543.41 on hand at the beginning of that period. The disbursements for two years amounted to $1,369,795.91, leaving a balance at the end of the last fiscal year of $324,053.68. This balance, together with delinquent taxes, made the resources of the State (exclusive of unsold lands) $1,089,863.95. The total liabilities were $528,524.36, classified as follows:

Certificates of indebtedness issued to the permanent school-fund for general-fund warrants paid by said fund	$342,957 34
Outstanding general-fund warrants	2,430 74
Interest on outstanding general-fund warrants	652 23
Outstanding penitentiary-fund warrants	74,756 08
Interest on outstanding penitentiary-fund warrants	5,865 83
Outstanding State building-fund warrants	31,059 32
Interest on outstanding State building-fund warrants	20,463 41
Outstanding temporary school-fund warrants	359 41
State bonds	50,000 00
Total	$528,524 36

The new constitution provides for the funding of the certificates of indebtedness issued to the school-fund.

The sixty organized counties of the State are divided into 2,510 school districts. The number of children of school age is 86,191, of whom 59,966 attended the public schools during the year. There were 1,984 school-houses, valued at $1,585,736.60, and 3,361 teachers, receiving an average salary of $34.24 per month. The total receipts of the year from all sources, for school purposes, were $1,093,275.39, and the expenditures $1,098,974.75. The bonded and floating school-debt was $1,063,058.60. The State University, at Lincoln, is in a flourishing condition. The attendance increased from 132 in 1874 to 282 in 1876. The Normal School, at Peru, is also on a satisfactory basis. The average attendance for the year was 142, while the whole number of different students was 268

The Legislature of 1875 made an appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of an Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City, on condition that the citizens of that place should raise $3,000 for the same purpose. The condition was complied with, and the necessary building constructed in 1875. The institution was opened on the 13th of January, and has accommodations for fifty pupils. The number in attendance on the 30th of November was seventeen. Prof. Samuel Bacon is the principal.

The Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Omaha, has been in successful operation since 1869, and during the past two years there have been fifty-three pupils connected with the school. Appropriation was made in 1875 for the construction of a new building for this institution, which was nearly completed at the end of the year.

A new wing has been added to the Hospital for the Insane, at a cost of $35,000. The maintenance of the hospital for two years cost $60,746.69. Of this amount $26,962.99 was charged to the counties having patients in the institution. The number of inmates on the 30th of November was 93, an increase of 47 in two years. The whole number admitted during those years was 118; number discharged as recovered, 50; improved, 9; unimproved, 6; escaped, 1; died, 5. The daily average in 1876 was 81 patients; the weekly cost per patient was $7.55¼.

The State penitentiary has been completed in a substantial manner. The daily average of convicts for two years ending November 30th was 63. The cost of maintenance for that period was $57,658, of which $50,000 was appropriated by the Legislature, and the balance earned by the convicts. The average daily cost of each prisoner was $1.20. The contract for the labor of the prisoners has expired, and it is proposed to establish some branch of industry in the prison itself for the employment of the inmates. The younger class of criminals are kept separate from the rest, and night-schools have been established for their benefit.

The State has twenty-two organized and well-armed companies of militia, favorably situated for the protection of the frontier against incursions of the Indians. After the outbreak of hostilities with the Sioux, arms were obtained from the Federal Government, the Governor executing a bond for their safe return, and the companies were fully equipped. They have served a useful purpose in protecting the frontier and giving the people a sense of security.

The title of the State to the salt-springs near the city of Lincoln has been confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, against the claim of a private party.

The Democrats of the State held a convention at Lincoln, on the 19th of April, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention of the party. They adopted resolutions favoring reform in administration, and a return to specie payments "as soon as it can be done without detriment to the commercial and industrial interests of the country." A State Central Committee was also chosen. No instructions were given to the delegates, but a large majority of the convention was understood to be in favor of the nomination of Mr. Tilden.

The Republicans held a convention at Fremont on the 23d and 24th of May, organization not having been effected until the second day, owing to a number of contesting delegations. The local divisions were between those known as Hitchcock and anti-Hitchcock men, or the supporters and opponents of Senator Hitchcock as a party leader. Six delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were chosen, and instructed to vote for James G. Blaine as the candidate for President. The new

Central Committee was strongly "anti-Hitchcock."

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates was held at Omaha, on the 6th of September. The State ticket adopted was as follows: For Governor, Paren England; Lieutenant-Governor, Miles Zentmeyer; Secretary of State, Joseph E. Ritchie; Treasurer, Samuel Waugh; Auditor, G. P. Thomas; Attorney-General, D. L. Ashby; Superintendent of Public Instruction, I. N. Jones; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Henry Grebe. The candidate for Congress was General Joseph Holman, of Dakota County. The following was the platform adopted:

Resolved, by the Democracy of the State of Nebraska, in convention assembled:

1. That we heartily indorse the statement of principles of the Democratic party as enunciated by the St. Louis Convention; and that we look upon the election of Tilden and Hendricks as the only means of saving to this country the government our fathers gave us.

2. That, in view of the history of the Republican party, we have no faith in their pledges of reform; that they have so often deceived the people and obtained their support on the strength of such pledges, that it is the height of folly to trust them longer; and that the people place no confidence in a party whose entire history is replete with broken pledges, violated personal rights, criminal extravagance, and unpunished corruption.

3. That we arraign the Republican party, and particularly a Republican Senate, as being false to the interests of the people, and to their repeated pledges of economy in refusing to consent to a reduction of the expenditures of the Government, made by a Democratic House of Representatives.

4. That we denounce the policy of the Republican party in furnishing the Indians with arms and ammunition with which to take the lives of tax-paying white men, and in protecting the Indians while they leave our frontier unprotected.

5. That we denounce interference on the part of the General Government with a free exercise of the elective franchise by keeping a standing army over the ballot-box in several States of the Union as an unwarranted exercise of the Executive power, in a time of profound peace, for the sole object of subserving party purposes.

6. That the pretended claim of the Republican party that they are the friends of the soldier is a gross and deceptive fraud in that after a Democratic House had passed a bill for the purpose of equalizing the bounties of the soldiers, a Republican Senate defeated the same.

7. That we demand the utmost economy in the expenditures of our State government, and that the public money shall not be used by its custodians in speculation, or to advance party ends, and that such use be punished with severe penalties.

The Republican nominating convention was held at Lincoln, on the 28th and 29th of September. The ticket was made up as follows: For Governor, Silas Garber; Lieutenant-Governor, N. O. Abbott; Secretary of State, Bruno Tzschuck; Treasurer, J. C. McBride; Auditor, J. B. Weston; Attorney-General, George H. Roberts; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. R. Thompson; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, F. M. Davis; member of Congress, Frank Welch. Presidential electors were also nominated. A long series of resolutions was adopted. The preamble reaffirmed the faith of the party in the perpetuity of the Union and the sanctity of the Constitution, and steadfast loyalty to its principles under all circumstances. The platform and nominations of the Cincinnati Convention were approved in the first two resolutions. Then followed these declarations:

3. We affirm that the Republican party stands pledged to the principle of the equality of all citizens before the law, without regard to color, creed, or nationality. The fact of citizenship clothes all alike; its panoply is over all, and each and every one is entitled to the fullest protection in accordance with the Constitution in every State of the Union.

4. We commend the legislation of Congress, the orders of President Grant, and the action of the Attorney-General in his letter of instructions to the United States marshals to enforce the laws, and protect the citizens in the performance of their political rights, and sacredly shield the elective franchise in States where obstructed.

5. We unhesitatingly indorse the financial policy of the Government in its successful efforts to "restore the public credit and maintain the national honor," and the late fiscal arrangements, by means of which $300,000,000 of bonds have been placed at four and a half per cent. interest, and an equivalent amount of six per cent. bonds retired, thus effecting a saving of $4,500,000 interest money annually, meets the unqualified approbation of the Republican party.

6. We approve the policy of redeeming the outstanding currency in coin or its equivalent, so as to make it convertible at any time at the option of the holder, either into gold, silver, or government bonds, at an equal interchangeable value, and we look with confidence to a returned prosperity and to such a revival of commerce, trade, and manufactures, as will make such redemption speedily practicable.

7. Owing to the requirements of the public debt, revenues must be provided in addition to the ordinary expenditures of the Government, sufficient to discharge the accruing interest; which revenues must in the nature of things be derived principally from duties on imports; and, in the adjustment of the tariff laws, equitable protection should be given to domestic manufactures, and thus foster labor, promote enterprise, and advance the public welfare.

8. We approve and commend the generous and beneficent policy of the Government in granting pensions to loyal men who periled their lives that the nation might live, and to their widows and orphans. A grateful people will cheerfully pay taxes for this holy purpose.

9. We desire to express our abhorrence of and place our seal of condemnation on that element in the Democratic party which justified the slaughter at Hamburg, S. C.; which looks with complacency on the butcheries at Coushatta, La.; which approves of the shot-gun policy in Mississippi; which indorses the displacement of Union soldiers, and establishes the Confederate guerrillas in their vacant positions; which has cut down the appropriation for the army and navy, while a savage warfare is in progress on our borders; which has sent to the congressional halls the most violent and bitter foes of the restored republic; which has in solemn convention declared the amendments to the Constitution null and void, and which presents itself to-day in an attitude of defiance and hostility to the peace, integrity, and autonomy of the nation.

We, the Republican party of Nebraska, charge the above on a portion of the adherents of the Democratic party, and we reject with disdain the presentation of statements made in the platform of that party at St. Louis. To the maintenance of all herein set forth, we pledge ourselves as becomes all

good citizens, all patriots who love their country and cherish their country's honor.

The State election took place on the 10th of October, and resulted in the choice of the Republican candidates. The total vote for Governor was 50,083, of which Silas Garber, Republican, received 29,947; Paren England, Democrat, 17,719; and J. F. Gardner, "Greenback," 3,017. Garber's plurality over England was 12,828; majority, 9,811. The candidates for Congress received the following vote: Frank Welch, Republican, 30,900; Joseph Holman, Democrat, 18,206; Marvin Warren, "Greenback," 3,580. The total vote for presidential electors on the 7th of November was 53,389. The Republican candidates received 31,916; Democratic, 17,554; "Greenback," 2,320; Prohibitionist, 1,599. The Republican majority was 10,443.

As the new constitution imposes the duty of canvassing the votes upon the Legislature, and the regular session was not to be held until January, 1877, the Governor called an extra session of the members of the last Legislature, to be held on the 5th of December, for the purpose of canvassing the votes for presidential electors. The legality of this course was disputed by the Democrats, and steps were taken to invoke the intervention of the courts, and prevent the electors from casting the votes. The Legislature met, however, and canvassed the votes for electors, declaring the Republican candidates elected. Question having been raised as to the eligibility of Amasa Cobb, one of the candidates, the following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska, That the Senate be and is hereby invited to meet the House in joint convention immediately after the adoption of this resolution, for the purpose of electing an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, to fill said alleged vacancy.

The following points of order were raised:

1. That this body had no knowledge of any vacancy existing in the board of electors.
2. That the law required that the presidential electors be elected by the people, at the general election in November.
3. That the joint resolution under which this body sought to appoint an elector was void, for the reason that it was not read at large on three separate days, as required by the constitution, nor does it repeal the present law providing for the election of presidential electors.

These were promptly overruled, the resolution was adopted, and the two Houses in joint convention filled the "alleged vacancy." The electors met next day and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler, without any interference from the courts.

Much damage was done again this year over a large portion of the State by grasshoppers. A convention of Governors of several Western States and Territories was held at Omaha, in October, to consider the question of dealing with this destructive pest. Among those present were Governors Pillsbury, of Minnesota; Kirkwood, of Iowa; Hardin, of Missouri; Pennington, of Dakota; Garber, of Nebraska; and several scientific men. The following plan of action, suggested by Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, was adopted, after a discussion upon the whole subject:

1. A joint and urgent appeal to the President of the United States, to be signed by the Executives here assembled, and others favoring the movement, requesting him in his forthcoming annual message, or other suitable manner, to commend the subject to the prompt and favorable action of Congress.
2. A similar joint request from this body to the congressional delegations from the States here represented, and others interested, urging their assiduous efforts for the passage of an act of Congress providing for the appointment of a commission of both scientific and practical men to consider the whole question, including cause and remedy, with adequate provision for suitable bounties for the prevention and cure of the evil.
3. A joint memorial, if practicable, or some other form of combined official action by our several Legislatures, asking the aid of Congress for these purposes, and to that end requesting the concerted and persistent influence of our several congressional delegations.
4. Recommendations of the subject by the Governors to the favorable consideration of the several State Legislatures interested, invoking the adoption of such practicable measures as have proved efficacious, and such as further experience may suggest, including the repeal of existing game-laws, or such modification of them as will prevent the destruction of birds which feed upon the insects; the offering of bounties for the destruction of eggs and insects; the prevention of prairie-fires until a suitable time, for the destruction of the young grasshoppers by firing the grass. The encouragement of tree-culture for promoting moisture and harboring birds, and such other means as may promote the great end desired.

A decision of the U. S. Circuit Court, rendered in May, by Justice Miller, confirmed the title of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company to the lands taken under a grant by act of Congress of July 2, 1864. An attempt had been made to have the patents set aside, on the following grounds: that lands had been taken beyond the lateral limit of twenty miles on each side of the road; that some sections being fifty or a hundred miles from the road could not be considered "on the line thereof," as required by the grant; that the sections were not distributed equally along each twenty miles of the road; and that along certain portions of the road, where it came within twenty miles of the Union Pacific, the lands had all been taken from one side. The court held that, as no lateral limit was mentioned in the grant, the allowance of "ten sections per mile, on each side of said road, on the line thereof," could be taken at any distance necessary to make up the amount of the grant from lands "not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States;" that "on the line thereof" meant simply parallel to the road, and was not restricted to any particular distance; that it was not necessary that the lands should be taken up and patented on the completion of each twenty miles of the road, though that was authorized; that it was

not essential that the distribution should be equal along each twenty miles; and, finally, that where the sections could not be obtained on the south side of the road, on account of being previously granted to the Union Pacific, the company was not entitled to double the amount on the north side; but, having obtained it, the patents could not be set aside, unless the lands taken in excess of the grant could be identified and described.

NEHER, MICHAEL, a German painter, born in 1798; died December 4, 1876. He passed six years in the principal cities of Upper Italy, and in 1823 went to Rome, where he studied the old masters, and at the same time brought out a number of *genre* paintings, which were very highly valued, and also produced a number of fine pen-pictures of the surroundings of Naples and Rome. In 1825 he returned to Munich, and there painted a large number of landscapes, *genre* paintings, and architectural paintings, the latter being his chief branch. In 1834 he, together with several other artists, was employed in decorating the walls of the old castle Hohenschwangau with frescoes. Neher painted in this castle the "Departure of Lohengrin from the House of his Parents," and "His Marriage with Elsa of Brabant," both after designs by Rubens.

NETHERLANDS, THE, a kingdom in Europe. King, William III., born February 19, 1817; succeeded his father, March 17, 1849. Sons: 1. William, Prince of Orange, and heir-apparent to the throne, born September 4, 1840; 2. Alexander, born August 25, 1851. Brother of the King: Henry, governor of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg. The area of the kingdom is 12,679 square miles.*

The population was, in December, 1875, officially estimated at 3,809,527. The following table gives the population of the several provinces, and the percentage of Protestants and Catholics, leaving out of account the Israelites and the minor sects:

PROVINCES.	PERCENTAGE IN 1869 OF		Population, 1875.
	Protestants.	Catholics.	
Brabant	11.6	87.9	451,095
Gelderland	62.0	36.8	448,820
South Holland	73.8	24.6	748,162
North Holland	66.3	27.8	629,345
Zealand	73.5	25.9	185,628
Utrecht	62.1	37.0	184,084
Friesland	90.8	8.2	313,804
Overyssel	68.7	29.7	265,144
Groningen	90.8	8.2	238,662
Drenthe	92.3	5.2	112,221
Limburg	1.7	97.7	232,562
Total	61.3	36.7	3,809,527

The Israelites and the minor sects constitute two per cent. of the population. The Protestants are a majority in nine, and the Roman Catholics in two, provinces. The population of the larger cities in December, 1875, was as follows:

CITIES.	Population.
Amsterdam	289,982
Rotterdam	132,054
The Hague	100,254
Utrecht	65,052
Leyden	40,724
Groningen	40,165
Arnheim	36,755
Haarlem	34,132
Maestricht	28,891
Leeuwarden	27,108
Dortrecht	26,157
Tilburg	25,397
Bois-le-Duc	24,298
Delft	23,804
Nimeguen	23,198
Schiedam	21,532
Zwolle	21,443
Helder	21,328

The colonies of the Netherlands are considerably larger and more populous than the country itself. The total area is estimated at 641,201 square miles; the population at 24,480,900, divided as follows:

1. POPULATION OF THE DUTCH COLONIES IN THE EAST INDIES IN DECEMBER, 1873		24,870,600
Java and Madura (1874)	18,125,269	
Western Sumatra	1,620,979	
Bencoolen	140,116	
Lampong	112,784	
Palembang	577,085	
Riouw and eastern coast of Sumatra	69,386	
Banca	63,922	
Billiton	26,639	
Western Borneo	865,798	
Southern and Eastern Borneo	889,629	
Celebes	355,942	
Menado	495,396	
Molucca Islands. Ternate	97,913	
Amboyna	94,745	
Banda	155,453	
Timor	900,000	
Bali and Lombok	79,574	
New Guinea	200,000	
2. POPULATION OF THE DUTCH COLONIES IN THE WEST INDIES (1875)		41,024
Curaçoa Islands	23,972	
Aruba "	5,670	
Bonaire "	4,470	
St. Martin "	3,101	
Saba "	2,002	
St. Eustache Islands	1,809	
3. SURINAM		69,329
Total		24,480,900

The foreign population of the colonies in 1874 included 14,310 Europeans in the army; 34,212 other Europeans (27,571 in Java and Madura); 962 descendants of Europeans; 305,897 Chinese; 13,083 Arabs; and 19,518 Hindoos.

The population of Batavia, on January 1, 1875, was 99,109.

The budget estimates of the Dutch colonies for the year 1876 were as follows (in florins):

COLONIES.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Surplus (S.) or Deficit (D.).
East Indies	140,958,294	130,107,839	S. 10,850,455
Surinam	1,103,800	1,700,672	D. 596,872
West Indies	407,251	492,989	D. 85,738

The imports in Java and Madura in 1874 amounted to 93,493,000 and the exports to 144,212,000 florins. The imports in the other East Indian colonies in 1873 were 42,486,000 and the exports 41,869,000 florins.

In the budget for the year 1876, the expenditures and revenue are estimated as follows:

* For the area of the several provinces, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1872.

EXPENDITURES.	Florins.
1. Royal House	950,000
2. Cabinet, supreme state authorities	605,756
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	629,309
4. Ministry of Justice	3,683,860
5. Ministry of the Interior	22,112,282
6. Ministry of the Navy	13,632,587
7. Ministry of War	24,214,600
8. Public debt	26,785,322
9. Ministry of Finances	20,003,075
10. Colonies	1,682,884
11. Unforeseen	50,000
Total	114,249,675

REVENUE.		
1. Direct taxes		23,059,642
Land-tax	10,441,242	
Poll-tax	8,868,000	
Patent-tax	3,750,400	
2. Excise		32,320,000
On spirits	17,900,000	
On other liquors	14,420,000	
3. Taxes on stamps, enregistrement, inheritances		18,147,000
4. Customs		5,211,799
5. Taxes on gold and silver wares		351,200
6. Domains		1,600,000
7. Post		3,100,000
8. Telegraphs		678,000
9. Lottery		410,000
10. Taxes on game and fisheries		128,000
11. Pilotages		800,000
12. Taxes on mines		4,680
13. State railroads		1,878,400
14. Miscellaneous		5,171,499
15. Receipts from the colonial administration		10,850,455
Total revenue		103,710,675
Deficit		10,639,000

This deficit is to be provided for provisionally by the emission of treasury notes for not more than 5,000,000 florins. The financial estimates are, however, always framed with great moderation, mostly exhibiting a deficit, which in the final account becomes a surplus.

In 1876 the national debt was represented by a capital of 922,741,326 florins, divided as follows:

DIVISION OF DEBT.	Capital.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent.	632,108,002	15,802,700
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.	91,579,224	2,748,586
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.	11,867,000	407,470
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent.	177,187,100	7,088,410
Miscellaneous	.....	79,555
Total debt, 1876	922,741,326	26,126,721
Total debt, 1875	936,638,926	27,163,849

The total value of imports in 1874 amounted to 671,538,000 and the exports to 508,222,000 florins, being a decrease in both cases under the preceding year. The transit trade in the same year was estimated at 1,265,019 kilogrammes.

The imports and exports in 1873 and 1874 were valued as follows (in florins):

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Great Britain	247,248,000	228,089,000	115,204,000	117,036,000
Zollverein	131,180,000	136,999,000	229,566,000	222,023,000
Hanse towns	7,106,000	7,948,000	8,914,000	10,453,000
Austro-Hungary	324,000	61,000	182,000	178,000
Belgium	91,210,000	86,685,000	76,232,000	76,624,000
Russia	26,776,000	38,646,000	3,426,000	8,407,000
Denmark	419,000	636,000	2,068,000	1,870,000
Sweden and Norway	7,038,000	6,817,000	3,666,000	4,477,000
France	12,408,000	11,664,000	6,755,000	6,297,000
Italy	2,919,000	2,016,000	9,154,000	10,575,000
Spain	1,900,000	1,235,000	114,000	41,000
Portugal	1,503,000	3,102,000	903,000	1,312,000
Other countries	3,359,000	3,175,000	3,615,000	3,154,000
1. Europe	533,390,000	527,073,000	459,799,000	462,447,000
United States of North America	29,847,000	29,935,000	4,030,000	4,633,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	283,000	384,000	33,000	158,000
Brazil	569,000	769,000	855,000	8,000
Rio de la Plata	1,555,000	1,366,000	2,000	1,806,000
Peru	5,293,000	6,066,000	3,205,000	.....
Other American countries	2,291,000	1,931,000	.....	1,022,000
2. America	39,838,000	40,451,000	8,125,000	7,627,000
British East Indies	21,969,000	19,133,000	357,000	341,000
China	255,000	1,648,000	77,000	.....
Japan	983,000	1,144,000	1,000	.....
3. Asia	23,207,000	21,924,000	435,000	341,000
4. Africa	2,747,000	5,053,000	890,000	915,000
5. Other Countries	298,000	50,000	1,000	41,000
Total foreign countries	599,480,000	594,552,000	469,250,000	471,371,000
Dutch Colonies:				
Java	82,485,000	76,745,000	45,083,000	36,360,000
Dutch West Indies	119,000	241,000	302,000	491,000
Coast of Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Dutch colonies	82,604,000	76,986,000	45,385,000	36,851,000
Grand total	682,084,000	671,538,000	514,635,000	508,222,000

The most important articles of import and export were:

ARTICLES.	Imports.	Exports.
Cereals	81,600,000	26,400,000
Seeds, fruits	20,900,000	21,400,000
Colonial produce	80,200,000	64,000,000
Tobacco	6,800,000	3,300,000
Beverages	4,900,000	8,900,000
Animals and animal provisions	7,600,000	50,600,000
a. Provisions, etc.	202,000,000	174,600,000
Combustibles	18,500,000	1,400,000
Ores, stones	23,400,000	4,500,000
Raw metals	56,600,000	42,400,000
Wood, cork	17,600,000	8,100,000
Materials for spinning	43,800,000	50,400,000
Hides, leather	28,800,000	20,400,000
b. Raw materials	188,700,000	127,200,000
Pottery, glass-ware	4,000,000	4,100,000
Yarns	49,100,000	30,800,000
Textures	40,400,000	29,200,000
Paper	1,700,000	3,300,000
Goods from other materials	44,100,000	26,400,000
c. Manufactured articles	139,300,000	93,800,000
Manure, waste	3,600,000	1,500,000
Drugs, chemicals, and coloring materials	80,700,000	77,900,000
Resins, oils, grease	32,200,000	28,400,000
Other commodities	4,900,000	3,600,000
d. Miscellaneous	121,400,000	111,400,000
e. Precious metals	20,100,000	1,200,000
Total	671,500,000	508,200,000

Education is provided for by a non-denominational primary instruction law, passed 1857. Under its working there were in December, 1873, according to the report of the royal commissioner, issued in 1876, 2,669 public schools, with 6,519 schoolmasters and 729 schoolmistresses, and 143 subsidized and 978 non-subsidized private schools, with an aggregate of 4,217 teachers (2,472 males and 1,745 females). At the same date the pupils in the public schools numbered 382,146 (212,995 boys and 169,151 girls); the pupils in subsidized private schools numbered 5,999 (2,870 boys and 3,129 girls), and in non-subsidized private schools 111,914 (49,950 boys and 61,964 girls). The total number of elementary schools was 3,790, of pupils 500,059, of teachers 11,465.

The teachers appointed under the law of 1857 are superintended by 94 district-school inspectors, who act under 11 provincial superintendents. The inspectors grant licenses for the establishment of schools, and present to the Government, three times a year, an account of the state of the public instruction.

The number of pupils in the public evening-schools was 19,236, in private evening-schools 4,555; total number, 23,791, of whom 17,736 were boys and 6,055 girls. The number of repetition and Sunday schools was 241, of which 102 were public, 18 subsidized private, and 121 non-subsidized private schools. The total expenditures for elementary instruction in 1873 was 6,558,519 florins. There were 11 navigation-schools, with 23 teachers and 350 pupils. In the colony of Java there were 53 government schools, with 4,160 pupils, of whom 2,352 received instruction free; 29 private schools were reported to have 2,000 pupils. There were also 73 government and 114 private schools for natives of which the number of pupils was not given.

The army of the Netherlands in Europe consisted, in 1876, of 2,076 officers and 60,867 men; the East Indian army numbered 1,425 officers and 33,996 men.

The navy of the Netherlands on July 1, 1876, consisted of 87 steamers, with 386 guns, and 18 sailing-vessels, with 119 guns: total, 105 vessels, with 505 guns.

The merchant-navy, on January 1, 1876, consisted of 1,749 sailing-vessels, of 437,897 tons, and 86 steamers, of 76,828 tons: total, 1,835 vessels, of 514,725 tons.

The aggregate length of railroads in operation was, on January 1, 1876, 1,602 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 English mile), of which 988 were state railroads.

The aggregate length of the state telegraph lines was, on January 1, 1876, 3,440 kilometres; the aggregate length of the wires, 12,333 kilometres; the number of officers was 330; the number of telegrams carried in 1875 was 2,214,730; the revenue was 708,986 florins; the expenditures, 1,276,540.

Early in January General Enderlein, War Minister, retired from office, in consequence of the unfavorable action of the States-General upon his plan for putting the country into a condition for defense. Heer Klerck, formerly a counselor in the department of railroad affairs of the Ministry of the Interior, was appointed War Minister in his place. The questions concerning military affairs in reference to which the differences arose that led to this change in the War Ministry were more political than technical in their character, and were closely connected with the increasing objections of the upper classes to military service. In May the Second Chamber approved a bill providing for the introduction into the coinage of the exclusive gold standard of value. The bill, however, authorized to be used still, for change, gulden-pieces in silver and cents in copper. A proposition to introduce the gold standard into the Indian possessions was referred to the State Council.

A cabinet crisis was brought about in June by the continued unfavorable action of the States-General toward the military bills of the Government. The Second Chamber denied a motion for the increase of the contingent from 11,000 to 14,000 men, whereupon, June 19th, Heer Heemskerk, Minister of the Interior, announced that the cabinet had sent in their resignations to the King. By the request of the King, the resignations were held in suspense for several weeks. It was found extremely difficult to form a new minis-

try, as agreement between the present Chambers and the Government seemed to be impossible, and new elections would only result in the return of a new Chamber of precisely the same stamp as the old one; so the ministers had no alternative but to stay, confining their attention, however, to keeping the machinery of the Government in regular operation, without attempting to enter upon or carry out any definite policy. Early in August the King invited Heer Kappeyne van de Copello to a consultation with reference to the formation of a new ministry. Heer Kappeyne was one of the most prominent speakers on the side of the Left in the debate which resulted in the rejection of the military law. The conferences were without result. Heer Heemskerk refused to withdraw his resignation.

About the beginning of September the King succeeded in partly reconstructing his ministry, by naming Heer Alting Mees to be Minister of the Colonies, and by giving the Ministry of War temporarily to Heer Taalman Kip, Minister of the Marine.

A difficulty which had arisen with the Republic of Venezuela with reference to the ship Midas was peacefully adjusted in August, the Government of Venezuela agreeing to deliver the ship to the Dutch consul at St. Thomas.

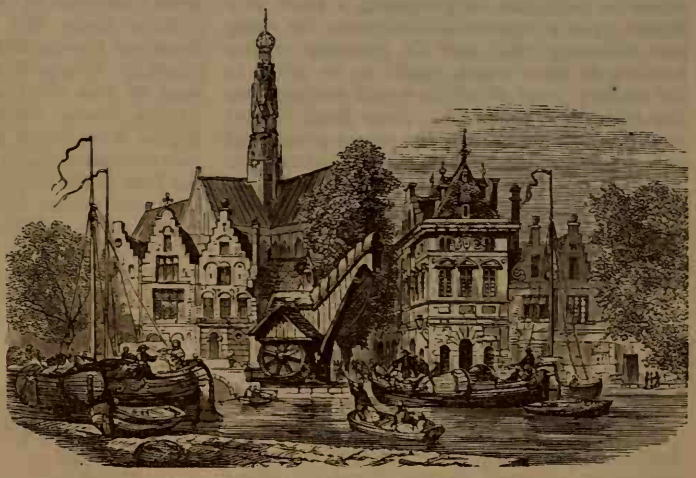
The new session of the States-General was opened September 18th. The King in his speech said that the relations of the kingdom with foreign powers continued friendly. The country was in a flourishing condition, agriculture was prosperous, and the crops generally were satisfactory. A part of the land had been visited with floods at the beginning of the year, but the help afforded by the nation to the sufferers had healed many wounds. The great public works which were in progress, the new approaches from the sea to the commercial towns, now almost completed, the extension of the railroad system, the improvement of the rivers, and the proposed connection by canal of the northern part of the country with Germany, promised to be of great advantage to trade. The condition of the finances was favorable, and the public revenues were increasing, thereby also showing the material progress of the nation. The display of the art and industry of the nation, and of the skill of its ship-builders, at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, was spoken of as creditable. The attention of his Majesty was given to the strengthening of the military force. Extraordinary exertions were still necessary to protect the dominions of the nation in Northern Sumatra. The army and the fleet in that region were doing their duty steadfastly and vigorously. In all the other possessions of the East Indies quiet prevailed. It was hoped that a peaceful solution of the difficulties with Venezuela was assured. The coöperation of the States-General was invoked in the revision of the laws. Propositions would be made for the improvement of the military laws and the revision of the election laws. A bill respecting elementary education would be submitted. Bills were contemplated concerning railroads and the quarantine laws, bills modifying the tax laws, and bills concerning the regulation of the money standard, both at home and in the Indies, in all of which the coöperation of the States-General was asked. Shortly after the opening of the Chambers, the King appointed Major-General Beyen War Minister. On the 25th of September, in the Second Chamber, the Minister of Finance brought forward the budget for 1877. The expenditures were estimated at 115,500,000 gulden, of which 10,000,000 gulden were for the making of railways, 27,000,000 gulden for the payment of interest on the public debt, and 4,000,000 gulden as extraordinary expenditure for improving the national defenses. The receipts were estimated at 107,000,000 gulden, thus showing a deficit of 8,500,000 gulden, which would be covered by the accumulated surpluses from previous budgets and the regular increase in the public revenues. In a discussion in the Second Chamber concerning the affairs of the colonies, Heer van der Putte asked the Government to limit its operations to the erection of a few coast-forts. The Colonial Minister replied that he doubted if such a limitation were possible. Speaking in reference to the relations of the country with Venezuela, the Minister of Foreign Affairs remarked that he considered that the formal resumption of diplomatic relations was very near. On the 24th of November the Second Chamber adopted a money bill which temporarily continued the double (gold and silver) standard of value, and authorized the Minister of Finance to sell silver and buy gold, as circumstances required. The bill likewise provided for the currency of gold and silver in the East Indian colonies, but did not give the Government the right to sell silver further than to limit the circulation of foreign coinage. On the 22d of December the First Chamber, by a vote of 16 to 11, rejected the money law passed for Holland, and laid on the table the one relating to the East Indies. On the 1st of December, in the course of the debate on the colonial budget in the Second Chamber, the statement was made by the minister that it was understood that the agricultural laws would be carried out in the East Indies, and the culture of coffee would be maintained by the Government. On the 26th of December, in the Second Chamber, the Minister of War made an explanation of the condition of the defenses of the nation. He suggested that it would be better to consider the subject in a secret session, so that foreigners should not be made acquainted with the present deficiencies. The defenses were weak, and the nation had the right, and ought, to refuse to publish the particulars of its weakness.

Much interest was attached to the modifications of the electoral law which the Government intended to propose to the Chambers.

By the present law, the number of deputies (now eighty) sitting in the Second Chamber is increased in proportion to the increase in the population, at the rate of one member for every 45,000 inhabitants. It is, therefore, ordered that the lists be revised every five years. This revision is the occasion of partisan jealousy, which became so strong in 1874, when it should have taken place, that the bill to provide for a revision and a redistribution of the districts was never brought forward for debate. As the ordinary elections to replace the retiring half of the Second Chamber were to be held in 1877, and as since 1869 the population had increased to such an extent that four or five new deputies will have to be elected, the question pressed for settlement. Herr Heemskerk, therefore, withdrew his bill for the revision of the lists, and replaced it with a proposal to modify the electoral law of 1850 itself.

Great importance was attached to the announcement, in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Chambers, that a bill on elementary education would be introduced by the Government. The subject of education occupies a very prominent place among the political and social questions before the country. The present educational law was enacted in 1857, and is in effect a compromise among political parties. It is based upon a clause of the fundamental law which prescribes—1. The legal organization of public instruction in such manner as to respect the religious ideas of all parties; 2. Freedom of instruction, saving inspection on the part of the authorities and examination into the capabilities and morality of the teachers. The law of 1857, therefore, recognized the establishment of public primary schools, at which instruction offending no religious views is given. The communes defray the expenses alone, or with assistance, if they need it, from the province and the state; private schools may also receive pecuniary aid so long as they are accessible to children of all denominations. The first draft of the law contained no religious allusion whatever, but, at the suggestion of the Orthodox party, a paragraph was inserted defining the object of instruction to be the education and development of children and the inculcation of all Christian and social virtues, but forbidding the teaching in the schools of anything contrary to the respect due to the views of others. The orthodox Protestants now complain of the working of the law, that the words "Christian virtues" have become void of meaning; and they, with the Roman Catholics, have joined to seek a modification of the law, compelling the state to make grants for their denominational schools. The Liberal party seek to pass a bill maintaining the basis but enlarging and strengthening the provisions of the present law. The Government purposes the passage of a measure which shall conciliate all parties.

The question of religious instruction entered largely into the discussions on the bill for the establishment of a new university at Amsterdam, which passed the Second Chamber April 8th, by a large majority. The debate had continued twenty-three days, during which time seven hundred speeches were made. The Government sought to have the provision for a theological faculty struck out, and expected in this to be supported by the Clericals and a majority of the Liberals; but only the extreme party voted with them. The clause providing for the theological faculty was indeed once struck out, but was immediately inserted again in another shape. According to this bill, any one may impart higher instruction without being subject to supervision by the state, which reserves only the *jus promovendi*. The attempt was made while the bill was in the Chamber to subject private instruction to the supervision of the state, but Heer Heemskerk threatened to withdraw the bill if higher instruction was not left perfectly free.



QUAY OF THE GRAIN-MARKET, WITH ST. BAVON'S CHURCH, HAARLEM.

On the 1st of November the great ship-canal connecting Amsterdam directly with the North Sea was opened by the King in person. Heretofore the only route from the sea to Amsterdam for vessels of more than five feet draft was the North Holland Canal, connecting Amsterdam with the Helder, or Nieuwediep. It was constructed in the reign of

William I., is fifty-one miles long, very tortuous and narrow, and was only available for vessels drawing sixteen feet of water or less. The idea of making a more direct communication had long been entertained.

Disturbances occurred at Amsterdam, August 11th and 12th, in consequence of the abolition of the annual Kermesse, or fair. Bands of the lower classes of the populace paraded the streets, and broke the windows of a number of houses. The troops were called out, and, with the help of the communal guards and the police, suppressed the disturbance.

In June the city of Amsterdam celebrated the six-hundredth year of its existence as a city by a grand historical exhibition of art, industry, trophies, and relics.

The conduct of the crown-prince has been the occasion of a great many unfavorable remarks. Complaint has been made that he lived in Paris, that his palace at the Hague was closed, and that all endeavors to induce him to return to the Hague had failed. This discontent, however, found no public expression till August, when Heer Mock, a well-known Conservative politician, in proposing a toast at a dinner, openly reproached the prince for going into voluntary exile, and for spending on the boulevards time which ought to be given to his country, over which he would perhaps one day reign as William IV. Heer Mock further expressed his regret that the crown-prince had not yet given the nation the opportunity to welcome a crown-princess. This speech and its publication in full in the Conservative journal, *Dagblad*, created a great sensation. The Liberal papers condemned Heer Mock's language as disloyal. But Prof. G. W. Vreede, of the University of Utrecht, applauded the speech, and said that if the prince did not listen to these words, which were spoken at a banquet, it would become necessary that more emphatic language should proceed from the benches of the Representatives.

The situation at the seat of war with the Achinese in Sumatra does not appear to have materially changed during the year, either for better or for worse. At the beginning of the year the troops had taken their positions at Bitalantemin and Samboug, and had set out on their advance. On the 24th of January the submission of the chiefs of the district Mockim was reported, and shortly afterward the subjection of the district Daroe. General Pel, the commander of the forces, died February 24th, of cholera. His death was a great loss to the army. He had taken command when the force was in a very critical situation, had fortified its position, driven from the neighborhood the enemy who were threatening it, put it on the advance, and had won and received the universal confidence of the troops. Major-General Wichers van Kerchem was appointed to succeed him. Lambaroe was taken after active resistance, and a fort was begun at Kajoeto. The occupation of Gualla Gighem gave a large region into the power of the Dutch. On the 29th of February the chief of Pedir swore allegiance, and agreed to raise a Dutch flag which was sent him. Pedir is one of the strongest states on the north coast. On the 22d of April the enemy with a considerable force attacked the post at Lansprit, and were repulsed. Late in the summer, the Prince of Gighem, who had surrendered to the Dutch, again allied himself with the Achinese against them. His ports were blockaded. In September the troops at Parseu Kurung Tjut were building bridges, fortifying themselves, and establishing communications with Lampheit. A patrol of twenty men, under command of Captain Nuysink, had had a hand-to-hand fight with the enemy, dispatched fourteen of them, and put the rest to flight. The captain and four of his men were wounded. Toward the end of the year the Rajah of Simpangolim withdrew his submission to the Dutch and took to flight. He was consequently deprived of his dignities. The reports of the general health of the army showed an improvement in its sanitary condition over that of former years. An engagement took place in Celebes in October, between a force under the command of Lieutenant Brass, of the cavalry, and the native insurgent chieftain Kraeng-Bonto Bonto. Two of the sons of this chief and two of his nephews, Patata Daeng Patanga and Seraug Daeng Maroe, were taken prisoners, and Daeng Lalvela surrendered, severely wounded. This was the first decisive blow as yet inflicted after a long campaign against the insurgents, and caused much gratification.

NEVADA. The general condition of the State in 1876 was prosperous. The following are educational statistics for the year: number of children between six and eighteen years of age, 8,475; pupils enrolled in public schools, 5,581; average daily attendance, 3,832; number of free public schools maintained without rate-bill, 83; valuation of school-houses and furniture, $160,494; whole

STATE SEAL OF NEVADA.

number of primary schools, 62; whole number of intermediate schools, 7; whole number of unclassified schools, 32; whole number of grammar-schools, 16; whole number of high-schools, 3; total number of schools, 120; total number of school-districts, 80; number of school-houses built of brick, 4; number of school-houses built of wood, 79; number of school-houses built of adobe, 5; number of school-houses built of stone, 2; number of school-houses rented, 19; number of school-houses unfit for use, 20; number of new school-houses erected, 11; number of teachers —male, 36; female, 77—total, 113; average monthly wages paid male teachers, $112.63\frac{2}{3}$; average monthly wages paid female teachers, $85.20; number of schools maintained less than three months, 2; number of schools maintained only three months, 14; number of schools maintained more than three and less than six months, 10; number of schools maintained more than six and less than nine months, 32; number of schools maintained nine months and over, 43; average number of months of all schools in the State, 7 months 15 days; average rate of county school-tax, 27 per cent. Total income, $195,535.44, including a balance of $26,808.45, $44,246.77 from State apportionment, $91,221.34 from county taxes, and $24,091.19 from district taxes; total expenditure, $162,760.94, including $101,015.64 for teachers' wages; balance, $32,774.50. The State University was opened at Elko in 1874. A preparatory department is in operation, having 30 pupils in 1876. The permanent State school-fund amounts to $300,000.

The transactions of the State Treasury for the year were as follows:

TRANSACTIONS.	Coin.	Currency.
Balance on hand January 1, 1876	$295,820 58	$70,992 51
Total receipts for the year 1876	470,096 34	24,757 70
	$765,916 92	$95,750 21
Deduct currency sold during the year	.....	40,758 04
	$765,916 92	$54,992 17
Add coin received from sale of currency	37,191 45	.....
	$803,108 37	$54,992 17
Deduct disbursements for the year	497,694 17	8,883 77
Balance on hand December 31, 1876	$305,414 20	$46,108 40

The total bonded debt of the State December 31, 1876, was $540,400; sinking-fund securities, $250,000; net debt, $290,400. The total funding and floating debt of the counties was $1,118,879.13; cash in county treasuries, $323,468.75. The following tables show the valuation of property and the mineral yield for a series of years:

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

DATE.	Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property.	Gross Amount of State and County Taxes against same.
1871	$20,901,009 67	$744,670 92
1872	22,879,145 32	748,016 60
1873	26,866,505 24	930,838 80
1874	26,630,279 22	895,433 95
1875	29,239,865 35	858,085 90
1876	29,564,673 23	762,800 27
Totals	$156,081,478 03	$4,939,896 44

PROCEEDS OF THE MINES.

DATE.	Gross Yield of all the Mines in the State.	Valuation on which Taxes were levied.	Gross Am'nt of State and County Taxes on same for Year.
1871	$20,026,585 12	$7,856,071 73	$179,099 28
1872	23,822,249 43	10,133,924 50	243,467 98
1873	32,671,871 22	15,538,911 46	296,794 05
1874	29,596,445 52	13,323,548 22	231,456 90
1875	35,224,686 99	17,409,429 67	273,176 37
1876	35,391,864 04	20,867,535 86	425,958 84*
Totals	$176,733,702 32	$85,129,421 44	$1,649,953 42

* Of the second and third quarters of 1876, the sum of $207,033.13 is in litigation and unpaid.

Of the valuation in 1876, $16,820,383.87 represented real estate, and $12,744,289.36 personal property. The State tax amounted to $265,753.70; the county tax to $497,046.57. The value of mines in the State is estimated by the Governor at $150,000,000. These are not taxed, but a tax is levied on their net proceeds. The number of acres of agricultural land inclosed is 131,084; acres cultivated in 1876, 53,498; bushels of wheat raised, 89,393; of barley, 542,009; oats, 198,197; corn, 10,653; potatoes, 328,693; tons of hay, 70,397; pounds of butter, 251,810; of wool, 534,127; number of horses, 27,698; cattle, 143,088; sheep, 153,387; feet of lumber sawed, 29,870,000; number of quartz-mills, 133; tons of borax produced, 1,514; acres of land irrigated, 128,235; length of railroads, 645.66 miles. The State-prison is at Carson City; a new State-prison is in course of erection at Reno. The State Orphans' Home is also at Carson City.

At the election in November, 10,383 votes were cast for the Hayes electors, and 9,308 for the Tilden electors; 10,241 for Thomas Wren (Republican) for Congress, and 9,330 for his opponent. O. R. Leonard (Republican) was elected Supreme Court Judge by 581 majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Republican party of this State met in State Convention at Concord, on January 5, 1876, for the purpose of nominating their candidates for Governor

and Railroad Commissioner. The convention had a full attendance, 532 delegates being present from all parts of the State. The nominations were as follows: for Governor, Person C. Cheney, of Manchester; for Railroad Commissioner, William A. Peirce, of Portsmouth. The nominations of the five candidates for Councilors were remitted to district conventions. The following platform was reported from the Committee on Resolutions, and unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of New Hampshire, in convention assembled, declare in regard to national issues:

1. The States are one and indissoluble as a nation. All citizens are equal under the laws, and entitled to their fullest protection.

2. Ours is a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people. The national Constitution, and the Government established under it, the State constitutions, and the governments established under them, are the creation of the people, in their primary capacity, and supreme in their respective relations.

3. The General Government is bound by the most sacred obligation to preserve republican government in all the States, and to protect the freedmen of the South in the full, fair, and free exercise of every right of citizenship.

4. A just, generous, and forbearing policy toward those lately in arms against the integrity of the Union, yet demanding a full recognition, in practice as well as in theory, of the letter and spirit of the constitutional amendments, and all the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof.

5. A tariff for revenue which shall be so adjusted as to be the least burdensome and most favorable to home industry and labor.

6. A currency based on coin and which shall be made redeemable in coin. Every consideration which affects the common weal demands the speediest possible return to specie payments. An irredeemable currency is a national evil, involving a constant fluctuation in values, placing the earnings of labor in the power of speculators, and working untold demoralization in every department of human endeavor.

7. Regarding as conclusive the President's declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with the profoundest gratitude for his patriotic services in both military and civil life, we reaffirm our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

8. That the course of the present Administration, in preserving peace with all nations, in liquidating so large a portion of the public debt, in conducting the affairs of the nation with energy, economy, and impartial justice, and in exposing and punishing fraud and corruption wherever found, with the determination to "let no guilty man escape," meets our highest approbation, and commands our undivided support.

9. Our free public-school system is the bulwark of American liberty. We approve, therefore, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that "no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, shall ever be placed under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations." We believe it to be the duty of the State, not only to maintain the integrity of the common-school system, but to do all that is needful so to increase its efficiency as to secure the blessings of wise and generous education to every child within its borders.

10. That the Republicans of New Hampshire carnestly desire a true reconciliation with their brethren in the South, and welcome gladly all assurances that this Centennial year will be made to contribute to that end.

11. That we cherish gratefully the services of our veteran soldiers, and hereby express our unqualified abhorrence of the action of the Democratic majority in the national House of Representatives, in removing from places of employment about the Capitol maimed Union veterans, and filling the vacancies thus made with men whose only claim upon the majority is, that they fought to destroy this Union.

12. Prudence and patriotism alike require that the administration of the Government should continue in the hands of the political organization which has always been true to it, and not be given over to the control of a party which has given ample evidence of its purpose to falsify every profession of loyalty to the amended Constitution, and of reform, wrung from it by constant defeat.

Touching matters relating especially to our own State, this convention declares:

1. That the action of the Democratic Governor and Council last June, in the matter of the vacancies in senatorial districts two and four, was an open, palpable usurpation of power, an overt encroachment of the Executive Department upon the Legislative branch of the Government, and a deliberate subversion of the elective rights of the qualified voters of this State.

2. That we are in favor of a Constitutional Convention, having for its object such changes in the constitution as are required by the progress of the State in population, wealth, intelligence, and political ideas.

3. That we hail with unbounded satisfaction the temperance reform movement which is making such wonderful progress in our State, and we hereby express our full and hearty sympathy with this and every other moral reform which will tend to elevate the character and promote the welfare of our people.

4. That in presenting the name of our honored Chief Magistrate, Person C. Cheney, for reëlection, we but give expression to the wish of every Republican of New Hampshire; and that his honest and upright character, his generous public spirit, his sympathy with every reform that can conduce to the good of the people, and the dignity and capacity with which he has discharged the duties of the office of Governor during the past year, commend him preëminently to the suffrages of the people. We pledge him our undivided support, and a triumphant reëlection.

5. That in nominating William A. Peirce as Railroad Commissioner, we present a candidate eminently qualified for that position, and in every way worthy of our suffrages. To him, also, we pledge our full party strength.

The convention then adjourned *sine die;* and, immediately after its adjournment, the delegates from each district formed themselves into separate conventions to choose candidates for State Councilors, their several nominees being as follows: First district, Charles A. Foss, of Barrington; second district, Charles A. Hackett, of Belmont; third district, John M. Parker, of Goffstown; fourth district, Albert S. Scott, of Peterborough; fifth district, Evarts W. Farr, of Littleton.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Concord, on January 12th, with the very full attendance of 625 delegates, representing all the towns in the State. The nominations were as follows: for Governor, Daniel Marcy, he having received 614 votes out of 622, the whole number cast; for Railroad Commis-

sioner, Thomas Dinsmore, of Alstead, received 413, and was declared unanimously nominated.

The following platform was reported by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That in entering upon the first State canvass of the Centennial year, the Democracy of New Hampshire deem it proper to declare that they recognize the final settlement of the issues involved in the late civil war and the binding force of the constitutional amendments; that they demand for all citizens their full constitutional right, the cessation of Federal interference in local affairs, the devotion of the Government to the work of restoring commerce, giving employment to labor and capital, and fostering the interchange of the products of the country, to the end that domestic peace and public prosperity exhibited throughout a united and happy nation may prove the success of the experiment of self-government and insure the perpetuity of the American Republic; and in the contest, on this basis, we solicit and claim the support and coöperation of all who desire a strictly constitutional Government, and honest and economical administration.

Resolved, That the people of every State have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as free, sovereign, and independent States, and ought to exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right pertaining thereto, which has not been by them expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has been always, as it is now, the advocate of a sound currency, stable in amount, fixed in value, and convertible into coin at the will of the holder.

Resolved, That the present unstable, inflated, and fluctuating currency is the work of the Republican party, whose official theory has always tended in that direction, and has largely contributed to the deplorable evils which now afflict the country.

Resolved, That we believe, as the Democratic National Convention of 1872 declared, that "a speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government; that such legislative policy should be adopted as will steadily tend to this result with the least possible derangement of the business of the country, and with due regard to the interests of all classes and sections; that the most safe, sure, direct, and speedy way to this end lies through severe retrenchment, strict economy, careful husbandry of resources, and the honest direction of all revenues to the legitimate purposes of the Government," in other words, through administrative reform and honest government.

Resolved, That the present condition of the country, the paralysis which rests upon business and enterprise, the disgraceful state of the currency, the enormous and unequal burden of taxation, and the frightful exhibition of waste, profligacy, peculation, and fraud, which characterize all branches of the public service, all attest alike the unfitness of the Republican party to manage the affairs of the country, and the necessity of an immediate change, and the most thorough and searching reform in the national Administration.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New Hampshire, by their representatives here in convention assembled, pledge to the people their earnest efforts in favor of a sound currency, a reform of all abuses in State and national Administrations, retrenchment and economy in public expenditures, and equal and just taxation, to the end that labor may be as slightly burdened as possible, the administration of public affairs be made efficient, and the public indebtedness be reduced, industry and enterprise be relieved of the incubus now paralyzing them, and the old-time prosperity of the country be restored.

Resolved, That the inestimable system of common schools, and our no less valuable scheme of religious toleration, are the workmanship of Democratic hands and fruits of Democratic policy; that it is the exclusive right and duty of the State to provide for the education of its children; that it is the inalienable right of every citizen to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no political disabilities should be incurred by reason of religious belief; and, while we defend these principles and institutions to the fullest extent, we deprecate all attempts to raise sectarian issues in politics as utterly uncalled for and reprehensible, and meriting the emphatic condemnation of every good citizen.

Resolved, That we favor a tariff for revenue only, that we are unalterably opposed to favoritism in legislation, and to all subsidies to individuals, classes, corporations, or monopolies.

Resolved, That while the illustrious example and the spirit of our institutions are alike opposed to a third presidential term, the course of the present Chief Executive, by using the great trusts incident to his office for personal and family aggrandizement, by inflaming sectarian animosity, and by interfering with the course of public justice toward the defrauders of the revenue and their abettors, demonstrates the wisdom of the fathers, and enforces the belief that a third term would be dangerous to the liberties of the citizen and the prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That we assert the purity of the ballot and the integrity of the ballot-box, on which depends the perpetuity of self-government; and we declare that the action of the Republican majority in the House during the last Legislature in defeating the bill providing for the discovery and punishment of offenses in the exercise of the electoral franchise, and other measures intended to secure free elections and honest representation, places that party as the champion of political corruption, and furnishes an alarming evidence of the desperate means by which it hopes to retain power.

Resolved, That we recognize the need of social as well as political reform, believing that the perpetuity of our free institutions depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. We, therefore, welcome the present movement in behalf of temperance as designed to promote a very desirable end by the most proper and effectual means.

Resolved, That regarding the plain requirements of the Constitution and laws, and the independence of the coördinate branches of the State government—the executive, legislative, and judicial—within their appointed limits, and respecting the rights of the people, we emphatically indorse and approve the action of the Governor and Council, and the course of the Senate and Superior Court, on the organization of the State Senate in June last; and we as emphatically condemn the revolutionary course of the Republican leaders in inducing a minority of the Senators by secession to assume to be the Senate, and to maintain the same by threats of mob violence.

Resolved, That we cordially commend to the people of New Hampshire the candidates this day nominated, as, by their character and fitness, eminently worthy of their confidence and support, and we pledge those candidates our most earnest effort to secure their election.

Two months earlier than the Republicans and Democrats, the Temperance party of New Hampshire met in State Convention at Concord on November 10, 1875, to nominate their State ticket. For Governor, Asa S. Kendall, of Swanzey, was declared nominated. J. A. Roberts, of Farmington, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

A long series of resolutions was reported from the committee appointed for that purpose. Some of them were the subject of much excited discussion before they were adopted. Among other points set down in this platform, the association charges the legislative and administrative departments of the State with dereliction of duty in failing to uphold the cause of temperance; blames the Republican and Democratic leaders on the same ground, declaring that the aim of both these parties in shaping their policy is merely to obtain the favor and vote of anti-temperance people, and that the differences between them are only the continuation of old feuds and a contest for office; denounces the Republican party for repealing the prohibitory laws, and avers that all endeavors at retrenchment and reform are vain, unless they are strengthened by simultaneous action for the cause of temperance. One of the resolutions declared "that, to establish prohibition as the policy of the State, experience demands that the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the government should be in the hands of its friends, supported by a constituency and public opinion which such control will secure."

Several ladies attended this convention. Prior to the ballot on the competitors for the office of Governor, a member moved to allow the ladies present to vote in the selection of a candidate, which motion was lost—yeas 14, nays 16.

STATE SEAL OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The people's vote at the election on March 14, 1876, resulted favorably to the Republican candidates generally. The whole number of votes polled in the State for Governor was 80,681, of which Person C. Cheney received 41,756, Daniel Marcy 38,500, Asa S. Kendall 411. For Railroad Commissioner it was 80,324, out of which William A. Peirce had 41,721, Thomas Dinsmore 38,190, Joseph A. Roberts 406.

The election of Councilors resulted as follows: First district—Charles A. Foss, Republican, had 8,768 votes; William Rand, Democrat, 7,192; Daniel Emerson, Temperance, 161; whole number of votes cast, 16,126. Second district — Moulton H. Marston, Democrat, 9,224; Charles A. Hackett, Republican, 8,876; Edward P. Prescott, Temperance, 62; whole number of votes, 18,170. Fourth district—Albert S. Scott, Republican, 8,737; Jonas Livingstone, Democrat, 6,347; David Heald, Temperance, 62; whole number of votes, 15,147.

In the third and fifth districts there was no choice, neither of the candidates having received one-half of all the votes cast.

The political complexion of the legislative body in either House was as follows: Senate, Republicans 9, Democrats 3; House of Representatives, Republicans 207, Democrats 178.

At the same election the citizens of New Hampshire voted upon the question "Whether it is expedient that a convention be called to revise the constitution of the State," in accordance with the requirements of the act passed by the General Court at the session of 1875 for that purpose. The people approved the calling of the proposed convention by a majority of nearly three yeas to one nay, the aggregate number of votes polled on that question having been 39,683, of which 28,971 were east for the convention, and 10,712 against it.

The members of the Legislature assembled at Concord on June 7th, and opened the regular session. In the Senate, Charles H. Holman, of Nashua, was elected President. In the House of Representatives, Charles P. Sanborn, of Concord, was elected Speaker by a vote of 204 against 168 given to his competitor, Frank Hiland, of Manchester.

The State revenue during the last fiscal year amounted to $503,328.19, of which $400,000 was derived from the State tax, the rest from all other sources. The public expenditures within the same period were $391,536.23, classified into ordinary, $139,461.87; extraordinary, $29,395.05; and interest on the State debt, $222,679.31. Compared with the preceding year's, the revenue showed a decrease of $2,326.02; the expenditures a net reduction, or gain in favor of the Treasury, of $26,332.39.

The sum of $111,791.96 was paid during the year toward canceling the principal of the State debt, which was thereby reduced to $3,629,538.49, its present amount.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary outlay to be incurred for the holding of the Constitutional Convention, the sum of $400,000 was deemed sufficient to cover all the expenditures of the State, and leave a reasonable amount for the reduction of its indebtedness.

There is only one bank of discount in New Hampshire operating under a State charter, namely, the Salmon Falls Bank, located at Rollingsford. It has a capital of $50,000, is in a flourishing condition in every respect, and pays a yearly dividend of ten per cent.

The number of savings-banks doing business in New Hampshire is sixty-eight, and all of them are reported to be in a sound condition.

Their aggregate surplus at the end of the year showed a decrease from that of the previous one, owing to the depreciation in the stocks held by them, as well as to failures and other losses, caused probably by the long-continued depression in all branches of business.

The entire amount of deposits in these banks is $31,198,064.16, showing an increase of $989,578.45 over the amount presented in the last report. The whole number of depositors is 101,091—an increase of 3,253 during the year. The individual depositors in the savings-banks of New Hampshire represent nearly one-third of the whole population of the State.

The number of children over ten years of age and unable to read, in the whole State, is less than 8,000, or two and one-third per cent. of the population.

The State Teachers' Institute was abolished a few years ago by act of the Legislature.

The Normal School at Plymouth has proved completely successful in accomplishing the purpose intended in its establishment. One hundred and seventy-two have graduated from it; over 150 of that number are now actually engaged in teaching, with beneficial effect upon the schools of the State.

The Agricultural College, at Hanover, which also has received considerable aid from the State, is quietly progressing in its work, although the number of students in it is less than would seem desirable.

The Asylum for the Insane is under good management, and the State expenditures on it have returned a corresponding equivalent.

In the Reform School each of the boys has been furnished with an extra suit of clothes, purchased with $1,000 appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature at the preceding session. The condition and management of this school are most satisfactory in every respect; and nothing more is the Legislature required to do for the coming year in its behalf than to make the usual appropriation of $6,000 to defray its current expenses.

The number of convicts detained in the State-prison at the end of May, 1876, was 147—that is, nearly twice as many as there were in it four years before. There being no adequate cell-accommodation in the penitentiary building, the warden is compelled to make use of the hall and the hospital for sleeping-apartments for a large number of the prisoners.

Commissioners were appointed two years ago to consider the question of erecting a new State-prison, and report to the Legislature of 1875. They executed their mission, recommending the construction of a new penitentiary. A bill to provide for the building was accordingly introduced before the General Court of that year; but, not having been disposed of by final action, it was referred to the present session.

Governor Cheney, in his message this year, bears testimony to the extraordinary and very gratifying progress which the temperance movement has made in New Hampshire during the twelve months last past, not as a political association, but in regard to the good influence it has exerted on her people of all conditions generally, stating:

> At no time probably in the history of the State has the public conscience been more thoroughly aroused to the great evil of intemperance. In no equal period have so many citizens of this State taken upon themselves a solemn pledge to abstain from that which intoxicates. This reform movement has pervaded all classes. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, alike have felt and recognized its power. It has had the sympathy of every religious sect, of all political parties, and has engaged the active efforts of many of their representative men; but has found its readiest and most effective champions in men but recently the victims of drinking-habits. Nor has it lacked the earnest support of the women of New Hampshire. In many instances these combined influences have reached the dealers of intoxicating drinks, and not a few of them have voluntarily closed their places of sale. In other instances a sentiment has been created which has led to a more complete enforcement of the law. It is proper that a movement like this, the beneficial results of which are likely to reach far into the future, should receive this official recognition.

STATE HOUSE, CONCORD.

For United States Senator from New Hampshire in the place of Mr. Cragin, whose term expires with March 3, 1877, Edward H. Rol-

lins was elected for the term of six years, beginning with March 4, 1877.

On June 27th the two Houses met in joint convention to elect some State officers and the State Printer, when the following persons were elected: For Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Prescott, of Epping; for State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter, of Keene; for Commissary-General, Frank W. Miller, of Portsmouth; for State Printer, Edward A. Jenks.

The Legislature of 1876, having continued in session forty-four days, adjourned on July 21st.

Numerous acts and joint resolutions were passed at this session—one to provide for a Constitutional Convention; also a joint resolution appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of the Constitutional Convention.

The act appointed the 7th day of November, 1876, for the people to elect their delegates to the convention, and the first Wednesday of December next following for the delegates to assemble at Concord.

With respect to political legislation during the session, a new law regulating naturalization has been enacted, intended to check the abuses alleged to have taken place by the working of the naturalization system previously in force. The students voting bill, passed in 1874, was repealed.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, Governor Cheney, with his Council, in compliance with the provisions of the act reorganizing the judiciary, appointed the six judges composing the new Supreme Court of the State, superseding the former, as follows: For Chief-Justice, Charles Doe; for Associate Judges, William L. Foster, Clinton W. Stanley, George A. Bingham, Aaron W. Sawyer, and W. H. H. Allen.

The Republican State Convention to appoint ten delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Cincinnati on June 14, 1876, assembled at Concord, on May 24th. Daniel Hall, of Dover; Charles H. Burns, of Wilton; Nathaniel White, of Concord; and Ira Colby, of Claremont, were elected delegates at large.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of New Hampshire, impressed with the importance of securing the best possible nominations, leave their delegation uninstructed and untrammeled. They only require that the delegation shall use every honorable effort to secure the nomination of candidates whose names will inspire confidence and enthusiasm, and whose election in November will be an unfailing assurance to the country of a pure and efficient Administration.

The convention then adjourned as such, and resolved itself into district meetings to choose their respective delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

The Democrats of New Hampshire assembled in State Convention at Concord, on the 19th of September, 1876, and nominated their candidates for presidential electors. Their names were as follows: Samuel K. Mason, of Bristol; Edmund L. Cushing, of Charlestown; John T. Cloutman, of Farmington; Edson Hill, of Manchester; and John W. Sanborn, of Wakefield.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That in Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks we have candidates whose purity of character and marked ability and eminent public services qualify them for the high positions for which they are named, and render them worthy of the support of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That the platform of the Democratic National Convention and Governors Tilden and Hendricks's letters of acceptance declare the true principles and views upon which the Government should be administered, and we cordially indorse and reaffirm them.

Resolved, That the recent order of the President for the employment of the army to control the elections in the Southern States is an outrage upon popular rights and the freedom of the ballot, and a gross imposition of power and violation of the Constitution, and merits the severest condemnation of every patriotic citizen.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention, chosen by the people at the general election of November 7th, met together and opened its session at Concord on December 6th. Daniel Clark was elected president. (Mr. Clark is at present Judge of the United States District Court, and has formerly represented New Hampshire in the Federal Legislature as Senator for twelve years.) The delegates in attendance numbered 32, and continued in session the remarkably short time of eleven days. The session was closed by final adjournment on December 16th, though under the conditional resolution, adopted just before dissolving, "That, when this convention adjourn, it is to meet again at the call of the president of this convention, or the Governor of this State, some time in 1877."

Thirteen amendments to the old constitution of 1792 were proposed by the convention, and submitted to the people for their ratification; the most important of which seem to be the following:

The new instrument doubles the number of Senators in the General Court, by making it 24 instead of 12, as it now is. The next Legislature is enjoined to divide the State into four-and-twenty senatorial districts, equalizing them as far as possible in regard to the amount of direct taxes paid.

It diminishes by about one-fourth the number of Representatives in the Lower House, by making the right of representation to depend, not on ratable polls, as heretofore, but on the number of inhabitants of the place to be represented, by a certain and uniform rule: "Every town or place entitled to town privileges, and wards of cities, having 600 inhabitants by the last general census of the State, may elect one Representative; having 1,800 such inhabitants, it may elect two Representatives; and so proceeding in that proportion, making 1,200 such inhabitants the mean increasing number for

every additional Representative." This rule, if sanctioned by the people, will reduce the number of Representatives from about 390 to 300.

It fixes the official terms of Governor, Councilors, and members of the Legislature, at two years. It accordingly prescribes that the State

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H.

general elections and the sessions of the Legislature shall be held once every two years, instead of annually. It also changes the day for such elections from the second Tuesday in March to the first Tuesday in November.

It prohibits the removal of public officers from their places for political reasons.

It authorizes the Legislature to provide for the trial of causes without the intervention of a jury, when the value in controversy does not exceed $100, and title of real estate is not concerned; also, to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to $100; also, to provide that appeals from a justice of the peace may be tried by some other court, without the intervention of a jury. At present, all causes in which the disputed value exceeds $13.33 are to be brought to the Supreme Court.

It strikes out the word "Protestant" in the Bill of Rights; also the clause of the "religious test," so called, which prescribes that all incumbents of the offices of Governor or member of the Legislature shall be of the "Protestant religion." After all of the amendments had been adopted, a further resolution was offered on the last-named point, purporting "to strike out the words 'Protestant religion' wherever they occur as a qualification for office, in the constitution;" which also was adopted.

The amendments will be submitted to the people at the election on the second Tuesday of March, 1877.

That any of the proposed amendments may be regarded as adopted by the people, two-thirds of the votes cast upon it must be in the affirmative.

The convention further ordains that "such of the proposed amendments as shall receive the requisite number of votes shall take effect and be in force at such time or times as the General Court, at its June session for the year 1877, shall fix and determine;" the convention reserving to itself the power of determining the said time at a future meeting in case the General Court should fail to do so.

NEW JERSEY. The outstanding bonded debt of the State of New Jersey, on the 1st of January, 1877, was $2,296,300. The bonds fall due at the rate of $100,000 a year until 1891, after which the amount varies, but does not exceed $200,000 in any one year. The last become payable in 1902. The sinking-fund amounts to $1,359,379.57. At the beginning of the last fiscal year, November 1, 1875, there was a balance in the Treasury of $308,769.05. The receipts of the year were $3,195,493; disbursements, $3,386,186.04; leaving a balance, on the 31st of October, of $118,076.01. Of the disbursements, $218,500 was a permanent addition to the school-fund. The balance of $3,167,686.04 was expended as follows: Payment of temporary loan and refunding of taxes, $210,455.01; payment of State bonds and interest, $176,348.70; for educational and scientific purposes, $1,437,781.89; for benevolent, charitable, and patriotic institutions and purposes, including part in Centennial Exhibition, $696,257.12; for criminal, penal, and reformatory purposes, $186,328.10; for legislative and judicial branches of the government, $152,519.32; for printing and binding, $112,929.37; for military purposes, $66,511.49; miscellaneous, $128,555,08. The sources of revenue were a school-tax of two mills on a dollar, which yielded $1,238,115.80; a State tax of one and a half mill, yielding $905,678.88; the tax on corporations, from which $585,558.35 was derived; income of school-fund, $114,400.46; interest and dividends on stock and bonds, $31,010; receipts from State-prison, $34,206.65; and various others yielding smaller sums. The State owns stock of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, joint stock of the Delaware & Raritan Canal and Camden & Amboy Railroad Companies, and other securities, amounting in all to about $400,000 market value. The school-fund amounts to $2,208,680.50, including $1,214,333.50 invested in securities, $238,000 due from the State fund, and the balance in the form of grants or leases of land.

The Insane Asylum, at Trenton, contained 472 patients on the 31st of October. The new asylum at Morristown was opened in August, though some of the buildings were not com-

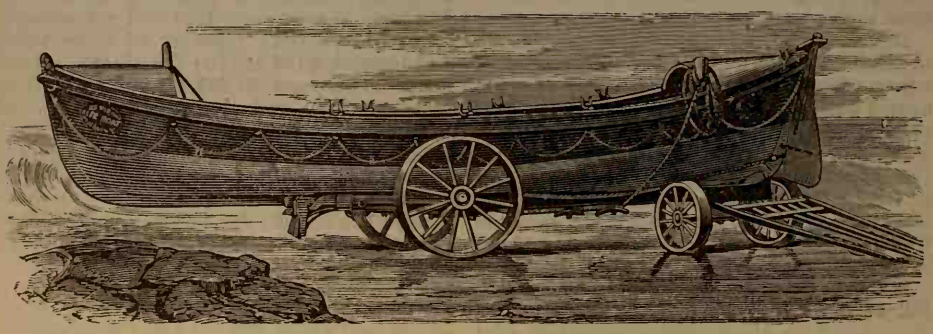
pleted. It contains accommodations for 500 patients. When the institution was opened, 292 were transferred to it from the Trenton asylum, and 54 more had been received up to October 31st. The amount expended in completing the Morristown asylum was $500,000.

The number of convicts in the State-prison, on the 31st of October, was 829, the average for the year having been 766. The institution was very much crowded, the number of cells being 530. The payments from the Treasury on account of the prison amounted to $98,829.51, the receipts from the supervisors to $34,206.65, but there were also paid from the earnings on account of expenses $27,794.78. Thus the total disbursements were $122,965.90, of which $60,964.57 was net cost to the State.

The amount paid out during the year for care and instruction of the deaf and dumb was $25,370.01; for the blind, $13,723.53; for the feeble-minded, $8,044. They were still cared for in institutions of other States, the Governor having vetoed the act of last session providing for the establishment of asylums for the purpose. The amount paid on account of the Home for Disabled Soldiers was $48,852.11. The Soldiers' Children's Home was closed in April, all the children having been permanently provided for.

The militia of New Jersey, known as the National Guard, consists of 62 companies of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of artillery. The expenditures for the year were $65,947.19.

The annual session of the Legislature, which began on the 11th of January, continued until the 21st of April, being the longest for thirty years. The amendments of the constitution adopted in 1875 necessitated a considerable amount of legislation, and it was found that their provisions were in some respects so ambiguous that it was very difficult to conform legislation to them. On this account a bill was introduced, providing for a convention to revise the constitution, but this was finally defeated. Among the most important measures considered were several relating to taxation. This was a difficult matter to deal with on account of the antagonistic interests of what were known as the "five counties"—that is, Essex, Hudson, Union, and Passaic Counties, and the cities of New Brunswick, Trenton, Camden, and Atlantic City—and the rest of the State. The "five counties" contain one-half the taxable property of the State, and pay fully one-half the taxes, but the representation in the Senate is not based on population or property, but consists of one member from each county, which gives the rural districts disproportionate power. A bill for the equalization of taxes was defeated in the Senate through the opposition of the lower counties. It provided for a State Board of



CARRIAGE FOR LIFE-BOAT ON NEW JERSEY COAST.

Assessors, who should visit each county every year and see that all property was assessed at its true value. Great inequalities are said to exist at present, assessments being made in some parts of the State on the full value of property, and in other parts on not more than fifty per cent. of its actual value. A bill for the exemption of mortgages met with opposition from the same quarter, and a compromise was finally effected by the passage of two acts. One provided that a deduction might be claimed from the value of mortgaged property to the amount of the mortgage, and in that case the latter should be taxed, payment being made by the mortgagee in the town where the property was located. The other applied only to the counties of Essex, Hudson, Union, and Passaic, and the cities of New Brunswick, Trenton, Camden, and Atlantic City, and provided that the mortgageor might agree with the mortgagee not to ask for a deduction, and in that case the former should pay the tax on the value of the property, and the latter be exempt.

Another act imposed a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the cost of construction and equipment of railroads. This did not apply to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as it had already paid $298,000 in lieu of transit duties; and, as this is a much larger sum than the tax would amount to, its branches were also exempted.

Among the other acts passed were: a general election law, which was little more than a codification of existing regulations; an act reducing the salaries of State officials; one mak-

ing May 30th a legal holiday; acts appropriating $40,000 for a geological survey, $55,000 for the Reform-School buildings, and $300,000 for the new Lunatic Asylum at Morristown; one prohibiting the sale of liquors on election-day; one prohibiting the running of excursion-trains on Sunday; one providing for a commission to frame a general law concerning cities; one providing for a commission to establish the boundary between New York and New Jersey; and one levying a State tax of one and a half mill, etc. Among the acts defeated were: one providing for a "local option" liquor law; one establishing specie payments on State obligations; repealing the usury laws; appropriating $7,000 for a new dome to the State-House; providing for an insurance commissioner; providing for a fish-warden; to prevent the sale of liquors on Sunday; to repeal the Jersey City Commissions; to prevent gambling-pools; and many more. Several bills were vetoed by the Governor, including one providing for a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at New Brunswick, and one for an Institution for the Feeble-minded at Bordentown. These were disapproved on economical grounds, and others on account of conflict with the constitution. A bill taking from the keeper of the State-prison the appointment of his deputies and subordinates, and giving him power merely to nominate, subject to confirmation by the supervisors, was vetoed by the Governor, but was passed over the veto.

SHOOTING THE ROPE TO A WRECKED VESSEL.

A convention of Republicans was held at Trenton on the 17th of May, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention of the party. After a preamble renewing allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, and arraigning the Democracy as "false to the trusts reposed in it by a confiding people," the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we believe the welfare of the country demands the firm establishment of the principles with which the history of the Republican party is identified; a firm maintenance of the national faith as embodied in the amendments to the Constitution, which sum up and secure the results of the war; the hearty and unqualified support of the doctrine of national unity and equal rights for all classes and conditions of men; the full payment of the obligations imposed upon the country by a long and destructive war, forced upon us by the insane and wicked policy of the leaders of the Democratic party, North and South; a speedy return to specie payments; a free, non-sectarian, non-partisan system of public schools, as the safeguard and glory of our free institutions; a financial and economical policy looking to the promotion and protection of every form of American industry.

Resolved, That the delegates to-day elected are hereby instructed to advocate such measures and support such candidates before the National Convention as will be to the country a pledge and guarantee of an honest and able Administration, a reformed and elevated public service, and a high and honorable devotion to the welfare of the country and the perpetuity of its priceless heritage of free popular government.

A resolution offered as an amendment declaring that "notwithstanding the grand and imposing history of our party, we are aware that we cannot live in the future solely upon the record of the past; that we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that unworthy, incompetent, and corrupt men have succeeded in obtaining place and power in the State and nation; that being fully alive to the necessity of having our offices filled by men of stern integrity, unblemished character, and thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of office, the Republican party of New Jersey, in State Convention, hereby pledges itself to the people of this State and to the Republicans in the State to nominate none to office, however high or honorable, unless he is honest, trustworthy, and competent; that to achieve success we ought first to deserve success, and we can only deserve it by putting up the best men as candidates," was defeated by a decisive vote.

The Democrats held a convention at Trenton, on the 23d of May, and chose their delegates to the national nominating body at St. Louis. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That the principles set forth in the platform of the last Democratic State Convention in New Jersey are hereby affirmed, viz.:

Restriction of both the national and State Governments within their respective constitutional spheres.

Equal political rights to all.

Subordination of the military to the civil power.

Restoration of gold and silver as the basis of currency, as soon as practicable.

A tariff for revenue, to raise the legitimate expenses of Government economically administered.

Such reform as will secure a just return for labor, recognizing it as the basis of prosperity.

Economy of administration and the punishment of corrupt officials.

Opposition to the government of municipalities by legislative commissions, because they violate the vital principle of self-government on which a republic rests.

Resolved, That, recognizing the amendments to the Federal Constitution as part of the organic law of the country, we will abide by that instrument in all its parts, in letter and in spirit.

Resolved, That the national Administration, by its imbecility, extravagance, and gross corruption, has disgraced itself, and brought the country to the verge of financial ruin.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people are due to the House of Representatives of the United States for reducing appropriations and confining expenditures within proper limits; also for instituting investigations and unearthing fraud and corruption in high places.

Resolved, That the Republican party of this State, by its partisan and proscriptive policy, as illustrated by the Legislature at its recent session, has forfeited all claim upon the people for support.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability and integrity of Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of this State; that we commend his efforts to reduce the public expenditures and prevent mischievous and unconstitutional legislation, and approve of his administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That while we recognize the merits and high character of all the distinguished gentlemen who are named in connection with the nomination for the presidency by the Democratic party, and will give cheerful support to the nominee of our National Convention, yet, remembering the patriotic record of Joel Parker, his consistent Democracy, his eminent services and wise administration of affairs during the most trying period of the history of our State and country, and his pure and unsullied private character, we do respectfully but earnestly suggest to our brethren of other States that his nomination would insure the success of the Democracy in the approaching presidential contest.

LIFE-CAR.

The Republican convention for the nomination of candidates for presidential electors was held at New Brunswick, on the 30th of August. There were no State officers to be chosen. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Republicans of New Jersey in convention assembled reaffirm their unwavering adherence to the principles which they have hitherto avowed and supported, and heartily indorse the declarations and pledges made by the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and will give to the candidates there nominated for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States a cordial and united support; and we cordially invite and welcome, in the effort to elect these candidates, the coöperation of that large body of voters who have not always hitherto acted with the Republican party, but whose convictions of present duty now impel them to act with us.

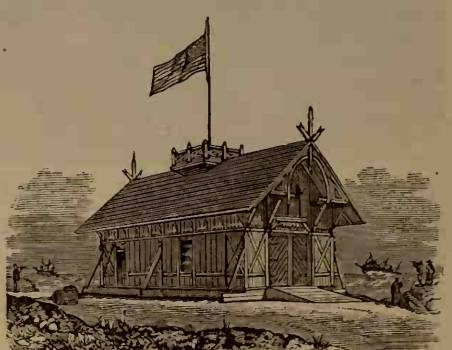
Resolved, That the Republican party of the nation, by its consistent and vigorous advocacy of equal civil and political rights for all citizens of the republic, by its faithful adherence to the pledges given to maintain the national credit unimpaired and the national honor inviolate, and by its vigorous efforts to detect and punish official corruption, has earned the gratitude and confidence of the people.

Resolved, That the safety and honor of the nation and its peace and prosperity in the future can only be assured by intrusting the control of national affairs to the keeping of that party which saved the nation and preserved its integrity when assailed by domestic treason, and has since maintained its honor untarnished; and these would all be imperiled by

THE CAR ON THE ROPE.

committing our national interests to the hands of the Democratic party, which is unable to point to a single measure of public policy either inaugurated or supported by it as a party which would redound to the honor of the republic or tend to promote the best interests of the people.

Resolved, That the Republican party is pledged by its principles to support all measures that tend to genuine practical reforms in the civil service of the Government; and that we adopt, as our declaration



LIFE-SAVING STATION.

on this subject, the language of our candidate for the presidency, and with him we demand "a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts."

Resolved, That the proof is ample and convincing

that the country cannot trust the professions of the Democratic party in favor of reform or in reference to any measure of public policy. Its record is one of subserviency to its own worst elements, of extravagance, waste, and corruption, wherever it has acquired power. And there is nothing in the record of the Democratic party, and certainly nothing in the present attitude of its candidate for the presidency, that warrants the hope that any reform under it could be effected by that party or its candidates in any department of government administration. It is to-day controlled by that element which created, organized, and prolonged the war of secession and rebellion, thereby entailing upon the nation an enormous debt and involving the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of loyal lives; it is now supporting candidates who not only acquiesce in this leadership, but are committed to a financial policy which is both dishonest and dangerous.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the earliest possible resumption of specie payments and of adhering faithfully to all pledges made and all measures adopted with a view to that desirable end.

Resolved, That we are inflexibly opposed to any and all attempts, direct or indirect, to impair the efficiency of our free public schools, and we demand that they be kept forever free, by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, from all ecclesiastical or sectarian interference.

Resolved, That the letters of acceptance of our candidates for President and Vice-President meet our cordial approval, especially for their straightforward and emphatic utterances upon those cardinal points of civil-service reform, free and unsectarian education, honest currency, and the protection of the rights of citizens of all classes in every section of this country; and we pledge ourselves in the event of their election to give them our hearty support in their endeavors to administer the government in the full spirit of these declarations.

The same day there was a convention of the Prohibition party at Trenton. An electoral ticket was put in nomination, and a platform adopted, approving the principles and candidates of the National Convention of the party, and expressing the views of the Prohibitionists regarding the results of liquor-selling. The following were also among the declarations:

In all that regards the interests of labor our party stands out before the country as the only true labor-reform party. The measures we advocate cover the whole field of labor-reform, and when adopted will proclaim permanent peace and friendship between the interests of labor and capital.

We demand that all needless expenditures of public moneys be stopped, all sinecures abolished, and the public expenditures reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with a faithful administration of public affairs.

We demand that the administration of justice be made less expensive and burdensome to the community than it now is; that all our courts be thrown open for the redress of grievances to the rich and poor alike; that all fees and perquisites to judges and other court officers be abolished, and such officials be paid for their services by reasonable and proper salaries.

The Democrats held their nominating convention at Trenton on the 12th of September. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Joel Parker, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and others, and ex-Governor Parker was placed at the head of the ticket of presidential electors. The only platform adopted was the following:

Resolved, by the Democratic Electoral Convention, this day assembled at Trenton, That we hereby approve of and indorse the platform of principles adopted at the late Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, and the letters of acceptance of our standard-bearers for President and Vice-President.

Resolved, That we do hereby cordially ratify the nominations of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President; and that we commend them to the people of New Jersey for their suffrages, as among the ablest and purest statesmen in our land, and eminently fitted to inaugurate reform in our national Administration, to bring back to our distracted and impoverished country peace and prosperity.

The whole number of votes cast for electors on the 7th of November was 220,236, of which 115,962 were for the Tilden and Hendricks ticket, 103,517 for Hayes and Wheeler, 714 for Cooper and Cary, and 43 for Smith and Stewart. The Democratic plurality over the Republican vote was 12,445; majority over all, 11,688. Of the seven members of Congress chosen four were Democrats and three Republicans. There was a "Greenback" candidate in the Sixth District, who received 520 votes. The Legislature of 1877 consists of 11 Democrats and 10 Republicans in the Senate, and 30 Democrats and 30 Republicans in the House.

The Hon. John R. McPherson was elected to the United States Senate early in January, 1877, for the term ending March 4, 1883, to succeed Mr. Frelinghuysen.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH. The fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the New Jerusalem Church met in Philadelphia, June 9th. The Rev. Chauncey Giles presided. The treasurer reported that the convention had a balance of $8,494 deposited with the United States Trust Company. The receipts for the year had been $1,930.28, and the expenditures $2,105.92. The Rev. R. L. Tafel, D. D., was present as a fraternal delegate to the convention from the New Church in England, and bore an address from the societies in that country. He stated that the work of collecting and arranging the manuscripts of Swedenborg had been intrusted to him, and was nearly completed. The Executive Committee made a report of the progress of the revision of the liturgy. It had been intrusted to a special committee. They had first endeavored to arrange a consecutive and nearly invariable service, or series of services, which must be used always and everywhere in essentially the same way. But none of their efforts based on this plan had given satisfaction. They had, therefore, endeavored to provide a set of services susceptible of variation. To this end they had provided a general order of services, with rubrics, to which they had added the materials for filling out the service, consisting of music, responsive exercises, selections from the Word, prayers, selections from the Psalms, morning and evening services, anthems, and hymns. One bequest of $5,000 and one of $1,000 were announced to the convention. The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence gave statements of the condition of affairs of the Church in

Australia, Scandinavia, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, Sweden, and Austria. Encouraging reports were made of the growth of the Church in Canada and the United States. The report of the committee on the fund of the theological seminary stated that the receipts for the year had been $844.70, and the expenditures $679.25. The entire property belonging to the fund was valued at $31,371.72. The Board of Church Extension presented a report showing progress. The sum of $1,035.50 had been spent in support of mission-work during the year. The report of the Board of Publication showed that $8,000 had been subscribed during the year toward the fund of $50,000 which the board was trying to raise for defraying the expenses of carrying on its work. Including the compendium of the theological writings of Swedenborg, 3,000 volumes had been published during the year. The Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs were instructed to confer with the Committee of the New Church Conference in England in relation to a new translation of the Bible.

NEW MEXICO. Education in New Mexico has labored under many difficulties. The isolated situation of the Territory, subject to Indian incursions, and other causes, and the character of the population, have retarded the progress of intelligence. The latest report, for the year 1875, is by W. G. Ritch, Territorial Secretary, and bears date February 1, 1876. According to this document, education in New Mexico dates its first permanent establishment from the organization of the "Academy of our Lady of Light" (Sisters of Loretto), in Santa Fé, in 1852. This school, started in small and unpretentious rented quarters, with seven boarders and a few day-scholars and with two teachers, now numbers ten teachers and 165 pupils, with an extended curriculum of English, Spanish, and classical studies, including music and fine arts, and occupying commodious buildings, with broad grounds and delightful surroundings.

From the organization and establishment of this school for home education, other private, academic, and parochial schools of various religious denominations have since been located and established in the various centres of population. With the thirst for knowledge thus introduced, the people through their legislative assembly of 1871–'72 reversed their decision at the polls of ten years previous, when they voted down a public-school law by a nearly unanimous vote, for the reason that the tax for their support was deemed oppression, and authorized by law the public-school system in force to-day, giving one or more free schools in nearly every precinct in the counties reported.

The law is crude in character, as school laws are usually estimated; the best, however, that could be then or since obtained. It leaves the details and management of the schools and of the school-funds entirely to a Board of Supervisors and Directors of the Public Schools, to be elected by each county respectively. The school system of each county is thus independent of any other.

Unfortunately, the school boards in most of the counties are composed of persons inexperienced in any school system whatever, and all without the instruction or advice of a central authority, often giving but little personal attention, and not unfrequently under the control or composed in part, or whole, of the clergy. In a majority of the counties, to-day, the school-books and church catechism, published by the Jesuits, and generally in Spanish, constitute the text-books in use in the public schools; while in at least five counties public schools have been placed in direct charge of either the Jesuits or other religious orders, or members thereof kindred in character. The somewhat limited amount of the school-fund, the disbursement of considerable portions of it for illegal or illegitimate purposes, and the attempt to accommodate the demand for schools in every neighborhood, very naturally make the school-term short, the compensation of teachers small, and, as a rule, commanding incompetent or indifferent talent.

Nevertheless, there are signs of encouragement in an awakening public sentiment. In 1875 there were, so far as reported, 138 public schools, with 5,151 pupils and 147 teachers (132 male and 15 female); average length of schools, 6.6 months; school-fund from all sources, $25,473.46; disbursements, $18,890.83. Of the schools 97 were for boys, 8 for girls, and 33 mixed; 86 were Spanish, 7 English, 38 mixed, 7 unreported; 10 were under the control of religious orders or societies.

There were 33 parochial and private schools, including 7 Pueblo Indian schools, 12 Roman Catholic, 8 Protestant, and 6 others; number of teachers, 81 (41 male and 40 female); average attendance of pupils, 1,259. There were 6 girls' schools, 6 for boys, and 21 mixed. The assessed value of property in the Territory was $7,808,084; annual tax levy thereon for school purposes, one quarter of one per cent. The last Governor's message was transmitted to the biennial session of the Legislature, commencing December 6, 1875. He represents the Indians as peaceful throughout the Territory. He recommends a new apportionment of the members of the Council and House of Representatives, the adoption of the system of local self-government by means of town incorporations, and a small appropriation to be expended under direction of the Librarian to assort, label, and preserve the ancient archives of the Territory. He says: "I am satisfied that great injustice is frequently done to the poor by those who are in charge of our irrigating canals. In the first place the land-owners ought to keep the *acequias* in repair. In the second, the water should be equally and impartially distributed. I advise a revision of the *acequia* laws, and to make it a criminal offense for any person to offer or receive

money or rewards of any kind for preference in the distribution of water."

The receipts for the two years 1873–'75 were $92,658.65; expenditures, $90,839.90; total indebtedness, $98,812.28 ($59,500 funded at 10 per cent.). An undue portion of the public funds is expended for fees of officers, a fact to which the Governor directs the attention of the Legislature. In 1876 Trinidad Romero, Republican, was chosen Delegate to Congress by a vote of 9,591 to 7,418 for Valdez, Democrat. The Legislature has 8 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the Council, and 19 Republicans and 7 Democrats in the House.

NEW YORK. The annual session of the Legislature of New York began on the 4th of January, and came to a close on the 3d of May. The two amendments to the constitution proposed by the Legislature of 1875, providing for a Superintendent of Public Works and a Superintendent of State-prisons, were agreed to, and a joint resolution was adopted submitting them to a vote of the people at the next election. A new amendment was also proposed, to be added to Article IX., and is as follows:

SECTION 2. Free common schools shall be maintained throughout the State, forever. The Legislature shall provide for the instruction in the branches of elementary education, in such schools, of all persons in the State, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, for the period of at least twenty-eight weeks in each year.

SEC. 3. Neither the money, property, nor credit of the State, nor of any county, city, town, village, or school-district, shall be given, loaned, or leased, or be otherwise applied to the support or aid of any school or instruction under the control or in charge of any church, sect, or denomination, or religious society; nor to or in aid of any school in which instruction is given peculiar to any church, creed, sect, or denomination, or to or in aid of any such instruction; nor to or in aid of any school or instruction not wholly under the control and supervision, and in charge, of the public-school authorities. This section shall not prohibit the Legislature from making such provision for the education of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as it may deem proper, except in institutions in which instruction is given peculiar to any church, creed, sect, denomination, or religious society; nor shall it apply to or affect the Cornell University endowment-fund, hitherto pledged and appropriated.

A joint resolution was adopted proposing another amendment to the constitution, which provides that no county or city shall become indebted to an amount, including existing indebtedness, which shall exceed five per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate of the city or county subject to taxation. Any city or county whose present indebtedness exceeds five per cent. of the assessed valuation of its real estate, the amendment provides, shall not be allowed to become indebted to any further amount until such indebtedness is reduced to the prescribed limit.

Among the important acts passed was one for the equalization of assessments. It regulates the proceedings of State Assessors, and the forms and methods of making appeals from their decisions. A final appeal to the Supreme Court is provided for. An act amendatory of the law of 1874, relating to the care and custody of the insane, contains a provision that whenever any person under sentence of death shall be declared insane and irresponsible by a commissioner duly appointed for that purpose, the Governor may in his discretion order his removal to the State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals. The amendment further declares that the criminal shall "there remain until restored to his right mind, and it shall be the duty of the medical superintendent of such asylum whenever, in his opinion, said convict is cured of his insanity, to report the fact to the State Commissioner in Lunacy, and a justice of the Supreme Court of the district in which said asylum is situated, who shall thereupon inquire into the truth of such fact, and if the same be proved to their satisfaction, they shall so certify it under their official hands and seals to the clerk of the court in which such convict was sentenced, and cause him, the said convict, to be returned to the custody of the sheriff of the county whence he came and at the expense thereof, there to be dealt with according to law."

An act was also passed providing that in criminal trials and examinations before trial a husband or wife may be examined as a witness in behalf of the other, but shall not be compelled to testify against the other. Another act provides that in a suit for criminal conversation the wife of a plaintiff may be a witness for the defendant, but shall not disclose any confidential communication had with her husband only. Among other acts passed was one prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age as acrobats, gymnasts, peddlers, beggars, or in any immoral or dangerous vocation; one repealing the act of 1871 incorporating the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns, and one making it an offense punishable by fine to alter a ballot at a town or county election with a view to deceiving the voter. Several bills which occupied a good deal of attention were defeated, including a new apportionment act, distributing the representation in the Senate and Assembly. A commission consisting of Sinclair Tousey, Geo. R. Babcock, Archibald C. Nevin, and Louis J. Pillsbury, was created to investigate the condition and management of State-prisons, and report to the next Legislature.

No new action was taken in the matter of canal reform. The twelve special reports of the Investigating Commission, made in 1875, were submitted, together with a general report summarizing the results of that inquiry, and recommending certain changes in management. Governor Tilden also submitted a special message on the 24th of March, recommending several measures of canal reform, but nothing was done on the subject during the session.

The Prison Commission spent several months in investigation, and made a report

dated December 30th. The prisons were found generally in a very unsatisfactory condition, that at Sing Sing especially so. The buildings were insecure, overcrowded, and badly kept; there was a deplorable lack of discipline, and great extravagance and negligence in financial management. The main source of these evils was declared to be inexperienced, incompetent, and dishonest officials and employés, appointed for political reasons rather than fitness, and having a precarious tenure of office, destructive of faithful service.

The subject of reform in municipal government was broached by Governor Tilden in a special message to the Legislature of 1875, and a commission was appointed to investigate the subject and devise a plan for the government of cities. The commission not being prepared to make its report to the Legislature at the session of this year, its powers were continued. At the beginning of the session of 1877 it had not fully completed its work.

The funded debt of the State on the 30th of September was $23,315,898.58, classified as follows:

General fund	$3,092,238 58
Contingent	5,000 00
Canal	10,051,660 00
Bounty	10,137,000 00
Total	$23,315,898 58

There was a reduction by cancellation during the year of $5,012,787.82. The balances in the sinking-fund on the same date were:

General fund	$2,910,529 36
Canal	2,121,050 24
Bounty	9,160,309 90
Total	$14,191,889 50

The net debt, after deducting the sinking-funds, is $9,124,009.08. The bounty debt matures April 7, 1877, and the sinking-fund and one-third mill tax will be sufficient for its full payment. The aggregate balance in the Treasury October 1, 1875, was $8,126,778.98; the receipts of the year following were $18,623,986.29; payments of the year, $17,827,711.49; balance in the Treasury September 30, 1876, $8,923,053.78. A large proportion of this balance belonged to the various sinking-funds. The receipts of the fiscal year on account of the general fund revenue were $11,646,517.63; payments, $11,644,982.98, including a deficit of $733,863.77 at the beginning of the year, and $4,640,849 transferred to the bounty debt sinking-fund; balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year, $1,534.65. The amount of the State tax for the year was $8,529,174.32, against $14,206,680.61 in 1875, and $15,727,482.08 in 1874. The reduction was due in large part to the diminished amount required for the bounty debt, but partly also to the stopping of extravagant expenditures for new works, and extraordinary repairs upon canals, and to other reforms. The rate of taxation was 3¼ mills upon a dollar of assessed valuation of property, and it was estimated that 2¾ mills would be sufficient for the next fiscal year.

The gross income from the canals for the year ending September 30th was $1,487,332.89, being $438,662.74 less than for the preceding year. The cost of collection, ordinary repairs, and other charges on the revenues, amounted to $1,149,104.61, which was $318,121.34 less than for the preceding year. The Erie Canal showed a surplus of revenue over expenses amounting to $508,953.14. All the others showed large deficiencies, as follows:

CANALS.	Gross Income.	Deficiencies.
Champlain	$94,944 55	$83,667 51
Oswego	29,048 35	27,175 17
Cayuga & Seneca	11,083 99	14,312 34
Chemung	2,104 84	7,689 87
Chenango	3,717 38	4,602 03
Black Valley	11,339 28	23,734 85
Genesee River	14,608 50	8,595 60
Crooked Lane	30 48	1,562 41

The school statistics for the year ending September 30th are as follows:

Total receipts, including balance on hand September 30, 1875	$12,643,969 59
Total expenditures	11,410,288 71
Amount paid for teachers' wages	7,949,085 17
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, furniture, etc	1,779,124 19
Estimated value of school-houses and sites	31,517,904 00
Number of school-houses	11,571
Number of school-districts, exclusive of cities	11,027
Number of teachers employed for the legal term of school	19,341
Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year	30,209
Number of children attending public schools	1,067,199
Number of persons attending normal schools	6,391
Number of children of school age in private schools	134,404
Number of volumes in school-district libraries	804,802
Number of persons in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years	1,585,601

The State tax for school purposes is 1¾ mill, and produces about $3,000,000. The rest of the $12,000,000 and upward was raised by local taxation.

The National Guard of the State of New York consists of eight divisions, eighteen brigades—one regiment and eleven separate troops of cavalry; one battalion and eleven separate batteries of artillery; twenty-five regiments, twelve battalions, and eighteen separate companies of infantry—in all comprising 1,546 commissioned officers and 19,878 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, making an aggregate force of 21,424, an increase of 2,011 for the year. An annual appropriation of $275,000 is required to keep up this organization. Several rifle ranges have been established in different division districts. A majority of the members of the American Rifle-Team, which was victorious in the International Rifle-Match at Creedmoor, L. I., September 12th, 13th, and 14th, belonged to the National Guard. The State has recovered from the United States on account of war claims in the last two years $162,614.85. This sum paid all the indebtedness of the State to the United States, and left a balance of $57,047.80.

The number of convicts in the State-prisons, on the 30th of September, was 3,509, of whom 1,605 were at Sing Sing, 1,281 at Auburn, and 623 at Clinton. The excess of expenditures over receipts on account of prisons for the year was $704,579.85, which had to be provided for from the State Treasury. This deficiency was larger by $100,000 than ever before. A large portion of the Reformatory building at Elmira has been completed and occupied, 170 convicts having been transferred from the Sing Sing and Auburn prisons. It is believed that the institution will be completed during the coming year, and the entire cost will be about $1,000,000.

The new State Capitol is still far from complete. It will probably be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January, 1879. There has been expended upon it thus far the sum of $7,500,000, and the entire cost will approximate $10,000,000, though the original estimate was $4,500,000.

The number of passengers arriving in the city of New York from foreign ports, between January 1st and December 13th, was 109,592, of whom 72,326 came under the immediate charge of the Commissioners of Emigration. The number admitted to the Refuge and hospitals on Ward's Island during that period was 3,953, of whom 687 remained in the institutions at the date of the report, 331 being sick in the hospital, 141 insane in the asylum, 162 crippled or otherwise disabled in the Refuge, and 53 children in the Nursery. The income of the commission from the tax of $1.50 for each immigrant landed by the steamship companies was cut off by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered on the 20th of March, declaring the law under which this imposition was made unconstitutional.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA.

This law, with various modifications, had been in force since 1847, and out of the income derived from the immigrant tax the beneficent institutions for the care of the sick and destitute had been established and maintained.

The political campaign of the year was one of unusual activity and importance. The fact that New York would cast thirty-five electoral votes, and it was thought probable that these would decide the presidential contest, stimulated all parties to unwonted exertions. The first political convention of the year was that of the "Greenback" party, which was held at Syracuse on the 15th of March. Its object was chiefly organization and expression of sentiments. The latter was accomplished through the following resolutions:

Whereas, The organization heretofore known as the Democratic party in the State of New York, in its conventions for the years 1874 and 1875, adopted certain resolutions relating to the subject of finance, against which we enter our solemn protest, for the following reasons:

1. Because the subject of finance was not a public question in this State when these conventions were held, and therefore it is unjust to the voters of the State who are opposed to continuing the Republican party in power to commit them to the principles laid down in said resolutions in the next National Democratic Convention;

2. Because said resolutions are in conflict with the principles laid down in the platform adopted by the last National Democratic Convention, held in the city of New York in 1868, that being the last genuine National Democratic Convention held in this country, the convention in Baltimore in 1872 being only a ratification meeting for the nominations and platform of the Liberal Republican Convention, held in Cincinnati in that year;

3. Because the men who secured the adoption of said offensive resolutions are the men who contributed by voice, money, and personal influence, to defeat the Democratic party in other States where the currency question was uppermost in their canvass;

4. Because the men who now assume to lead the Democratic party in this State are associated with and controlled by its great money and corporate interests, and, having no sympathy in common with the people, are unfit to be trusted with the protection of their welfare:

Therefore, in view of this condition of affairs, the duty of perfecting an organization which will be Democratic in its character, and in harmony with the wishes of the people throughout the country, and the organization of the Democratic party in the Southern and Western States, where it is not controlled by

money, as it has heretofore been in this State, must be apparent to all honest men; and we ask all such to meet in their several Assembly districts and select delegates to represent them in a State Convention, to be held in ——— on the — ——— — ———, 1876, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to be held on the 27th day of June next, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and to ask their admission into said convention, as the representatives of the Democratic voters and people of this State, and also the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we are opposed to any repudiation of the nation's obligations, and that we are in favor of an honest payment of the public debt according to the terms of the original acts of Congress under which they were created, and that we regard the act of Congress passed in March, 1869, promising to pay the five-twenty bonds of the Government in gold, as a gross violation of the contract by which said bonds were issued, and charge that the passage of said act was procured through fraud by the payment of money to corrupt public officials, and to suborn the press; and we demand the payment of said bonds according to the statute by which they were created, and the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Convention held in the city of New York in 1868.

2. That the effort now being made by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the fractional currency in silver should be immediately prohibited, since silver is now being produced in quantities equal to lead, copper, and many other of the baser metals, and is worth less than legal-tender notes, in which said currency is made payable by law.

3. That there should be no further funding of the bonds of the Government until a thorough examination of the books of the Treasury Department has been had, and the exact amount of bonds outstanding been ascertained, and the amount, if any, due from the syndicate been settled.

4. That the legal-tender notes of the Government are the standard of value throughout the country, because they will employ every hand to labor, or purchase every foot of land within its borders for a given sum and for any limited time, while gold fluctuates according to its production, the price of American securities in foreign countries, or the caprice of speculators in London, Frankfort, and Wall Street.

5. That commerce should be the master and not the servant of money, and that the amount of money required by a people depends on their intelligence, and that the daily requirements of the American people for money to purchase books, newspapers, and other articles necessary to satisfy their intelligence, cannot be compared with that of any other people; and we wonder when we see certain newspapers advocating contraction of the currency and a reduction in the price of labor, whereby that intelligence which they have done so much to bring about cannot be gratified.

6. That the Government should not discredit its own obligations, and that the money which pays the President and members of Congress their salaries, the merchant for his goods, the manufacturer for his wares, the farmer for his produce, the laborer for his work, the soldier's and sailor's widows their pensions, should pay the bondholder his interest, and all other debts, private and public, including duties on imports.

7. That the act of Congress, passed in January, 1875, pledging the resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879, has proved a failure, since there is less coin now in the Treasury than there was when said act was passed, and that it comes with poor grace from those public officials and journals who advocate the sale of bonds for the purpose of obtaining gold with which to redeem greenbacks, when they have for years urged the sale of gold for the purpose of purchasing bonds; and, since the only effect of the passage of said act has been to paralyze industries and create distrust in business, we demand its immediate repeal.

8. That we favor the enactment by Congress of laws for the encouragement of labor, agriculture, and all the other industrial interests, and for the development of the nation's resources and wealth by the people to the exclusion of monopolies.

The Republicans held their State Convention for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention on the 22d of March, at Syracuse. There was a division of sentiment between those known as the Reform Republicans, under George W. Curtis, who favored the nomination of B. H. Bristow as the candidate for President, and the regular Republicans, under A. B. Cornell, who supported the claims of Roscoe Conkling for the presidency. The platform reported was as follows:

The Republicans of New York, in this centennial of the nation, reaffirm the sacred truths and principles of their fathers, and make the following declaration:

1. We are for the unity of the nation and the just rights of the States; for the full reconciliation and enduring harmony of all sections; for the inviolate preservation of the results of the war and the constitutional rights of every citizen; for grateful recognition of the brave soldiers of the republic; for thorough retrenchment and reform; for the unsparing pursuit, exposure, and punishment of public frauds and official dishonesty; for the elevation of the public service, and pure and efficient government; for maintaining untarnished the national credit and honor; for a sound currency of coin, or paper convertible into coin; and for common schools absolutely free from sectarian influence.

2. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding, in the national capital, the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation through the four months of its ascendency in the Lower House of Congress; with proving itself utterly incompetent to administer the Government; and we warn the country against trusting a party alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

3. Without regard to past differences, we cordially invite all who believe that the direction of the Government should not pass into the hands that sought to destroy it, and who seek pure and economical government by honest and capable officers, to unite with us in fraternal and mutually considerate coöperation for the promotion of these ends.

4. We emphatically condemn the dishonesty and treachery of every official who is faithless to his trust, and approve the injunction to let no guilty man, however high, escape. We believe the virtue of the people, which saved the nation through the storm of war, will preserve it from the dangers of corruption. We commend the good work of the national Administration in protecting the public Treasury and punishing public offenders; and in laying down his trust at the close of the period for which he has been chosen, President Grant will carry with him the lasting gratitude of the American people for his patriotic services in war and in peace.

5. As a statesman and a patriot of the highest ability and character, whose long and distinguished public career is without reproach, who has faithfully served the cause of freedom and the Union through

the great struggle of the past fifteen years, who has been steadfast to equal rights and financial honesty, and the unflinching exponent of Republican principles, and who possesses the experience, capacity, courage, and firmness which qualify him to give strength and honor to the Government, we present Roscoe Conkling to the National Republican Convention as our choice for the nomination for President.

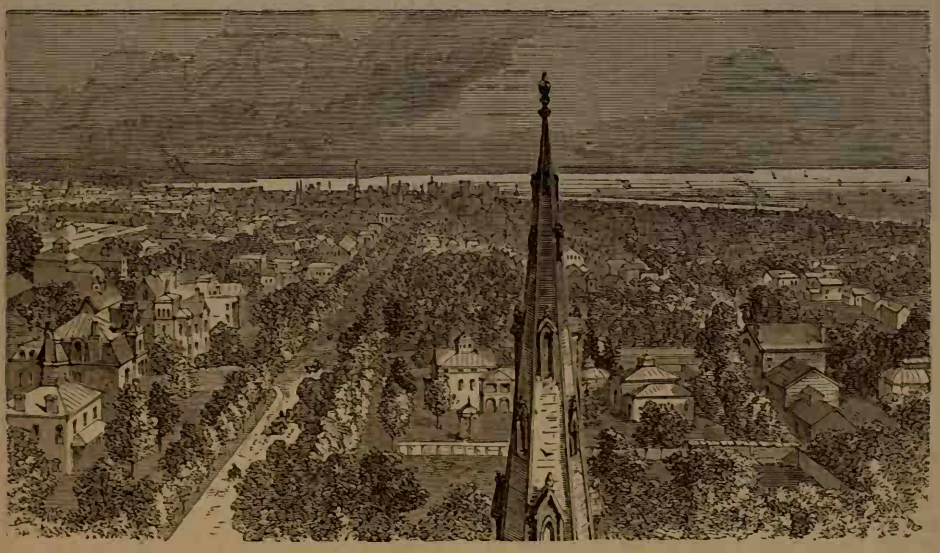
6. As the delegated representatives of the half-million Republican voters of New York, we send cordial greeting to our patriotic brethren throughout the land; and equally earnest with them for the success of our common cause, and pledging ourselves to the faithful support of the Cincinnati nominations, we give especial assurance that the nomination of our candidate will secure beyond question the thirty-five electoral votes of New York for the Republican ticket.

Mr. Curtis submitted the following as a substitute for the last two resolutions, and advocated its adoption in a vigorous speech:

Resolved, That while we would rejoice with pride that the candidate for the presidency in the election of this year be selected from among the Republicans of national reputation in the State of New York, whom New York most highly honors, yet, recognizing that the nomination should be the result of the untrammeled deliberation of the National Convention, we are willing to leave the selection of the candidate to the patriotic wisdom of that body, in full confidence that it will present the name of some tried and true Republican, whose character and career are the pledge of a pure, economical, and vigorous administration of the Government.

This was lost by a vote of 113 yeas to 250 nays, and the resolutions reported by the committee were adopted.

The Democratic Convention for the appointment of delegates to St. Louis was held at Utica, on the 26th and 27th of April. There were several contesting delegations, including all those from the twenty-one districts of New York City. These consisted of the delegates chosen under the auspices of the Tammany Society, and those of opposing Democratic organizations. The Tammany delegations were admitted. Speeches were made by Senator Francis Kernan, the Hon. Horatio Seymour, and others. Four delegates at large, and two from each congressional district, were chosen to represent the party of the State in the St. Louis Convention. The following resolutions were adopted:



BUFFALO, FROM THE SPIRE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN DELAWARE STREET.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of New York renew their pledge of fidelity to the principles set forth in their platform adopted in State Convention in 1874 and 1875, thrice approved at the ballot-boxes of the Empire State, well vindicated in the illustrious administration of Governor Samuel J. Tilden, and commended anew to their faith and their adoption by the indorsement of an increasing majority of their fellow-Democrats of sister States throughout the Union.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of New York readopt also the resolution adopted in the State Conventions of 1864, 1868, and 1872, to wit:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be appointed, are hereby instructed to enter that convention as a unit, and act and vote as a unit, in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof. And, in case any of its members shall be appointed a delegate thereof by another organization and should not forthwith in writing decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated, and the delegates shall proceed to fill the same; and it is hereby also empowered to supply all vacancies by death, absence, resignation, or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of New York, while committing to their delegates the duty of joining with the delegates of their fellow-Democrats of all the States in the momentous deliberations of a National Convention, declare their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expenditure, and the administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious necessity of the times, the commanding issue now before the people of the Union; and they

suggest, with respectful deference to their brethren of other States, and with cordial appreciation of other renowned Democratic statesmen, faithful like him to their political principles and public trusts, that the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden to the office of President would insure the vote of New York, and would be approved throughout the Union as a recognition of this supreme necessity, the incarnation of this vital issue, the pledge of our high purpose, and the guarantee of the successful achievement of this arduous work of national regeneration and reform.

CROTON AQUEDUCT, CROSSING MILL RIVER.

A second "Greenback" Convention was held on the 1st of June in the city of New York. There were representatives present from 52 of the 60 counties and 120 of the 128 Assembly districts of the State. Four delegates at large were chosen to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and resolutions were adopted claiming admission for these delegates to the convention as the only duly authorized representatives of the Democracy of the State, and the only organization not controlled by money. Other resolutions recognized the duty of the Democratic party as the champion of the many against the aggression of the few, and declared in favor of the following objects: The unconditional repeal of the Republican resumption act; the substitution of legal tenders for national-bank notes—legal tenders to be received for all debts, taxes, and customs; no forced inflation or contraction, but a circulation equal to the wants of all; legislation for the development of the resources and wealth of the country by the people to the exclusion of monopolists. Declarations were also made in behalf of faithful compliance with the nation's just obligation; no centralization; denouncing the present corruption in the affairs of the Federal Government, and demanding the searching investigation and punishment of guilty persons independent of party; opposing the election of any persons to office who opposed the repeal of the resumption act, and instructing the delegates to support the platform in accordance with the principles and to obtain the nomination of candidates pledged to support the policy declared, and to vote at the convention as a unit, in accordance with the sentiments of a majority of its members.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers was held at Saratoga on the 23d of August. A. B. Cornell, who was the choice of many of the delegates for Governor, withdrew his name, and Edwin D. Morgan was nominated, receiving 242 votes out of 410. Wm. M. Evarts, who was supported by the "Reform Republicans," had 126. The nomination of Mr. Morgan was made unanimous on motion of George W. Curtis, the leading supporter of Mr. Evarts. The remainder of the ticket was as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, Sherman S. Rogers; Canal Commissioner, Daniel D. Spencer; Inspector of State-prisons, Chas. T. Trowbridge; Judge of the Court of Appeals, George F. Danforth. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republicans of New York, appealing to the patriotism and judgment of all who maintain the principles of a restored Union, declare as follows:

1. We reaffirm the platform adopted at the National Republican Convention of June 14, 1876, and heartily affirm the principles set forth in the letters of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, to which, in the light of their high public character and record, we point as the sure pledge of pure and just government.

2. We especially approve and emphasize the declarations for a reformed public service, based upon honesty, fidelity, and capacity; and we accept the manly and unequivocal declaration upon that subject of our presidential candidate as the platform of the Republican party.

3. Earnestly seeking the true harmony of the Union on the basis of the amended Constitution and of a just and generous national policy, we also insist that the equal rights and the lives of all citizens must and shall be protected, and that the Government must be restored from the consequences of war by those who saved it, and not by those who attempted to destroy it. So long as the rights of any citizens are insecure, so long as an irredeemable currency remains, the Republican party must live to do a work as great as that of its glorious past.

4. The interests of trade and industry imperatively demand a fixed financial policy in accordance with the terms and requirements of the act providing for the resumption of specie payments; and, *whereas*, the legal-tender notes made by the terms of the resumption act payable in coin on and after January 1, 1879, are valid and legal obligations of the United States; and, *whereas*, the date of payment of an obligation bearing no interest after maturity is the very essence of its full and entire validity, and the postponement of its payment repudiation to the extent of the usual interest from the dates of promised payment: we, therefore, denounce the repeal of the date of specie resumption by the Democratic House of Representatives, without making the dishonored notes bear the Government rate of interest, as an act of repudiation and disloyalty, and an open violation of the section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the validity of the public debt authorized by law shall not be questioned. The alacrity and great unanimity of the Southern Democrats in the House of Representatives to repeal the date of the payment of United States notes, without consideration of the interest and in violation of the plighted

faith of the Government, indicate that they are not the safe custodians of the national faith. Fidelity to public honor requires that the national Administration shall not be subject to their control, direction, or management.

5. As a conclusive evidence of Democratic duplicity, we point to the fact that the Executive of this State, while signing a law establishing specie payments in requiring all taxes to be paid in gold on and after January 1, 1879, joins with his party as a presidential candidate, and repudiating the pledge of specie resumption throughout the country at the same date, thus compelling the people of New York to pay in gold, and at the same time denying them the means to do it.

6. The Democratic party, in its controlling spirit, is false and untrustworthy in every living issue; false in practical government, for its eight months of power in Congress is barren of good fruits; false to equal rights and the guarantees of the Constitution; false in the currency, for it openly repudiates the resumption pledge; false on the question of the safety of the schools, for the solid Democratic vote in the United States Senate defeated an adequate amendment to prohibit the school system from sectarian attacks; and false on civil-service reform, for it signalized its control of the House of Representatives by removal of faithful and efficient officers in the persons of loyal Union soldiers, and by the appointment of corruptionists and thieves whose sole claim was service in the Confederate army.

7. The repeated claim that the large reduction of taxation in this State is due to the present Executive is pronounced utterly unfounded, and we confidently appeal to the record for proof. In 1867 the county debt was over $25,000,000. In four years a Democratic administration paid off $5,500,000; in the four years succeeding a Republican administration paid off $19,500,000, and left less than $1,000,000 remaining to be paid. In 1875 the tax to pay off the debt was $6,337,567. In 1876, under the Republican Legislature, it was $789,260. The reduction of taxes thus comes, not from a reduction of expenses, but from a reduction of the debt, effected under a Republican administration.

8. The Republican party has led the way in the reform of State offices, by proposing and adopting, among other measures, an amendment to the Constitution which cuts off all extra compensation to contractors on the canals, and also to complete the good work, and approve and commend to the people the two pending amendments which reform the system of canal and prison administration.

9. The Republicans of New York tender the President of the United States, upon the approaching completion of his official term, the assurance of their respect and gratitude for the illustrious public and patriotic service which will secure his name an imperishable place in history.

There was a gathering of Liberal Republicans at Saratoga on the same date, held under a call for a State Convention, which indorsed the nominations and platform of the National Convention at Cincinnati, and finally those of the State Convention. Several contesting delegations which had not been admitted held a conference, expressed their confidence in the reform policy of the Governor of the State, and recommended "all true Liberals of the country to cordially support the St. Louis nominees as the best means of lifting the country out of the ruin which threatens it."

The Democratic Nominating Convention was held at Saratoga on the 30th and 31st of August. On the first day and before the nominations were made, the following platform was unanimously adopted:

The Democratic party of New York hereby with cordial unanimity ratify the nomination by the St. Louis National Democratic Convention of Samuel J. Tilden for President of the United States, and of Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President. The Democratic party of New York, when selecting delegates to the National Convention, then declared, and now again declare, their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expenditure, and administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious necessity of the times, the commanding issue now before the people of the Union.

The Democratic party of New York then declared and now again declare that the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, while it insures the vote of New York, will be approved throughout the Union as the incarnation of the vital issue and a guarantee of the successful achievement of the work of national regeneration and reform.

The Democratic party of New York reaffirm the principles set forth in their Syracuse platform of 1874, which have been twice approved at the ballot-boxes of the Empire State, and upon which the St. Louis Convention, representing the Democracy of the whole United States, have set the seal of their faith

SENECA RIVER AQUEDUCT.

and their adoption, and they incorporate herein as part of this platform the said Syracuse platform of 1874, and the St. Louis National Democratic platform of 1876.

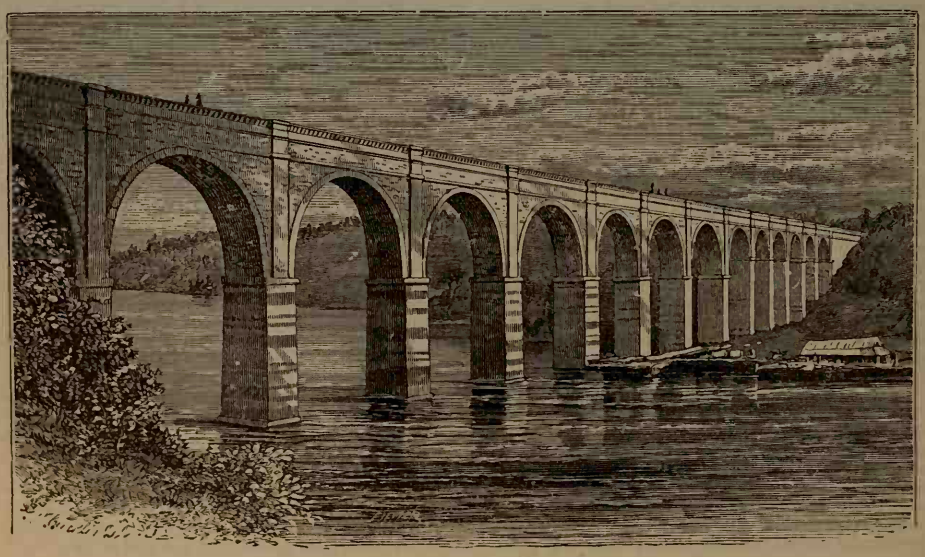
Resolved, That we condemn all interference with the constitutional amendments and all violations of law, holding that all people in all States alike, regardless of race, color, or condition, are entitled to equal protection, and that all orders, practices, and opinions whereby public order and peace are disturbed should receive public rebuke and punishment according to the offense committed.

We recommend that the people of our State, at the coming election, do approve and ratify the two proposed constitutional amendments as being well-devised means for securing henceforth a more econom-

ical and efficient administration of the prisons and canals of the State, and for enforcing upon officers charged with their management a stricter responsibility to the people. And we favor such reduction of tolls upon and economical management of the canals as will best subserve the interests of the State and of the men engaged in canal-traffic.

Resolved, That as American citizens and Democrats, devoted to the union and equality of States, and the honor and good name of the Federal Government, we hereby enter our solemn protest against the recent order of the Secretary of War, approved by the President of the United States, to place Government troops in the Southern States with a view to intimidate the people and to control their election. A government by the bayonet to take the place of a government through the ballot-box is an outrage which demands the condemnation of all who love republican freedom and hate despotic power.

The same day, during an evening session of the convention, the nomination of William Dorsheimer for Governor was moved, when there was a general call of the name of "Seymour." It was said that Mr. Seymour would not allow the use of his name as the candidate, on account of the state of his health, and had sent a dispatch to Mr. Kernan to that effect. Nevertheless, after some excited discussion, Mr. Seymour was nominated by acclamation, a committee appointed to notify him, and an adjournment taken to the next day in order that his answer might be received. The next day William Dorsheimer was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, Darius A. Ogden for Canal Commissioner, Robert H. Anderson for Inspector of State-prisons, and Robert Earl for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The committee appointed to notify Mr. Seymour of his nomination reported that "under the extraordinary circumstances attending that nomination, Governor Seymour feels constrained to obey the



HIGH BRIDGE, HARLEM RIVER.

wishes of the people who have so often honored him." With this assurance, the convention completed its work and adjourned. It appeared, however, that Mr. Seymour had not consented to the nomination, and on the 2d of September he wrote to the chairman of the State Central Committee positively declining to be the candidate, his sole reason being that illness unfitted him for mental or physical exertion. Another convention was called to meet on the 13th of September, to fill the vacancy on the ticket. Lucius Robinson was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and Mr. Seymour was placed at the head of the electoral ticket, John Kelly withdrawing.

The "Greenback" party held another convention on the 26th of September, at Albany, and nominated a State ticket, as follows: For Governor, R. M. Griffin; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Armstrong; Canal Commissioner, Anthony J. Cuddeback; State-prison Inspector, John W. Crump; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Marcus M. Dixon. The Prohibitionists also made nominations: William J. Groo being their candidate for Governor; Albert F. Brown, Lieutenant-Governor; Shotwell Powell, Canal Commissioner; Elias F. Talbot, State-prison Inspector; and Henry Hagen, Judge of the Court of Appeals.

At the election on the 7th of November there were 1,015,502 votes cast for presidential electors. Of these the Democratic candidates received 521,949; the Republican candidates, 489,207; the Prohibition ticket, 2,359; and the "Greenback" ticket, 1,987. The Democratic plurality over the Republican vote was 32,742; majority over all, 28,396. The total vote for Governor was 1,014,040, of which Robinson

received 519,831; Morgan, 489,371; Groo, 3,412; and Griffin, 1,436. Robinson's plurality over Morgan, 30,460; majority over all, 25,-612. The amendments of the constitution were adopted by a large majority. On that relating to a Superintendent of Public Works the vote was 533,153 to 81,832; on that relating to Superintendent of State-prisons the vote was 550,226 to 80,358. Of the 33 members of Congress chosen at the same time, 17 were Republicans and 16 Democrats. The Legislature of 1877 consists of 19 Republicans and 13 Democrats in the Senate, and 71 Republicans and 57 Democrats in the House, making the Republican majority 6 in the Senate, 14 in the House, and 20 on a joint ballot. The total vote of New York City for President was 171,074, of which 112,378 were for Tilden, and 58,696 for Hayes; majority for the former, 53,682. For Governor: total, 170,248; Robinson, 110,643; Morgan, 59,605; Robinson's majority, 51,038. For mayor: total, 170,243; Ely (Democrat), 111,880; Dix (Republican), 57,811; scattering, 552; Ely's majority, 53,517.

The amendments to the constitution ratified at the last election were the following:

ARTICLE V., *Section* 3. A Superintendent of Public Works shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold his office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he was nominated, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall receive a compensation, to be fixed by law. He shall be required by law to give security for the faithful execution of his office before entering upon the duties thereof. He shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals; and also of those relating to the construction and improvement of the canals, except so far as the execution of the laws relating to such construction or improvement shall be confided to the State Engineer and Surveyor; subject to the control of the Legislature, he shall make the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. He may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require; but, in case of the removal of such Superintendent of Public Works from office, the Governor shall file with the Secretary of State a statement of the cause of such removal, and shall report such removal and the cause thereof to the Legislature at its next session. The Superintendent of Public Works shall appoint not more than three assistant superintendents, whose duties shall be prescribed by him, subject to modification by the Legislature, and who shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law. They shall hold their office for three years, subject to suspension or removal by the Superintendent of Public Works, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require. Any vacancy in the office of any such assistant superintendent shall be filled for the remainder of the term for which he was appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works; but, in case of the suspension or removal of any such assistant superintendent by him, he shall at once report to the Governor in writing the cause of such removal. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except collectors of tolls, and those in the department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, and be subject to suspension or removal by him. The office of Canal Commissioner is abolished from and after the appointment and qualification of the Superintendent of Public Works, until which time the Canal Commissioners shall continue to discharge their duties as now provided by law. The Superintendent of Public Works shall perform all the duties of the Canal Commissioners and Board of Canal Commissioners, as now declared by law, until otherwise provided by the Legislature. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have power to fill vacancies in the office of Superintendent of Public Works; if the Senate be not in session, he may grant commissions which shall expire at the end of the next succeeding session of the Senate.

ARTICLE V., *Section* 4. A Superintendent of State-prisons shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed; he shall give security in such amount and with such sureties as shall be required by law for the faithful discharge of his duties; he shall have the superintendence, management, and control of State-prisons, subject to such laws as now exist or may hereafter be enacted; he shall appoint the agents, wardens, physicians, and chaplains, of the prisons. The agent and warden of each prison shall appoint all other officers of such prisons, except the clerk, subject to the approval of the same by the Superintendent. The Controller shall appoint the clerks of the prisons. The Superintendent shall have all the powers and perform all the duties not inconsistent herewith, which have heretofore been had and performed by the Inspectors of State-prisons; and from and after the time when such Superintendent of State-prisons shall have been appointed and qualified, the office of Inspector of State-prisons shall be and hereby is abolished. The Governor may remove the Superintendent for cause at any time, giving to him a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity to be heard in his defense.

A bronze statue of the Marquis de Lafayette was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in Union Square, New York City, on the 6th of September. It was a gift to the city from the French Government, in recognition of the assistance rendered by its citizens to the people of Paris during the war of 1870–'71. The work was executed by M. A. Bartholdi, and represents Lafayette standing on the prow of a boat in the act of tendering his sword to America. The pedestal was a gift from the French citizens of New York, and bears these inscriptions: In front, "Lafayette;" on the back, "1876;" on one side, "To the City of New York, France, in remembrance of sympathy in time of trial, 1870–'71;" and on the other side, "As soon as I heard of American independence my heart was enlisted—1776."

On the morning of the 6th of December the people of New York and Brooklyn were startled by the news of one of the most terrible disasters that had ever occurred in the country. The Brooklyn Theatre, in which a large audience assembled on the evening of the 5th, to witness the pathetic play "The Two Orphans," caught fire in the scenery, and was burned to the ground, one-fourth of the audience meeting their death in the flames, and a large number of those who escaped being maimed and injured in the rush for the doors. The play was given under the management of Shook & Palmer, by a cast of New York actors. The flames spread rapidly, and the

audience was taken with a panic, so that in the rush for the doors numbers were overthrown and regardlessly trampled upon by the crowd. The galleries were particularly full, and the weight and rush of the people upon one of the staircases precipitated it and the mass of persons below, where they died by fire with fearful suffering. Two hundred and ninety-three persons perished altogether. Of the dead only two hundred and seventeen corpses were identified. The whole audience numbered about one thousand. The majority of the victims were young men and boys who occupied the galleries. The fire first began, probably, from the perforated border of one of the flies catching fire from one of the lights, or from a shred of paper falling into a light. The whole scenery burst into flames almost instantly, and the fire spread rapidly to the galleries and roof. At the first alarm Miss Claxton, one of the actresses, came to the front and begged the audience to keep quiet, but without effect. The fire spread so rapidly that the last people to leave the parquet were closely pursued by the flame and smoke, and the dome of the roof fell before the theatre was abandoned. Among the dead were two of the actors in the cast, H. S. Murdock and Claude Borroughs. The theatre was considered as safe as the average of American play-houses, built with fifteen inches width of exit for each one hundred seats; but the provisions for the extinguishment of fire were altogether inadequate, and it appeared at the inquest that it had not been customary for theatrical directors to specially instruct their employés what to do in case of the outbreak of fire. Since this great calamity much completer precautionary measures have been practised in the management of theatres, and many of the theatres in the city have been required to improve their means of exit. As a partial consequence of the Brooklyn fire may be regarded the panic which occurred during service in St. Francis Xavier's Church in New York several weeks later, upon a false alarm of fire, in which seven lives were destroyed.

ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.

Lucius Robinson, the new Governor, had spent many years in the public service of the State, and won especial distinction in the office of Controller of the Treasury, a position which he occupied at the time of his nomination. He was born in 1810, in Greene County, and was educated as a lawyer. After serving as District Attorney in his county, he was appointed Commissioner of Chancery in New York City, which office he retained from 1843 to 1846. As Assemblyman in 1859, and again in 1873, he rendered conspicuous and useful service. He was Controller for three terms, being first elected in 1861 on the Union ticket, by the immense majority of 160,000 votes, and being renominated in 1863 by the Republican State Committee, but, defeated in the State Convention, he was again elected upon the withdrawal of the nominee in his favor. For a third term he was the Democratic candidate, but was defeated by the popular vote. As State Controller he had evinced force of character, financial knowledge, and executive ability. At the beginning of the war, shortly after the first issue of greenbacks, his financial principles led him to the very decided act of paying the interest of the canal debt in coin. His economical, systematic, and able management of the State Treasury was of great benefit to the State in trying times. He wiped out the bounty-debt in twelve years, was very efficient in breaking up the canal ring, and aided effectively the movement which frustrated railroad frauds. His whole record shows him to be a thorough man of affairs, equally conversant with the small details and the whole scope of State business, of earnest and enlightened views, and firm and discriminating judgment.

NIERITZ, Karl Gustav, a German writer for the young, born July 2, 1795; died February 16, 1876. He was educated in the teach-

ers' seminary in Friedriehstadt-Dresden, and in 1814 entered the school as teacher, where his father was also employed. For many years he labored under pecuniary difficulties, until, in 1831, he was appointed principal of his school. In 1841 he became director of the district school in Antonstadt-Dresden, and in 1864 resigned this position, receiving after that a pension of 200 thalers a year. Quite early in life he devoted himself to literary labors, his first work being a short story, "Das Pomeranzenbäumchen," which appeared in the *Mercur* of Dresden. He continued to employ his leisure time in similar work for periodicals, until in 1834 he was induced by Gubitz to try himself in juvenile literature, in the style of Christoph von Schmid. From this time on he sent out, with wonderful rapidity, volume upon volume of his popular tales, all of which enjoyed an unprecedented popularity with the youth of Germany. His tales have all been published in the "Jugendbibliothek" (1846–'64) and his "Jugendschriften" (1846, *et seq.*), and many of them have gone through a large number of editions. Among his most popular tales are "Der junge Trommelschläger," "Der Landprediger," "Der kleine Bergmann," "Das vierte Gebot," "Der blinde Knabe," and "Alexander Menzikoff." His tales for adults, in the "Sächsische Volkskalender" (1842–'49) and "Deutsche Volkskalender" (1850–'53), also enjoyed considerable popularity.

NOBLE, Matthew, an English sculptor, born in 1820; died June 23, 1876. He was a pupil of John Francis, and at an early age acquired a certain distinction in his profession. One of his first commissions was for the Manchester Wellington monument, inaugurated in 1856, for which his design of a colossal statue of the duke, standing on a granite pedestal, around which were four figures personifying Wisdom, Valor, Victory, and Peace, gained the award over many competitors. Other of his early works were: a monument in Ashley Church, Staffordshire, typifying Life, Death, and Resurrection; a fine statue of Dr. Isaac Barrow, in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge; and a statue of Lord Canning, executed in 1864, for the city of London. Among his more recent works are the statue to Sir John Franklin, in Waterloo Place, the statue of the Queen, executed for St. Thomas's Hospital, and the statue of Lord Derby, in Parliament Square. He was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy, although he never gained any of its honors.

NORTH CAROLINA. The Democratic party of this State assembled in convention at Raleigh on the 14th of June, 1876, for the purpose of nominating their candidates for State officers and presidential electors. The meeting was very numerously attended by delegates representing all parts of the State. The nominations were made by ballot, and resulted as follows: For Governor, Zebulon Bird Vance received 962 votes, and D. S. Reid 4; for Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas J. Jarvis, of Pitt; for State Treasurer, John M. Worth, of Randolph; for Secretary of State, Joseph A. Engelhard, of New Hanover; for State Auditor, Samuel L. Love, of Haywood; for Attorney-General, Thomas S. Henan, of Wilson; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. C. Scarborough, of Johnson. For presidential electors at large, the following were chosen: D. G. Fowle, of Wake, and J. M. Leach, of Davidson.

The nominations of candidates for Congressmen were made at local conventions held in the respective districts, and resulted as follows: First district, Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford; third district, Alfred M. Waddel, of New Hanover; fourth district, Joseph J. Davis, of Franklin; fifth district, Alfred M. Scales, of Guilford; sixth district, Walter L. Steele, of Richmond; seventh district, William M. Robbins, of Iredell; eighth district, Robert B. Vance, of Buncombe.

The Republicans of North Carolina met in State Convention at Raleigh, on the 12th of July, 1876, and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, Thomas Settle, of Guilford; for Lieutenant-Governor, William A. Smith, of Johnson; for Secretary of State, John W. Alberston, of Perquimans; for State Treasurer, William H. Wheeler, of Forsyth; for State Auditor, John Reilly, of Cumberland; for Attorney-General, T. L. Hargrave, of Granville; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, John C. Carson, of Henderson.

In both the Republican and Democratic platforms, as adopted by the two conventions, there is one resolution of the same import, pledging their respective organizations to a vigorous prosecution, and as early a completion as practicable, of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Ducktown and Paint Rock, by the use of convict-labor and such judicious legislation as might be found necessary.

At the local convention which the Republicans of the second congressional district held at Goldsboro, on July 26th, Curtis H. Brogden was nominated for Congress.

The contest between the two parties during this campaign was characterized by extraordinary activity and energy. The most influential members of either party canvassed the State throughout, and addressed the inhabitants of all her sections; while the two rival candidates for the office of Governor, having entered into an agreement among themselves, and announced the places and times of their meeting in the newspapers, made a joint canvass, appearing together on the same platform, and thence speaking to the same audience, the one after the other.

The election held on November 7, 1876, resulted in a complete victory for the Democratic candidates, except in a few instances, and by great majorities. The largest whole number of votes polled in the State at this election was that on Governor — 233,525, of which Zebulon B. Vance received 123,265, and Thomas Settle 110,256. The largest number

of votes cast for any individual candidate on the State ticket was for the Democratic nominee of Secretary of State, 124,010, giving him a majority of 15,096 over his Republican competitor.

From the official count of the votes on presidential electors, it appears that the average majority cast for the Democratic nominees over the Republican was something above 16,000; the average number of votes cast for the former having been 122,354; for the latter, 106,248.

With regard to the election of members of the State Legislature, the strength of the two parties in either House is as follows: Senate—Democrats 39, Republicans 10; House of Representatives—Democrats 82, Republicans 33.

All of the proposed amendments to the State constitution submitted to the people were ratified. They will begin to go into practical operation on January 1, 1877.

As to the election of Congressman in the fourth district, the Republican candidate, Isaac J. Young, was successful by a majority of 77 votes over Joseph J. Davies, the Democratic nominee—the former having received 4,407 votes, the latter 4,330. In that district in 1872 the Republican majority for Governor was 525.

The members of the new General Assembly met for the regular session at Raleigh on November 20, 1876. In the Senate, James L. Robinson, of Mason, Democrat, was elected President, he having received 35 votes, and George Green, of Craven, his Republican competitor, 6. Mr. Robinson presides in the Senate till the beginning of January, 1877, when, in accordance with the new constitution, Thomas J. Jarvis, the new Lieutenant-Governor-elect, will be qualified, and assume the presidency of that body *ex officio*.

In the House of Representatives, Charles Price, of Davie, Democrat, was elected Speaker by a vote of 66 against 27 cast for Daniel L. Russell, of Brunswick, Republican.

The financial condition of the State, in regard to revenue and expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1876, was as follows:

Balance in hands of State Treasurer, October 1, 1875:	
Educational fund	$14,039 78
Public fund	184,703 11¼
	$198,742 89¼
Receipts of educational fund for fiscal year ending September 30, 1876	$42,235 59
Receipts of public fund for fiscal year ending September 30, 1876	524,039 17¼
	$566,274 76¼
	$765,017 66
Disbursement of educational fund for fiscal year ending September 30, 1876	$54,707 93
Disbursement of public fund for fiscal year ending September 30, 1876	528,055 22
	$582,763 15
Leaving in hands of State Treasurer, October 1, 1876:	
Educational fund	$1,567 44
Public fund	180,687 07

The public debt of North Carolina consists of bonds issued for various purposes and at various times—before, during, and after the late civil war—and is at present nearly $42,000,000, including the interest accrued and unpaid, on the principal. A comprehensive summary exhibiting the amounts of the several issues of State bonds, and the interest due on them respectively on October 1, 1876, is thus officially presented:

The bonded debt of the State on October 1, 1876, was as follows:	
Bonds issued before the war, called "old bonds"	$8,372,900 00
Interest unpaid on same	4,003,777 50
Total, principal and interest	$12,376,677 50
Bonds issued since the war, under acts passed before the war	$1,781,000 00
Interest unpaid on same	807,180 00
Total, principal and interest	$2,588,180 00
Bonds issued since the war, under ordinance and acts passed since the war, not special tax	$2,015,045 00
Interest unpaid on same	921,127 95
	$2,936,172 95
This class embraces the following issues: Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, issued during the war, under acts passed before the war, and renewed by acts of 1862 and 1866	$405,000 00
Registered certificates of Board of Education	383,045 00
Chatham Railroad, ordinances convention	1,033,000 00
Williamston & Tarboro Railroad	150,000 00
Penitentiary	44,000 00
Total, principal and interest	$2,015,045 00
Bonds issued under funding acts of 1866-'68, as follows:	
Funding act of 1866	$2,417,200 00
Interest unpaid on same	1,157,793 00
Total, principal and interest	$3,574,993 00
Funding act of 1868	$1,702,900 00
Interest unpaid on same	819,252 00
Total, principal and interest	$2,522,152 00
Total for funding	$6,097,145 00
Bonds issued during the war, under acts passed before the war, for internal improvement purposes, including $245,000 for Chatham Railroad, issued under ordinance of convention, January 30, 1862	$951,000 00
Interest unpaid on same	592,985 00
Total, principal and interest	$1,543,985 00
Special tax bonds	$11,407,000 00
Interest unpaid on same	4,897,770 00
Total, principal and interest	$16,304,770 00
Total debt, including interest, exclusive of special tax	25,542,160 45
Total debt, with interest, including "special-tax" bonds	$41,846,930 45

An act was passed by the Legislature of 1874-'75 proposing a compromise of the State debt, and specifying the manner in which it should be effected; but its provisions have not been carried into execution, as only a few among the creditors signified their willingness to accept the proposed compromise, and the bonds held by them represent so small a portion of the debt that it was deemed unadvisable to incur the expense of issuing new bonds, and laying a special tax on all the taxable property in the State for the purpose of paying the interest on such a small amount.

The Governor urged on the Legislature the

necessity of a prompt and decisive action in this matter, saying: "It is very important that we should compromise, commute, and settle the State debt, so that our financial condition may be the better known, both at home and abroad, and our public credit again established upon a sound basis."

STATE SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

With a view greatly to increase the material prosperity of the State, and also to retain within her borders the vast sums of money now constantly sent abroad for the purchase of almost all kinds of manufactured goods, Governor Bragden recommended that, without abating the protection and favor due to all branches of agriculture, the chief source of all wealth, the General Assembly should hold out suitable inducements to encourage the establishment of other industries both to supply the raw material required and to work it out for use, more especially as North Carolina is endowed by Nature with almost inexhaustible resources for the raising of such raw materials in great variety and abundance. He says:

We ought to manufacture and supply ourselves with a large proportion of our woolen clothes of all kinds, especially of the coarser and more substantial kind.

We ought to spin and weave at least one-half of our cotton-crop, which cannot be less than 200,000 bales per annum.

We ought to manufacture our own iron from the vast beds of ore which we have in various parts of the State, some of which are not excelled for quality elsewhere in the earth.

We ought to get out and use more of our timber, and send more of it than we do to the markets of the world. We ought to direct very much more of our attention and energies to the great work of building up a home market for our people, and of thus living more within ourselves.

A policy of this kind would benefit every interest, and would especially redound to the advantage and prosperity of the farmers, by creating a demand here at home for their products.

It would also save millions of dollars per annum to the State, which are now expended outside our borders, and which constitute a constant drain upon our wealth.

It would also diversify labor and give employment to all classes of our people, without which we cannot hope to advance rapidly in intelligence and wealth.

The education of youth is commendably cared for in the State, without discrimination between whites and blacks, the children of either race receiving instruction in separate schools, but in the same manner and on the same conditions. The following statement exhibits the number of children of school age, as well as the number of teachers, school-houses, and academies for white and colored children in North Carolina in November, 1876:

Male white children of school age	128,580
Female white children of school age	119,930
Total of white children	248,510
Male colored children of school age	77,583
Female colored children of school age	75,415
Total number of colored children	152,998
Total number of children of school age	401,508
White-school districts	2,702
Colored-school districts	1,372
Total	4,070
Public school-houses for white children	1,934
Private school-houses for white children	545
Public school-houses for colored children	1,371
Private school-houses for colored children	140
Total	3,990
Academies for white children	169
Academies for colored children	5
Colleges for white children	22
Colleges for colored children	2
White male teachers in public schools	1,294
White female teachers in public schools	783
Colored male teachers in public schools	529
Colored female teachers in public schools	288
Total	2,894

Graded schools, so called, have been opened in several places, and are conferring signal benefits on the communities in which they exist. The object and extent of the instruction given in these schools are "to begin with the rudiments for little children, and gradually to ascend, until the larger and older scholars are thoroughly instructed in the higher branches of learning, thus fitting them for the active business of life without further instruction, or preparing them for college, where they may make still further and higher progress in learning and knowledge."

The State University at Chapel Hill was opened for the reception of students on the 10th of September, 1875, and is now in successful operation.

An act was passed by the last General Assembly directing the State Treasurer to issue to the trustees of the said university a certificate of indebtedness for $125,000, bearing interest at six per cent., payable in two semi-annual installments, to be used by the said trustees in support of the university. The sum of $7,500 is annually paid from the public Treasury on that account.

In the State Asylum for the Insane there were, at the beginning of November, 1876, 264 patients under treatment. The whole number of patients admitted into this institution since the day of its first opening, Febru-

ary 23, 1856, is 1,173, of whom 302 have been discharged cured, 114 improved, 180 unimproved, and 313 have died.

An act was also passed at the preceding session "to provide another asylum for the insane of North Carolina," its building to be located within three miles of Morganton, and to be called "The Western Insane Asylum." The act appointed five commissioners to purchase in behalf of the State a suitable tract of land for that purpose, and to superintend the erection of the building. To meet the necessary expenses, the act appropriated the sum of $50,000 for 1875, and of $25,000 for 1876, besides empowering the commissioners to employ in the construction of this asylum as many convicts as the authorities of the State-prison could furnish for it. The whole amount appropriated has been drawn from the public Treasury, and a number of convicts put at work in the asylum building, which is now in the course of erection.

An act was also passed by the last General Assembly "to provide for the colored insane of North Carolina," appropriating the annual sum of $10,000, to be paid to the directors of the Marine Hospital at Wilmington, for the support and treatment of the colored insane, as a branch of that hospital. The provisions of this act have remained without effect, as the commission appointed to carry them out has been unsuccessful in coming to an agreement with the directors of the Marine Hospital, who showed themselves unwilling to connect the treatment of colored insane with the institution under their charge.

As the colored race constitutes a large proportion of the population of North Carolina, the establishment of an asylum for colored insane under the same rules, regulations, and treatment, as are used in the State for white patients, is earnestly recommended by the Governor.

In the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, the whole number of pupils enrolled within the last two years has been 221, namely: deaf-mutes 128, of whom 63 were males, and 65 females; blind 93—males 51, females 42.

The inmates of this institution are well cared for and most kindly treated. Its financial condition seems to be very satisfactory. Its income during the two years ending October 31, 1876, amounted to $101,355.41, made up by $90,000 from the regular yearly appropriation of $45,000; $3,000 special appropriation; $80 interest; $2,020.25 from the shoe-shop connected with the institution; $718.15 from miscellaneous sources; and $5,997.01 surplus in the treasurer's hands on November 1, 1874. The whole expenditure for the said two years was $89,931.41; leaving in the Treasury a balance, on November 1, 1876, of $15,361.41.

The number of convicts in the State-prison is quite large. They are usefully employed within and without the inclosure, either on public works or farmed out to contractors, on conditions generally advantageous to the State. The directors have furnished certain numbers of convicts to be kept out at work in different places, as follows: 332 to the Western North Carolina Railroad, where they have built three sets of quarters, the probable value of the work already done by them on it being estimated at $100,000; 50 to the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, where they have manufactured the bricks used in the construction of the new kitchen and store-room for that institution; 50 to the new Insane Asylum near Morganton, for making bricks and grading the grounds; 30 to the North Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company, which line will form a part of the western division of the Western North Carolina Railroad leading from Asheville to Murphy in Cherokee County, the residents of this county having agreed to defray the expense of transporting, feeding, clothing, and furnishing medical attendance to the convicts for their labor; 30 to the lessees of the New Hanover Workhouse for the remainder of their term, upon the same agreement as with the residents of Cherokee County; 200 to the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad Company for two years. This company has agreed, besides clothing, feeding, guarding, and furnishing the prisoners with medical attendance, to pay into the treasury of the prison a yearly sum of $31.20 for each prisoner. These conditions have been punctually fulfilled by the company.

A considerable number of convicts is kept at work within the penitentiary inclosure, there being connected with it a foundery and machine-shop, a blacksmith-shop to manufacture tools for quarrying stones and other purposes, and a shoe-shop in which are made all the shoes worn by the convicts retained within the prison and those sent out of it to be kept at work elsewhere in the State. The work in these shops is performed by convicts, and, it is stated, in a very satisfactory manner.

During the last two years a strong cell-building, containing sixty-four cells, has been erected within the penitentiary inclosure, and was ready for use in November, 1876. The building is of brick, with iron doors and frames. The making of the bricks and the cutting of all the stone-work used in the structure have been done by convicts. They have also made the iron doors and frames, at less than one-half of the original contract price.

The management of the State-prison for the two years ending October 31, 1876, has been most satisfactory on the part of its several officers, and the conduct of the convicts in regard to discipline apparently commendable.

Owing to the increase in the number of convicts, of their guards and overseers, there is shown in the financial account of the prison a deficiency of $21,678.97, to cover which and supply the wants of the prison the directors asked of the Legislature an immediate appropriation.

Among the prisoners now confined in the penitentiary of North Carolina there are "a white man sent thither for a term of ten years, for stealing a Bible while drunk; a youth for a term of three years for stealing one goose, valued at ten cents; another for a term of three years for receiving a stolen chicken!"

Under the law, as it now stands, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, assault and battery, even an assault with a deadly weapon and with intent to murder, is not a penitentiary crime!

As the Western North Carolina Railroad was to be sold under a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, the General Assembly of 1874–'75 passed an act to purchase the said road for the State at a price not exceeding $890,000. It appointed the Governor and two other citizens a commission to make the purchase, and pay for it by issuing bonds in the name of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and in the usual form of mortgage-bonds, the principal to be paid at fifteen years from the date of issue, and in the mean time bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The act empowered the Governor, after the purchase, to appoint three commissioners to manage the affairs of the road during the pleasure of the General Assembly, and to build and complete its unfinished portion to its termini at Paint Rock and the Georgia or Tennessee line, near Ducktown, according to the charter granted to the railroad company. For the execution of this work the act authorized the last-named commissioners to use the labor of convicts from the State penitentiary, and also the net earnings of the road, as they might deem proper. The judicial sale of the road, with all its property and franchises, including road-bed, superstructure, equipment, and all its real and personal estate, took place on the 22d of June, 1876, when the above-named commission, with the Governor at its head, bought it for the State, to whom a perfect title was conveyed in due time. The Governor then appointed the three commissioners. A considerable amount of work has since been done on this road.

One of the first matters acted upon by the members of the Legislature after the opening of the session on November 20th was their own pay, as the amendments to the constitution adopted reduce its present amount somewhat. A joint resolution to fix the pay for the time previous to January 1, 1877, at the reduced rate prescribed by the constitutional amendments for the time thereafter—namely, mileage, at 10 cents *per diem*, of members, at $4; of President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, at $6; and of the chief clerks of the two Houses, at $5—was introduced in the Senate on November 21st, and adopted on the 22d. The resolution, as adopted, being sent to the Lower House for concurrence, was passed—yeas 97, nays 11.

Matthew W. Ransom was elected to the United States Senate for six years from March 4, 1877.

Both Houses agreed to adjourn on December 13th, and reassemble on the 30th, the last working day of the month in 1876, which agreement was carried into execution.

During the twenty days of session before the recess, a considerable amount of work was done by the Legislature, but chiefly of a local nature.

A joint resolution was introduced into the Lower House by a colored member, requesting the Representatives of North Carolina in Congress to procure such legislation from that body "as will assign to the negroes of the South two or three Territories west of the Missouri, for their exclusive use." The resolution was taken up at the sitting of December 11th, when, as some among his colleagues seemed inclined to ridicule his proposition by moving to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, and to the Committee on the Insane Asylum, he declared to the House that from facts and reflections he had come to the conclusion that the two races could not live together in the South in that hermony which was necessary and desirable; adding that this sentiment and belief were entertained by a large portion of his race. He then moved to postpone the further consideration of his resolution to January 10, 1877. A motion to table the whole matter was rejected by a vote of 50 nays to 37 yeas; and the motion to postpone to January 10th adopted.

On December 30th the members of the Legislature met again to resume the work of the session. On January 1, 1877, in accordance with the amended constitution, Zebulon B. Vance, the new Governor-elect, was formally installed in office.

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OBITUARIES, AMERICAN. AMERMAN, JOHN, Jr., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 2, 1809; died there, January 6, 1876. He was the oldest employing printer in New York, having followed that occupation for half a century. In 1834 he established with P. T. Barnum the *Herald of Freedom*, a weekly journal, at Norwalk, Conn. The paper soon passed into other hands, and Mr. Amerman returned to New York, and formed a partnership with the late James Van Norden, making the printing of legal matters a specialty.

ANTHONY, JAMES, born in Franklin County, Pa.; died at San Francisco, January 3d, in the 52d year of his age. He emigrated to California in 1849; in 1851 he became part

proprietor and sole directing spirit of the *Sacramento Union*, in which position he continued till 1874, wielding an important influence for good in the affairs and politics of the Pacific coast and the nation.

Arnold, Aaron, born in the Isle of Wight, in 1794; died in New York, March 18th. He came to the United States in 1823, and in 1827, with his nephew, George A. Hearn, established in New York City a wholesale and retail dry-goods store, under the firm-name of Arnold & Hearn. In 1842 Mr. Hearn was succeeded by Mr. Arnold's son-in-law, James M. Constable, and the name of the firm was changed to Aaron Arnold & Co. In 1853 Mr. Arnold's son Richard, and J. P. Baker, were admitted to the firm, which then became known by its present title, Arnold, Constable & Co. In 1869 Mr. Aaron Arnold left to his partners the active management of the business, which had now become one of the largest in the city.

Aspinwall, Colonel Thomas; died in Brookline, Mass., August 11th, aged 90 years. He was the oldest survivor of the War of 1812, and his services were memorable as major of the Ninth United States Infantry. From 1815 to 1853 he was United States consul at London.

Babcock, George R.; died September 22d, in Dannemora, N. Y. He took a prominent part in State politics, and was elected State Senator in 1850. In 1875 his name was brought forward for Controller, but he declined to be a candidate. He was subsequently appointed a member of the State-prison Commission

Bacon, Rev. Dr. George, was born at New Haven, Conn., in 1836; died in Orange, N. J., September 15th. He was a son of Dr. Leonard Bacon, graduated at Yale College, and, after a voyage to China for his health, returned to this country and entered Andover Theological Seminary. At the age of twenty-four he received a call from the Orange Valley Congregational Church, where he continued to minister during his life.

Bagley, George R., resident engineer of the Eads jetties; died December 14th, aged 54 years.

Bagley, Colonel James, a sachem of the Tammany Society, and an ex-Alderman of New York, was born in Ireland in 1822; died in New York, December 21st. He commanded the Sixty-ninth Regiment from 1862 to 1866.

Baker, Nathaniel B., born in Hillsborough (now Henniker), N. H., September 29, 1818; died in Des Moines, Iowa, September 11th. He graduated at Harvard College in 1839, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. For three years he was joint proprietor and editor of the *New Hampshire Patriot*. In 1845 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1846 Clerk of the Superior Court of Judicature for Merrimac County. In 1851 he was elected to the Legislature, was chosen Speaker of the House, and served two terms. He was a presidential elector in 1852, and in 1854 was elected Governor of the State on the Democratic ticket. His term expired in 1855, and in 1856 he removed to Clinton, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law. He was elected to the Legislature in 1859, and acted with the Republicans in the session of 1860 and the extra session of 1861. In July, 1861, he was appointed Adjutant-General of Iowa, which office he held until the time of his death.

Baldwin, Judge Caleb; died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in December. He was one of the judges of the Court of Alabama Claims.

Ballou, George C., an extensive cotton and woolen manufacturer in Woonsocket, R. I.; died March 26th.

Barlow, Samuel Bancroft, was born in Granville, Mass., in April, 1798; died in New York, February 28th. He was graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1821. In 1841 he removed to New York, and was for many years a professor in the Hahnemann (Homœopathic) College. He was well known as an antiquarian and philologist.

Barrett, Rev. Myron; died in Newton, N. J., May 8th. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., September 9, 1816, and graduated from Yale College in 1844. He completed his education at the Princeton Theological School in 1851, and became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newton in 1854.

Barry, Commodore Garret R., pay director of the United States Navy; died in New York, February 26th, at the age of 81. He was in almost constant service in the navy from 1817 until his retirement in 1867.

Bartlett, General William F.; died at Pittsfield, Mass., December 17th, at the age of thirty-six years. He entered the army, in 1861, as a captain in the Twentieth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. He was engaged in the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861, and made the official report of the engagement for his regiment. He lost a leg at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., in May, 1862. He afterward became colonel of the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, which became a part of General Augur's division, in Louisiana, in 1863, and took part in several engagements. In the assault on Port Hudson, Colonel Bartlett was shot through the wrist and the heel. Returning to Massachusetts he organized the Fifty-seventh Regiment, and was again wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. In the summer of 1864 he was captured and confined in Libby Prison. Soon after he was exchanged he was brevetted major-general. He was an Independent Republican, and in 1875 declined the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

Bartley, Mrs., wife of Judge Bartley, and sister of General Sherman; died in Washington, January 10th.

Benson, Samuel P.; died August 12th. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1834 and 1836, and Secretary of State in 1838 and 1841. He was elected to Congress in 1853,

and served two terms, becoming chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Bergmann, Carl, musician, born at Ebersbach, Saxony, in 1821; died in New York, August 10th. When the rebellion of 1848 broke out, he came to New York, and in 1850 became the conductor of the Germania Society, which position he held for two years. He organized and conducted the great German Musical Festival, held in the Winter-Garden Theatre, in 1855, and in 1856 he introduced German opera at Niblo's Garden. He was afterward the conductor of German and of Italian opera in New York, and was for a time the leader of the Arion (Singing) Society. Mr. Bergmann excelled as a player of the violoncello and the piano, and composed a number of orchestral pieces. For several years preceding his death he was conductor of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society in New York.

Bingham, Samuel, the oldest printer in the United States, was born at Hanover, N. H., in 1789; died in New York, May 7th. At the age of eleven years he was bound to the trade of a printer. He came to New York over fifty years ago, and worked at a hand-press for the Bible and Tract Houses, and Harper & Brothers. He worked the first steam cylinder-press introduced in this country.

Bishop, Victor, was born in Paris, France, in 1819; died in New York, March 10th. When about seventeen years of age he came to New York, where for forty years he was an importer and wholesale dealer in diamonds and precious stones.

Bixby, John Munson, born in Fairfield, Conn., 1800; died in New York, November 22d. After nearly thirty years' practice of the law in New York, he retired in 1849 and married Miss Poe, a cousin of Edgar Allan Poe, the poet. He was the author of two novels, "Standish, the Puritan," and "Overing, or the Heir of Wycherly."

Bloss, George, M. D., was born in Derby, Vt., in 1826, and was killed, May 28th, by a locomotive, while walking near his home at Branch-Hill Station, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He was for many years one of the editors of the *Cincinnati Inquirer*, and was remarkable for his wonderful memory of political facts and statistics. He was an earnest Democrat, wrote a biography of George H. Pendleton, and two years ago was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress.

Blumenburg, Major Leopold; died in Baltimore, Md., August 12th, aged 49 years. During the war he was major of the Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteers, and was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam. From 1863 to 1865 he was Provost-Marshal of Baltimore.

Booth, James W., State Senator of New York, born in New York City, 1822; died at Nyack, N. Y., September 14th. He began life as an apprentice to a dyer, and retired from that business several years ago with a considerable fortune. From 1853 to 1870 he was a common-school trustee in New York City. He was elected as a Republican State Senator in 1873, and reëlected in 1875. He was chairman of the Committees on Literature and Public Health, and a member of the Committee on Affairs of Cities. In 1873 he was elected one of the regents of the State University.

Booth, William Chatfield; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 75. He was born at Southold, L. I., of one of the oldest families in the State. He spent many years in Suffolk County, where he held numerous public offices. During a large part of his life he was a teacher and organized one of the first public schools in Brooklyn. For twelve years he was a custom-house officer. His daughter, Miss Mary L. Booth, is the well-known author, and the editor of *Harper's Bazar*.

Bowler, Mrs. Annie Kemp; died in Philadelphia, August 21st, of injuries received from a fall while rehearsing at the National Theatre. She was the wife of Brookhouse Bowler, was a well-known singer, and formerly a member of the Richings English Opera Company.

Boyce, Rev. James, pastor of St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, New York; died in that city, July 9th, aged 50 years. He was born in Ardagh, County Longford, Ireland, and came to this country at an early age. Having completed his ecclesiastical studies at St. Joseph's Seminary, Fordham, N. Y., he was ordained priest in 1854, and for nearly ten years was pastor of St. Mary's Church. In 1863 he was installed as pastor over St. Teresa's parish, and by his zeal made it one of the best in the city. He founded a parochial school for boys in Rutgers Street, and established a convent for girls, under the direction of the Ursuline Nuns, in Henry Street.

Bragdon, Charles D., formerly editor of *Moore's Rural New-Yorker;* died at Port Ontario, N. Y., November 30th.

Briggs, Mrs. Harriet Hall, wife of the late Governor of Massachusetts, and mother of General Henry S. Briggs, of Boston; died at Pittsfield, Mass., aged 82 years.

Briggs, Captain Jeremiah; died at Richmond Hill, L. I., May 28th, in his 84th year. From early life he was connected with the navy, and served in the War of 1812. After the war he founded a transportation line of sailing-vessels between New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, but it ceased operations about two years ago.

Brooks, Elisha, born in Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., June 15, 1815; died in October. He was a member of the firm of Brooks Brothers, who carried on in New York City the extensive clothing business founded in 1818 by his father, Henry S. Brooks. Elisha became a partner in 1833. Soon after his father died, and the business was continued by his five sons, of whom only Daniel and John now

survive. Their sons, as well as the sons of the deceased brothers, are in the firm.

Brown, Horatio Stockton, the President of the Board of Port Wardens of the Harbor of New York; died June 23d. He was born at Windsor, N. Y., in 1822.

Brueninghausen, Dr. Charles; died in New York, August 20th, at the age of 68. During 1867 and 1868 he was one of the governors of the almshouse, and was at one time very prominent in politics.

Burr, David J.; died in Richmond, Va., in his 57th year. He was for many years President of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, and the first President of the Virginia Home Insurance Company.

Burroughs, William, founder of the *Dry-Goods Reporter* and *United States Economist;* died in San Francisco, December 4th, aged 62.

Butler, Mrs. Benjamin F.; died in Boston, Mass., April 8th, in her 55th year. She was a daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Lowell. She made her *début* on the stage August 10, 1837, at the Park Theatre, New York, as *Mariana* in "The Wife." During 1842 she performed a star engagement in Louisville, Ky., appearing as *Ion*. She soon after retired from the stage, and was married to General Butler.

Cairns, Robert, was born in Ireland; died at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota, August 4th. He served as second-lieutenant in a Kentucky regiment from 1862 to 1864. At the time of his death he was a first-lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry of the United States Army.

Calhoun, Rev. Simeon Howard, was born in Boston, Mass.; died December 14th, in Buffalo, N. Y., aged 72 years. He graduated from Williams College in 1829, was a laborer in the Holy Land for nearly forty years, was thoroughly versed in the Arabic and Turkish languages, and assisted Dr. Goodell in making the first translation of the Bible into the Turkish language.

Chatterton, Stephen S., was born in Troy, N. Y.; died in New York City, February 26th. He was editor of the *Ithaca Republican*, and was active in politics during the Henry Clay campaign.

Cheney, Ward, president of the Silk Company doing business under the name of Cheney Brothers, and of the Silk Association of America; died in South Manchester, Conn., March 22d, at the age of 63. He was actively engaged in the culture of raw silk at Burlington, N. J., and in 1836, in company with his brothers, he began the manufacture of silk from the raw material at South Manchester, Conn. The business was soon abandoned, but was resumed in 1841, since which time it has gradually extended, until about 2,500 operatives are now employed.

Cleveland, John Fitch, was born in Chatauqua County, N. Y., February 4, 1819; died in New York, October 9th. For more than thirty years he was a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, and in recent years had compiled the "Tribune Almanac." From 1862 till 1871 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue in New York. In July, 1846, he was married to Esther Greeley, a sister of Horace Greeley. From 1849 till his death he was a stockholder in the *Tribune*.

Connolly, Michael, was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, in September, 1811; died in New York, July 15th. He came to New York when seventeen years of age. For many years he was identified with the Democratic party, and in 1851 was elected police justice, which office he held for eighteen successive years. In 1868 he was elected Register, and served a term of three years. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated.

Cooper, General Samuel, ex-Confederate Adjutant and Inspector-General; died in November, at Cameron, Va., aged 78.

Cox, Hannah, was born at Longwood, near Philadelphia; died there, April 15th, at nearly 80 years of age. She was one of the original abolitionists, and joined the first movement in favor of emancipation, being a co-laborer with Benjamin Lundy, Garrison, Lucretia Mott, and Whittier. For years she and her husband, who now survives her in his ninety-first year, received and protected fugitive slaves. Their golden wedding was celebrated in 1873, when poems were sent by Whittier and Bayard Taylor.

Cozzens, William Cole; died in Newport, R. I., December 17th. He was born in that city August 26, 1811. Since 1842 he has been at the head of the dry-goods firm of William C. Cozzens & Co., and for nearly twenty years he was President of the Rhode Island Union Bank. In 1854 he was Mayor of Newport. Subsequently he was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and in 1861 a Senator. In March, 1862, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor having resigned, Mr. Cozzens, who had been chosen President of the Senate, became Governor of the State, and performed the duties of that office for about three months.

Crawford, David, was born in Putney, Vt., December 14, 1832; died in New York, December 24th. He was a well-known member of a banking firm in New York, and was a director of several railroads.

Cresson, Dr. John C., civil-engineer, was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1806; died there, January 27th. For more than thirty years he was chief-engineer of the Philadelphia Gas-Works, and held other responsible positions.

Crosby, John P., a prominent lawyer of New York, was born in that city; was drowned September 19th while bathing at Fire Island. He was graduated from Columbia College, in 1827, and soon after began the practice of law.

Cross, General Osborn, was born in Maryland; died in New York, July 16th. He entered the United States Army as second-lieutenant in 1825. In 1863 he was promoted to

lieutenant-colonel, in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general, and in 1866 he was placed on the retired list.

Cutting, Jonas; died at Bangor, Me., August 19th. He was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine for twenty-one years.

Cuyler, Theodore, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., September 14, 1819; died in Philadelphia, April 4th. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and became one of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia. He was a prominent Democrat, and in 1872 was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, where he served as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Danby, Augustine G.; died in Utica, N. Y., November 27th. He was born in Mansfield, Mass., December 17, 1795. In 1810 he went to Utica to learn the printer's trade, and in 1816 established the first printing-office and newspaper in Rochester, N. Y. He returned to Utica in 1822, and in 1824 became proprietor of the *Observer*, but relinquished the ownership in 1834, though he still continued his editorial connection with that paper. He was an ardent Democrat, and as a political writer supported Monroe in 1816 and 1820. For twenty years he was Postmaster of Utica.

Danforth, Charles, originator and for some years president of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company; died in Paterson, N. J., March 22d, in his 79th year. A native of New England, he came to Paterson in 1830, and began the manufacture of machines. He invented the Danforth spinning-frame, which was sold extensively in this country and in Europe, and in 1852 began the manufacture of locomotives. His fortune was estimated at nearly $3,000,000.

Davidson, Rev. Robert, D. D.; died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 6th. He was born in Carlisle, Pa., February 23, 1808. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1828, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1831. He was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Lexington, Ky., from 1832 to 1840, when he became President of Transylvania University, which position he resigned in 1842. He was a pastor in New Brunswick, N. J., from 1843 to 1860; from 1860 to 1864 in New York, and from 1864 to 1868 in Huntingdon, Long Island. Dr. Davidson served as permanent clerk of the General Assembly from 1845 to 1850. For a quarter of a century he had been a member of the Board of Foreign Commissions, and since 1867 a director of Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1869 he was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, in Edinburgh.

Davis, Mrs. Paulina Wright, wife of the Hon. Thomas Davis; died in Providence, R. I., August 24th, at the age of 63. For thirty-five years she labored zealously to promote the rights of women, published the first woman-suffrage paper, and acted in concert with Lucretia Mott, Ernestine R. Rose, Frances D. Gage, Sarah Tyndale, and other early advocates of the cause.

De Long, Charles E.; died in Virginia City, Nev., October 26th. In 1869 he was appointed minister-resident to Japan, and the following year was made minister plenipotentiary. He remained in Japan until 1873, when he was succeeded by Mr. Bingham.

De Puy, Henry Walter; died February 2d. He was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1820. He was admitted to the bar, and for several years edited a paper in Indianapolis, Ind., in support of the Liberty party. From 1853 to 1854 he was private secretary to Governor Seymour, afterward served as consul to Carlsruhe, and was appointed secretary of legation at Berlin, where he remained until 1860. He was appointed Secretary of Nebraska by President Lincoln, organized that Territory, and served as the first Speaker of the Nebraska Legislature. He was also Indian agent to the Pawnees, and devoted much time and ability in efforts to reform the Indian service. He was the author of several biographical and historical works, among them "Kossuth and his Generals," "Louis Napoleon and his Times, with a Memoir of the Bonaparte Family," and "Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Heroes of '76, with the Early History of Vermont." He also wrote several popular poems.

Dixon, Archibald; died in Henderson, Ky., April 23d. He was born in North Carolina in 1802, removed to Kentucky in 1805, and served several terms in the Legislature between 1830 and 1841. In 1843 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor. He succeeded Henry Clay in the United States Senate, where he served from 1852 to 1855.

Dodworth, Thomas, the originator of Dodworth's band; died in New York, April 26th. He was born in Sheffield, England, in 1790; came to New York in 1826, and soon afterward organized the first military band of music in New York.

Dove, Dr. John, a native of Richmond, Va.; died there, November 16th, at the age of 84. He was a Freemason sixty-three years; was the oldest Grand Secretary in the world, having held the office over fifty years; and was Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars for thirty years.

Dowell, James R., superintendent of the First District, Southern Division, of the Western Union Telegraph Company; died in Richmond, Va., February 25th, aged 53 years. He held various high positions of trust in the telegraph service, and was well known throughout the South as an eminent Freemason.

Dowing, Benjamin, a veteran sea-captain, and the oldest Odd-fellow in the world; died in New York, January 7th, aged 92.

Dowling, Joseph; died in New York, May 13th. He was born in the county of Kilkenny,

Ireland, in 1828. At about eight years of age he came with his father to New York, and settled in the Sixth Ward, notorious for crime, where he continued to reside till his death. He first became a fireman, and then a policeman, being rapidly promoted till he was made captain. In 1857 he was legislated out of the department, but was reappointed two months after, and was soon appointed by Governor Seymour to fill an unexpired term of one year as police-justice. At the expiration of this term he was elected for the full term of six years, and made President of the board. He was reelected for another term of six years, which he served out. As a police-justice Judge Dowling was celebrated for his extensive knowledge of the criminal classes, remarkable memory, and his arbitrary and brusque manner on the bench.

Drew, Roxana Mead, wife of Daniel Drew; died in New York, January 27th, aged 77. She was born in Putnam County, N. Y., and was married to Mr. Drew in 1820.

Dudley, Thomas U.; died at Richmond, Va., April 1st, in his 68th year. He held various high masonic and official positions, and was the father of Bishop Thomas U. Dudley, of Kentucky.

Edwards, William W., the founder of the Dime Savings-Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.; died there, March 10th. He was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1796. In 1817 he went to Greene County, N. Y., engaged in business of tanning, and from about 1851 till 1859 was connected with the insurance business in New York. Jonathan Edwards was his great-grandfather.

Eldridge, Dr. Edwin; died in Elmira, N.Y., December 16th, at the age of 65. He was an extensive iron-manufacturer, owning a large interest in several founderies in the State of New York. He was identified with the Erie Railway, and at the time of his death was President of the Elmira Iron and Steel Company. He was noted for his liberality and public spirit, having presented to the city of Elmira a magnificent park, covering many acres.

Este, David K., a well-known lawyer of Cincinnati, and one of the early settlers of that city, was born in Morristown, N. J., in 1785; died in Cincinnati, April 1st. He graduated at Princeton College in 1803, was admitted to the bar in 1808, went to Ohio in 1809, and settled in Cincinnati in 1814. He became one of the prominent lawyers of the bar, presiding judge of the First Judicial Circuit, and later judge of the Superior Court. On the expiration of his judicial term he retired from professional life, having reached the age of 62. His estate was estimated at nearly $10,000,000.

Falls, M. N., an old citizen of Baltimore; died on April 7th, aged 71. He was an acting member of the firm of Stockman, Falls & Co., who ran stage-lines from Baltimore to Washington and the West. For many years he was president of the Bay Line steamers.

Fawsitt, Miss Amy; died in New York, December 26th. She was born in London in 1836. Her *début* on the stage was made at Edinburgh, in 1865, and in 1869 she made her first appearance in London, acting *Flora Granger* in the "Mistress of the Mill." Afterward, in the same city, she appeared in "The Two Roses" four hundred times; and on September 27, 1876, she appeared for the first time in this country, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.

Fay, Francis B.; died at Chelsea, Mass., October 6th, aged 83 years. He was born in Massachusetts, and was a member of the State Senate in 1842 and 1845, Mayor of Chelsea in 1857, and Representative in Congress in 1852–'53. He took a prominent part in Massachusetts politics.

Ferrier, Captain John M.; died in New York, February 15th, at the age of 85 years. He was born in that city; was for many years a sea-captain; was President of the Marine Society, and one of the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island.

Field, Mrs. David Dudley; died in Baltimore, April 19th.

Ford, Mary A. ("Una"), the Catholic poetess; died in Brooklyn, in April, aged 35.

Freeman, Mrs. Ellen, born near Peekskill, N. Y.; died at Highland Falls, January 10th, at the age of 101 years.

French, Rev. Mansfield, popularly known as "Chaplain French;" died at Pearsall's, Long Island, March 15th. He was born at Manchester, Vt., February 21, 1810. In his youth he studied at the Bennington Seminary; and at twenty began his theological studies at Kenyon College, divinity school, Gambier, Ohio, and at the same time was principal of the preparatory department of the college. He founded Marietta College, in Ohio, and the Granville Female Seminary, and was for a time Principal of the Circleville Female Seminary. In 1845 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and entered the itinerant ministry in the North Ohio Conference. He was a successful pastor for several years; was, also, President of the Xenia (Ohio) Female College, agent for the Ohio Wesleyan University, and then for Wilberforce University, the latter being the first college opened for the colored race in America. In 1845 he became proprietor of a religious monthly, *The Beauty of Holiness*, which he removed from Ohio to New York City in 1858. He was a strong anti-slavery agitator, and, at the urgent solicitation of Lewis Tappan and others, laid before President Lincoln his views of the nation's duties toward "contraband" slaves. In 1862 he visited Port Royal, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the blacks; returned to New York, and through his efforts the "National Freedmen's Relief Association" was organized. He was made the general agent of this association; and in March, 1862, again sailed for Port Royal, with a large corps of teachers for the blacks, and superintendents for the plan-

tations. In 1832 Mr. French was married to Miss Winchell, a cousin of Dr. Winchell, the geologist. She became an active and influential co-laborer with her husband.

FRUITS, GEORGE; died near Crawfordville, Ind., August 6th. He was supposed to have been born near Baltimore, Md., in 1763. He did some service near the close of the Revolution; went to Virginia in 1787; was afterward with Daniel Boone in Kentucky; served in the Indian War between 1791 and 1796, and in the War of 1812. His wife survives him at the age of eighty-nine.

GALLATIN, JAMES, son of Albert Gallatin; died in Paris, May 29th, in his 80th year. He was President of the Gallatin National Bank of New York for thirty years, but retired in 1868, when he went to Europe.

GANSEVOORT, Judge PETER, son of General Gansevoort of Revolutionary fame; died in Albany, N. Y., January 4th.

GARBARD, Sergeant JAMES H.; died of yellow fever, at Savannah, Ga., October 12th. He was one of the most efficient members of the Signal-Service Corps, and remained at his post, notwithstanding the epidemic, forwarding much valuable information regarding its development and progress.

GARDNER, Dr. AUGUSTUS KINSLEY; died in New York, April 7th. He was born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1821. He graduated at Harvard College in 1842, and obtained his medical degree in 1844, when he visited Europe, and became a pupil of Dubois. Returning home, he published "Old Wine in New Bottles; or, Spare Hours of a Medical Student in Paris," in which he gave a vivid picture of French habits and customs. He edited "Tyler Smith's Lectures," and translated Scanzoni's "Diseases of Females." As Professor of Midwifery in the New York Medical College, the doctor became eminent for the originality and boldness of his views. He was the first to give chloroform in labor, and subsequently had a rupture with the Academy because he met an homœopathic physician in practice; but in this he had the sympathy of distinguished practitioners.

GARNER, WILLIAM T., Vice-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club; was drowned off Stapleton, S. I., July 20th, aged 36.

GAYLORD, GEORGE R., a leading officer in the Hudson River Freighters' Association; died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 8th. He was one of the oldest freighters on the Hudson River.

GERKEN, JOHN, Treasurer of Hamilton County, Ohio; died April 10th.

GESCHEIDT, LOUIS ANTHONY, M. D.; died at Hastings, N. Y., August 20th. He was born in Dresden, April 8, 1808. Being designed for the Church, he was educated at the Kreuz-Schule; but displaying an extraordinary aptitude for scientific investigation, he entered the Dresden University, where his progress in the natural sciences was so rapid that he became the scientific associate of the Crown-Prince of Saxony, afterward Frederick August II. At nineteen he entered the university at Leipsic, and after returning to Dresden became associated with Dr. A. Carus, the great physiologist, and Dr. F. A. von Ammon, the most eminent oculist in Europe. He was the assistant of Dieffenbach during the prevalence of cholera in Berlin, and, upon his return to Dresden, published a valuable work upon certain diseases of the eye then imperfectly known. He emigrated to the United States in 1835, settled in New York, where his worth and ability were soon recognized, and retired, in 1870, with an ample fortune.

GILPIN, EDWARD W., Chief-Justice of Delaware; died at Dover, Del., April 29th, aged 73 years.

GLENN, WILLIAM WILKINS; died in Baltimore, June 24th, at the age of 52. Soon after the election of President Lincoln, Mr. Glenn became a part owner of the *Baltimore Exchange*, and, in consequence of the political sentiments expressed in that journal, he was imprisoned in Fort McHenry for about three months. After his release he resumed publication of the paper under the name of the *Baltimore Gazette*, with which he continued his connection until 1872. He subsequently engaged extensively in silver-mining in Colorado.

GOFF, GEORGE W.; died in New York, March 2d. He was born at Bloomingdale, N. Y., in 1806. He was connected with the iron-business in the northern part of that State, and was sent to the State Legislature from Essex County for two successive terms. He was also Collector of Customs at Plattsburg, for four years.

GOLDSBOROUGH, WILLIAM T.; died in Baltimore, January 26th, aged 68 years. He was born in Cambridge, Md. He was several times elected State Senator, and in 1847 was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Governor. In 1850 he was again elected State Senator by the Whigs, but became an Independent Democrat in 1857, and in 1861 was appointed a member of the Peace Conference held at Washington.

GOODWIN, WILLIAM H., D. D., L.L. D.; died in Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., February 17th, at the age of 64. He was born in Ulysses, N. Y., and was for forty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church—his last appointment being at Dryden, in 1874. In 1854 he was elected State Senator from the Ontario district, N. Y., and in 1865 was elected a member of the State Board of Regents.

GORMAN, General WILLIS ARNOLD; died in St. Paul, Minn., May 20th. He was born January 12, 1816, near Flemingsburg, Ky. In 1835 he began the practice of law in Bloomington, Ind., was several times elected to the State Legislature, and served in the Mexican War as major and as colonel. In 1849 he was elected to Congress, where he continued for two terms. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce Governor of the Territory of

Minnesota, and in 1857 was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1861 he became colonel of the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and for his services at Bull Run was made a brigadier-general. He was mustered out of the service in the latter part of 1864, and resumed the practice of law in St. Paul. He was elected City Attorney in 1869, and continued in that office till his death.

Goss, Rev. William, a prominent minister of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and presiding elder of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) district; died in that city, September 26th.

Gove, William H.; died at Weare, N. H., in his 58th year. He was a pioneer of the Free-State cause in New England, and known as the "silver-tongued orator of New Hampshire." For several years he was a member of the Legislature.

Grafton, Edward C., commander in the United States Navy; died in New York, June 24th. He was born in Boston, Mass.; entered the navy in 1841, and was appointed lieutenant-commander and assigned to the command of the Genesee in 1862. He served as flag-officer of the Minnesota; was engaged in the battle of Hampton Roads, and also at the bombardment of Fort Morgan.

Graham, James Lorimer, Jr.; died in Florence, April 30th. He was born in New York, January, 1835. He was educated partly at Amiens, France. About 1869 he was appointed consul-general of the United States for Italy, and took up his residence in Florence.

Graham, John Lorimer; died in Flushing, N. Y., July 22d. He was born in London, March 20, 1797. He was admitted to the bar in 1821, and soon acquired a large practice in New York. He held several prominent positions in the State militia. In 1834 he was appointed a Regent of the State University; was Postmaster of New York from 1840 to 1844, and in 1861 occupied a confidential position in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Graham, Van Wyck, the first teller of the Phœnix Bank, in which he had been employed for nearly half a century; died in New York, January 22d.

Graham, Lieutenant Wallace; died in March. He was a native of New York; entered the United States Navy December 6, 1861, and was appointed lieutenant in 1869. He had been for two years with the United States steamer Michigan.

Graves, Ralph H., principal of the Military Academy at Hillsboro, N. C.; died in that city, May 10th.

Gray, Commodore Alfred G.; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 10th. He had been in command of vessels for more than thirty years. He was born at Norfolk, Va., in 1818. He first went to sea when seventeen years old, and at the age of twenty-seven became a captain. In 1843, as lieutenant, he commanded the Texan sloop-of-war Austin in the engagement with the Mexican war-steamships Regenerador, Guadalupe, and Montezuma, off Campeachy. For three years during the late civil war he was captain of the army-transport McClellan. He became a captain in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in 1865, by whom he was made commodore in 1874.

Green, Henry, Jr.; died at Trenton, N. J., December 20th. He was born in 1804. He graduated at Princeton College in 1820, was admitted to the bar in 1825, was member of the Legislature in 1842, Chief-Justice from 1846 to 1860, and in 1861 was appointed Chancellor.

Greenfield, Elizabeth Taylor, well known in the concert-room as the "Black Swan;" died in Philadelphia, at the age of 68. She was born a slave at Natchez, Miss. At an early age she was manumitted by her mistress, Mrs. Greenfield, who gave her a liberal education. She became distinguished for her vocal abilities, sang with success in America, and went to England, where the Duchess of Sutherland and the Duchess of Argyll became her patrons.

Gunther, John Charles; died in New York, March 6th, at the age of 53. He was born in that city, and at the age of sixteen he was sent to Paris, where he learned the art of dressing and cutting furs. On his return to New York he entered into partnership with his father and his elder brother, ex-Mayor C. G. Gunther, but retired from the fur-business in 1868.

Haille, ex-Governor William, of New Hampshire; died July 22d, aged 69.

Hale, Charles B.; died in Morrisania, N. Y., February 11th. He was born at Ballington, England, June 23, 1819, and made his first appearance on the stage at Hereford, January 8, 1837. He made his first appearance in America in 1852, and was a member of Brougham's Theatre, New York, in 1869. He played character parts and old men.

Hall, Dr. William H., editor of *Hall's Journal of Health;* died in New York, May 10th, aged 66.

Hammond, General M. C. M.; died near Beech Island, S. C., January 23d. He graduated at West Point in 1836, and served in the regular army until 1842, when he resigned, but in 1846 he became paymaster in the army. He served in the war with Mexico until 1847. He was the author of several works, one of them being a review of the Mexican War.

Hardie, General James A.; died in Washington, D. C., December 14th. He graduated at West Point in 1843, commanded the Fourth Regiment of New York Volunteers in the Mexican War, was aide-de-camp to Generals McClellan and Wool during the late war, and in 1865 was brevetted major-general for services in the inspector-general's department of the army.

HASKETT, WILLIAM JAY; died in New York, December 18th. He began the practice of law in that city fifty years ago, and was President of the Excise Board from 1865 to 1868. He took a great interest in reforms, and held a leading position in admiralty practice.

HIBBEN, ETHELBERT C.; died at Indianapolis, Ind., September 15th. He was born in Wilmington, Ohio, in 1824, went to Indianapolis about 1841, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. From 1857 to 1859 he edited a Democratic paper at Portland, Oregon.

HOPKINS, LUCIUS; died in New York, September 27th, in the 72d year of his age. He was born in Connecticut, but came to New York at an early age, and established the dry-goods house of Hopkins, Allen & Co. He organized the Importers and Traders' Bank, of which he was president until 1863. He was also director in the Manhattan Bank and in several insurance companies. In 1865 he became the senior partner in a firm of cotton-merchants.

HORSLEY, CHARLES EDWARD; died in New York, February 27th. He was born in London, December 17, 1825. He studied in Leipsic under Mendelssohn, and came to this country five years ago, when he became organist and choir-master of St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York, a position he held at the time of his death. He was conductor of the Church Music Association during the latter years of its existence. He wrote a variety of vocal and instrumental music, including symphonies, trios, church compositions, two oratorios, "David" and "Joseph," the cantata of "Comus," and "The Patriot Flag," his last work, written for the Lady Washington Reception.

HUBBARD, JOHN F.; died at Norwich, N. Y., October 5th, at more than 80 years of age. In 1816 he established the *Norwich Journal*. He was elected to the Assembly in 1824 and in 1829, and to the State Senate in 1868.

HUBBELL, LEVI; died at Milwaukee, Wis., December 8th. He was born at Ballston, N. Y., April 15, 1808. He graduated at Union College, and studied law. From 1833 to 1836 he was Adjutant-General of the State, and in 1841 he was a member of the Assembly. In 1844 he removed to Wisconsin, and became a leading Democratic politician. He was elected Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, and for a year acted as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1853 impeachment proceedings were instituted against Judge Hubbell, and the trial resulted in his acquittal. In 1856 he resigned his judgeship, and in 1864 was elected to the Assembly as a War Democrat. From that time he acted with the Republican party. From 1871 to 1875 he was United States District Attorney.

HULL, H. H., editor of the Bath *Courier* for a quarter of a century; died at Bath, N. Y., June 8th.

HUSTON, ANDREW C., a venerable journalist; died in January, at Northumberland, Pa., at the age of 89. He became editor of the *Republican Argus* in his native place in 1809.

HUTCHINSON, SAMUEL; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15th. He was born in Riverhead, L. I., in 1805. He was a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, and was connected with several banks and insurance companies.

IRVING, PIERRE MONROE; died in New York, February 11th, in his 74th year. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and, though bred to the law, gave much of his time to literature. He edited the "Life and Letters" of his uncle, Washington Irving, and in 1866 published "Spanish Papers, and Other Miscellanies."

JACKSON, Captain THOMAS P., Deputy-Collector of Customs; died in Richmond, Va., April 8th. He was a prominent Republican, and had been a member of the Legislature, and of the Reconstruction Convention.

JAMES, DANIEL; died near Liverpool, England, November 27th. He was born in this country in 1801, went to England in 1831, and was a member of the firm of Phelps, James & Co., in Liverpool, and of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York.

JEFFRIES, Dr. JOHN, a prominent physician; died in Boston, Mass., July 16th, at the age of 81.

JENKINS, Rev. TIMOTHY; died in Utica, N. Y., May 29th, aged 73 years. He was formerly editor of the *Y Cyfaill*, of Utica, the only Welsh Methodist magazine published in this country.

JOHNS, JOHN, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Virginia; died April 5th, aged 80.

JOHNSON, Mrs. ANDREW, wife of the late President Johnson; died near Greenville, Tenn., January 15th.

KERR, Colonel JAMES K., a prominent member of the Pittsburg bar, and brother of Hon. M. C. Kerr, late Speaker of the House of Representatives; died in that city, February 25th. He served as a major in the Union army.

KETELTAS, EUGENE, one of the oldest residents of New York City, and a descendant of an old Knickerbocker family; died at Newport, R. I., in his 73d year. He studied law, but, inheriting a large estate, and receiving a fortune through his wife, he retired from the profession.

KING, General RUFUS; died in New York, October 13th. He was born in that city, January 26, 1814; was the son of Charles King, once connected with Columbia College, and the grandson of Rufus King, the distinguished statesman. He graduated at West Point in 1833, and received a commission as lieutenant of engineers. In 1836 he resigned from the army, and became an engineer on the Erie Railway. Subsequently he was connected with the *Albany Evening Journal*, and in 1839 became editor of the *Albany Advertiser*, remaining in charge for about six years. He removed to Wisconsin, and edited the *Milwaukee Senti-*

nel from 1845 to 1861, when he was appointed minister to Rome. He returned to this country to enter the army, and commanded a division at Fredericksburg, Groveton, Manassas, Yorktown, and Fairfax. He left the army in 1863, and was reappointed minister to Rome, where he continued until 1867. He was Adjutant-General of New York State from 1839 to 1843.

Kingdom, John M., formerly of London; died in New York, July 24th. For several years he was connected with the legal profession. He was the author of many plays, including "Marcoretti," "Which is my Husband?" "Three Musketeers," and "Tancred." He also adapted for the American stage Tennyson's "Queen Mary."

Kirby, Timothy; died in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10th, at the age of 81. He left an estate worth between two and three million dollars.

Kirwan, Daniel Joseph; died in New York, November 25th. He was born at Newtonbarry, Ireland, about 1843. He came to this country at an early age, and began his connection with the press during 1863, first on the *World*, and afterward on the *Tribune*. In 1869 he went to England to report the Harvard and Cambridge boat-race, and on his return to this country published a book entitled "Palace and Hovel." Subsequently he became a reporter for the *New York Herald*.

Kitchen, William K.; died in New York, September 21st. He was born in Philadelphia in 1815. He came to New York in 1855, and became a member of the firm of Harrall, Risley & Kitchen, wholesale druggists. In 1863 he was elected Vice-President and Director of the National Park Bank, and in 1864 was elected president. Mr. Kitchen was a Director of the Queen's (Liverpool) Fire Insurance Company of New York, and also of the Provident Life-Insurance and Savings Company.

Knox, General John Jay; died at Knoxboro, Oneida County, N. Y., January 31st. He was born in 1791. He was a presidential elector for Harrison in 1840, and of Lincoln in 1860. He was President of the Bank of Vernon for thirty years, and for nearly fifty years was a member of the Board of Trustees of Hamilton College. He was the father of the Hon. John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency of the United States, and of the Rev. Charles E. Knox, Professor of German in the Newark (N. J.) Theological Seminary.

Laflin, Luther, the oldest powder-manufacturer in the United States; died at Saugerties, N. Y., October 19, aged 87 years.

Lamont, George D.; died in Lockport, N. Y., January 16th, at the age of 53. He was born in the western part of New York, where he practised law several years. In 1859 he served part of a term in the State Senate, and from 1862 until 1865 was prosecuting attorney of the United States Provisional Court of Louisiana. After practising for a while in New York, he resumed business in Lockport, and in 1871 was elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

Lefferts, Colonel Marshall; died while going with the Veteran Guard of the Seventh Regiment of New York to the Centennial Exhibition, July 3d. He was born in Brooklyn in 1820, and was a descendant of one of the old Knickerbocker families. During most of his life he was connected with the telegraph-business. From 1870 till his death he was President of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. But it was as colonel of the famous Seventh Regiment of New York that he was most widely known. He was elected colonel of that regiment in 1859, and when the first call for troops was made, in 1861, he left for the seat of war with his command, one thousand strong. The regiment, under Colonel Lefferts, also responded to calls in 1862 and 1863.

Leggett, Francis A., the well-known restaurant and hotel keeper; died in New York, December 20th. He was born in that city in 1819.

Lenox, Samuel, one of the oldest Freemasons in New Jersey; died in Trenton, October 19th, aged 94 years. He was a native of Ireland.

Leverich, Charles P.; died in New York, January 10th. He was born at Newtown, L. I., in 1808. He came to New York at an early age, and was formerly a member of the firm of Leverich & Co., of New York, and was extensively engaged in the cotton and sugar trade of the South. In 1840 he was elected director of the Bank of New York, and for twelve years prior to his death was president. He was also a prominent member of the Clearing-House Committee, and a trustee in the Bleecker Street Savings-Bank, and of several insurance companies.

Lockwood, Frederick F., a member of the Produce Exchange in New York; died in that city in February. He was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1827. He came to New York in 1841, and engaged in the transportation business in the Troy Air-Line Company, and in later years was connected with several insurance companies. He had been identified with the Produce Exchange from its organization, and was a prominent Freemason.

Lottimer, William, one of the oldest merchants of New York; died in that city, October 7th, at the age of 62. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

Lyman, Samuel P., for twenty-seven years Judge of the Probate Court of Northampton, Mass.; died January 4th.

Macdonald, Rev. J. M., D. D.; died at Princeton, N. J., April 19th. He was born at Limerick, Me., in 1812, and was the son of the late Major-General John Macdonald. He graduated from Union College in 1832, and subsequently from the Divinity School in New Haven, and was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1835. He was

formerly pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, N. Y., and for the last twenty-three years had held the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, N. J. Many of Dr. Macdonald's sermons were published in the *National Recorder*. He was a contributor to the *Princeton Review*, and for the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, for which he wrote his masterly defense of Gibbon. Two years ago he delivered a course of lectures on homiletics at the Boston University. His first book, "Credulity, as illustrated by Successful Impostors in Science, Superstition, and Fanaticism," appeared in 1843. He also published "Key to the Book of Revelation" (second edition, 1848), a short "History of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, L. I.," where he was once settled as pastor (1847), "The Book of Ecclesiastes explained" (1856), and a volume of sermons entitled "My Father's House, or the Heaven of the Bible."

Macy, Josiah, Jr.; died in New York, October 5th. He was born in that city, July 15, 1838, and was the son of William H. Macy, President of the Seamen's Bank for Savings. In 1859 he became a member of the firm of Josiah Macy's Sons, and remained there until 1872, when he was elected Vice-President and Treasurer of the Devoe Manufacturing Company, and about a year later became its president, which position he held at the time of his death. He was also chairman of the Committee on Petroleum of the Produce Exchange, Treasurer of the Hahnemann Homœopathic Hospital, and director in several large insurance and banking companies.

Maddox, Samuel T.; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 16th, at the age of 47 years. In 1861 he was elected to the Assembly. He was next appointed to the office of Provost-Marshal of the Eastern District, after which he was a Republican candidate for Congress, but was unsuccessful. He was reëlected to the Assembly in 1870, and was nominated for Register of Brooklyn, but was defeated. Soon after, he was appointed Assistant Collector of the Port of New York, and held that office at the time of his death.

Mann, Dr. George, of Newfane, Niagara County, N. Y.; died June 18th, at the age of 71. He had been a practising physician for nearly fifty years.

Marvine, Archibald Robertson, mineralogist; died in Washington, D. C., in March. He was born at Auburn, D. C., September 26, 1848. He graduated at Harvard College, where he became a tutor. In 1871 he was selected by the university to accompany, as scientist, Commissioners Wade, White, and Howe, to San Domingo, and made an elaborate report on the minerals of the island. He was subsequently attached to Hayden's exploring expedition in the West.

Matthews, Julia; died at St. Louis, Mo., May 19th, aged 30 years. She was born in London, and made her first appearance on the stage when very young. She was a popular singer in *opéra-bouffe*. In 1875 she made her *début* in this country at Wallack's Theatre, New York.

McElroy, Rev. Dr. Joseph; died in New York, September 16th, in his 84th year. He was born in Northumberland County, Pa.; graduated at Jefferson College, and for fifty years occupied the pulpit of the Scottish Presbyterian Church in New York.

Miller, J. Warren, for some years connected with the staff of the *New York Tribune;* died in England, December 26th. He began the publication in London of a paper called *The States*, but it was unsuccessful.

Monell, Judge Claudius L.; died at Narragansett Pier, R. I., August 1st. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1815, and was a son of the Hon. J. W. Monell. He was admitted to the bar; came to New York in 1851, and organized the firm of Monell, Wellard & Anderson. He was elected to the Superior Court in 1861, 1867, and 1873, and became Chief-Justice.

Moore, Joseph G., United States consul at Trinidad; died July 25th.

Moore, Tredwell; died at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, May 28th. He graduated at West Point in 1847, and was promoted to be brevet second-lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry. He served in the war with Mexico, went on a voyage to California, and was on frontier duty until 1851. From 1853 to 1855 he was engaged in exploring the Coast Range Mountains. He served as aide-de-camp to General Wool from 1854 to 1855, and did good service at Fort Ripley, Minn., in 1856. In 1859 he was appointed captain and assistant-quartermaster, in 1865 was special inspector in the Quartermaster's Department, in the Military Division of the Tennessee; in 1866 he was promoted to the rank of major, and a few years later to be Lieutenant and Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Mowett, James Alexander, editor of the *Commonwealth;* died at New Haven, Conn., March 11th.

Murphy, Brevet Brigadier-General John K.; died in Philadelphia, February 10th, in his 80th year. He began his military career as a private in the War of 1812. At the breaking out of the late war General Murphy raised a regiment, and covered the retreat of Banks's division at the battle of Winchester, when he was taken prisoner. In 1862 he was exchanged, and returned to the command of his regiment. Soon after he was ordered to the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he served until the close of the war.

Nye, General James W.; died at White Plains, N. Y., December 25th. He was born in Madison County, N. Y., in 1815. At one time he was District Attorney, and subsequently County Judge of that county. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1848, and was the first President of the Metropolitan Police Board of New York City. In 1861 he was

appointed by President Lincoln Governor of Nevada Territory, and after the admission of Nevada into the Union he was chosen United States Senator for the term beginning in 1865 and ending in 1867. In 1867 he was reëlected for six years.

Oatman, Dr. Joel S., a well-known physician of New York; died in that city, October 2d, aged 69.

Olden, Charles S.; died at Princeton, N. J., April 7th. He was born in 1797, at Stony Brook. From 1845 to 1851 he served in the State Senate, and in 1859 was elected Governor of New Jersey by the Republicans.

Palmer, Walter B.; died in New York, October 31st, at the age of 43. In 1870 he was made cashier of the Tenth National Bank, and in 1872 president, which office he held at the time of his death.

Parsons, Edward Young; died at Washington, D. C., July 8th. He was born at Middletown, Ky., December 12th, 1842. He graduated at the university at Louisville in 1861, and at the Louisville Law School in 1865. In 1874 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and was a member of the Committees on Private Land Claims, and on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Peck, George, D. D., a venerable member of the Methodist Church; died at Scranton, Pa., May 21st, aged 79 years. He began preaching at the age of eighteen, and went to the Wyoming Valley when it was sparsely peopled. He was the author of several works, including a "History of the Wyoming Valley." In 1848 he became editor-in-chief of the *Christian Advocate*.

Peckham, Felix Augustus, a well-known artist; died at Newport, R. I., January 31st.

Pennock, Rear-Admiral Alexander M.; died at Portsmouth, N. H., September 20th. He was born in Virginia in 1813. He entered the navy in 1828, became commander in 1855, captain in 1863, commodore in 1863, and rear-admiral in 1872. He took part in the Paraguay Expedition of 1859–'60, was lighthouse-inspector in 1861, and joined the Mississippi squadron as fleet-captain in 1862, remaining until 1864. In 1868–'69 he commanded the Franklin, flag-ship of the European squadron.

Perrin, Robert P., President of the Butchers and Drovers' National Bank, New York; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14th, in the 61st year of his age.

Peters, Theodore C.; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8th, at the age of 71 years. He was for many years an active member of the State Agricultural Society, and was its president in 1845. He represented Genesee County in the Assembly in 1852 and 1853. In 1859 he was appointed State Assessor, and held that office till 1865.

Phelps, Philip, Deputy State Controller; died in Albany, N. Y. He was born in Coeymans, July 4, 1789. He was admitted to the bar in 1811, and, at the commencement of the War of 1812, was employed in the Quartermaster-General's Department. In 1826 he entered the Controller's office, and, except for the first two years, was Deputy-Controller till the time of his death. In 1869 he retired, at the age of 80, retaining the title and salary by a special act of the Legislature.

Polk, Trusten; died at St. Louis, April 16th. He was born in Delaware in 1811, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and began to practise law in Missouri about 1835. He was elected Governor of the State in 1856; but soon after his inauguration, in January, 1857, he was elected to the United States Senate, from which he was expelled in January, 1862, for disloyalty.

Pope, Commodore John; died at Dorchester, Mass., January 14th, at the age of 77 years. He was born in Massachusetts. He was appointed midshipman in the navy in 1816, and ten years later was raised to a lieutenancy. In 1827 and 1828 he saw active service on the old frigate Constitution in the Mediterranean. He was on duty in different parts of the world, became a commander in 1843, and was commissioned captain in 1855 and commodore in 1862. In 1864 and 1865 he was prize commissioner in Boston, and from 1866 to 1869 was lighthouse-inspector.

Pray, Ebenezer H., known as the "Westchester Millionaire;" died at White Plains, N. Y., March 17th. He was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y. For thirty years he was engaged in the cattle-trade and provision-business, and was a member of the New York Produce Exchange from its organization in 1861 till 1872. He was a pioneer of the Western cattle-trade, and in 1850 he became a member of the firm of Halstead, Chamberlain & Co., packers, now Halstead & Co.

Quackenbush, Dr. John V. P.; died in Albany, N. Y., June 7th. He was born in that city, June 3, 1819. He graduated from Williams College, Mass., and in 1842 from the Albany Medical College. In 1852 he was elected President of the Albany County Medical College, and in 1868 of the State Medical Society; during the late war he held the position of Surgeon-General of the State. In 1856 he was elected Mayor of Albany by the Democrats, but after a contest in the courts his opponent was installed. Dr. Quackenbush was defeated for the same office in 1858. At the time of his death he was connected with the Albany City and St. Peter's Hospitals, and was also Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical College.

Rawlins, J. H., a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; died at Hollidaysburg, Pa., February 26th.

Reed, William Bradford; died in New York, February 18th. He was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1806. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1822, where at one time he was Professor of English Literature. He practised law, and in 1838 was elected Attor-

ney-General of the State. In 1857 he was appointed minister to China, and negotiated the treaty ratified in 1861. In 1847 he published the "Life and Correspondence" of his grandfather, Joseph Reed, of Revolutionary fame. He also edited the posthumous works of his brother Henry. He published numerous historical addresses and political pamphlets, and a memorial of Thackeray, and was for some time American correspondent of the London *Times*.

Richardson, Rev. Marvin; died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 15th. He was born in 1788. In early life he joined the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the New York Conference, having joined it in 1809.

Richardson, ex-Governor O. D.; died at Omaha, Neb., November 29th, at the age of 81 years.

Rider, James, was born at Jamaica, L. I.; died there, April 29th, aged 79 years. In 1855 he was Representative in the Legislature, and Senator in 1856 and 1857. He was also an active member of the State and County Temperance Societies.

Robinson, William S., best known by his *nom de plume* of "Warrington;" died at Malden, Mass., March 11th. He was born at Concord, Mass., December 7, 1818. He edited a Whig paper in that town, and, after removing to Lowell, wrote for the *Courier and American*. Subsequently he became connected with several of the Boston journals. He acted with the Free-Soil party; was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1852 and 1853, and in the latter year was a secretary of the Constitutional Convention. In 1862 he was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives, holding the position eleven years. During this time he wrote regularly for the *Springfield Republican*. He was an authority on parliamentary law, and in 1875 published "Warrington's Manual."

Rogers, Rev. Dr. Ferdinand, the oldest resident presbyter in the diocese of Central New York; died near Norwich, N. Y., January 18th, at the age of 60 years. He was a native of New York State. He was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1837; took charge of his first parish at Brownsville, where he remained until 1846, when he accepted a rectorship in Greene, N. Y., occupying that position until his death. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hobart College in 1866, and was a trustee of the General Theological Seminary in New York.

Roosevelt, Mrs. Cornelia, wife of Judge Roosevelt, of New York; died in Paris, February 14th. Her father, Cornelius P. Van Ness, was, in her youth, Governor of Vermont, United States Senator, and minister to Spain. From the time of her marriage until her death she was known at home and abroad as one of the most accomplished of American ladies. During the war she was intensely patriotic, and her house was the centre of social life for distinguished strangers, foreign diplomats, and officers, and in more than one instance was the Government indebted to her for information in regard to our foreign relations. She was also active in charitable undertakings, and delighted to relieve suffering and distress.

Rutherford, General George V.; died at St. Helena, Cal., August 28th. He was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1830. He was admitted to the bar, and was appointed a superintendent of the construction of telegraph lines in the Southern States. In 1861 he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General for the State of Illinois, and he afterward filled a similar position in the Government service. In 1872 he removed to Northampton, Mass., where he was engaged in the manufacturing business.

Sayre, Dr. David M.; died in Newton, N. J., August 3d, where for forty years he had been a prominent physician.

Searing, John A.; died at Mineola, L. I., May 6th. He was born at North Hempstead in 1814. In 1848 he was elected Sheriff of Queen's County. In 1853 he was a Representative in the Legislature, and in 1864 and 1865 was a Democratic Representative in Congress.

Sears, Edward J., LL. D.; died in New York, December 7th. He was for many years the editor of the *National Quarterly Review*. He was also identified with many of the educational movements of the city of New York.

Seiberling, John; died in January. He was appointed postmaster at Lynnville, Lehigh County, Pa., February, 1820, and held that position until his death.

Selden, Samuel Lee, LL. D.; died at Rochester, N. Y., September 20th. He was born at Lyme, Conn., October 12, 1800. When about twenty-five years of age he began to practise law in Rochester, N. Y.; was Chancery Clerk and first Judge of Common Pleas in Monroe County for many years, and in 1847 he was elected Justice of the Superior Court. In 1856 he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, which position he resigned in 1864.

Seward, Major Augustus H., eldest son of the late Hon. William H. Seward; died in Montrose, N. Y., September 11th. He graduated at West Point, received a second-lieutenancy in 1847, and passed through the different grades to the rank of major in 1861. He was a paymaster for many years, and received the brevet of colonel in the volunteers in 1865.

Shandley, Edward J.; died in New York, in July. He began his political life in New York City while officiating as Clerk of the Marine Court, and subsequently became an active supporter of William M. Tweed. In 1863 he was elected police-justice by the Democrats. He was elected a second term, but served only four years, when he was legislated out of office. In 1871 he was nominated for Register,

but was defeated. In 1874 he was elected an alderman, his term expiring in 1876. At the time of his death he occupied the position of appraiser in the Surrogate's office.

Shelton, John T., Treasurer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; died at Bridgeport, Conn., September 16th, aged 41 years.

Shirley, Commodore Paul; died November 24th. He was born in Kentucky, entered the navy in 1839, and was lieutenant at the outbreak of the civil war. He was stationed in the Pacific, became lieutenant-commander in 1862 and commander in 1863, and captured the privateers J. M. Chapman and Colon. He became captain in 1870.

Shoemaker, John L., Solicitor to the United States Centennial Commission; died in Philadelphia, December 26th.

Sickels, John Barrea, a representative of one of the oldest families in New York; died in that city, March 10th. He was born in New York, February 1, 1798. He took part in the War of 1812, and was subsequently engaged in various mercantile pursuits.

Smith, Avery; died at Newark, N. J., December 26th, in his 62d year. He was born at North Salem, N. Y., was for twenty years engaged in the wholesale grocery-trade in New York, and was associated with P. T. Barnum in the circus and menagerie business.

Smith, Edward P.; died in June, at Accrea, on the west coast of Africa, where he was engaged in missionary labors. He was born in South Britain, Conn., in 1827. He graduated at Yale College in 1849, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1853. After the war he aided in establishing schools for freedmen in the South, and in 1871 became an Indian agent. He was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1873, and in December, 1875, was chosen President of Howard University in Washington.

Smith, ex-Governor James Y.; died in Providence, R. I., March 26th, in the 67th year of his age. He had been for many years one of the most prominent men in Rhode Island, and controlled extensive manufacturing enterprises, besides holding positions of trust in banking and other corporations. He was elected to the Legislature in 1843, and was several times reëlected. He was Mayor of Providence, 1845–'47. In 1863 he was elected Governor by the Republicans, in 1864 was renominated and defeated, but in 1865 was reelected with practically no opposition.

Snell, Prof. Ebenezer L.; died at Amherst, Mass., September 18th. He graduated from Amherst College in 1821, and was connected with that institution up to the time of his death.

Sparkman, James D.; died at Perth Amboy, N. J., June 3d, aged 72 years. He was one of the original settlers of Williamsburgh, N. Y. In 1857 he became President of the Manufacturers' Bank, and held that position for ten years. Subsequently he became President of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of New York, which office he held at the time of his death.

Spaulding, Judge Alexander; died in New York, February 20th. During the administration of Andrew Johnson he was Collector of Internal Revenue in New York City. In 1871 he was elected Judge of the Marine Court, and in 1873 was nominated for Judge of the Superior Court, but was defeated.

Sproat, Colonel Morgan L., a prominent member of the old State militia, and Street Commissioner of Middletown, Mass.; died there, December 28th, aged 72 years.

Starkweather, Henry H.; died in Washington, D. C., January 28th. He was born in Preston, Conn., April 29, 1826. He practised law in Norwich, Conn., and in 1856 was elected to the Legislature by the Know-Nothing party. For several years he was chairman of the State Committee of that party, and became a member of the National Republican Executive Committee. In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster of Norwich, but in 1866 tendered his resignation to President Johnson, as an indication of disapproval of the latter's course. In 1867 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans, and was four times reëlected.

Starr, Chandler; died at Stamford, Conn., in July. He was born at Warren, Conn., January 11, 1791. He removed to Albany, N. Y.; in 1823 was elected a member of the Common Council, and in 1829 was a Representative in the Legislature. In 1840 he was elected to the office of Bank Commissioner, which he held four years. In 1845 he removed to Brooklyn, where he was elected President of the City Bible Society, and also of the Brooklyn Athenæum. He was afterward a manager of the American Bible Society.

Stearns, Dr. William Augustus; died at Amherst, Mass., June 8th. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Stearns, of Bedford, Mass., and was born there in 1805. He graduated at Harvard College in 1827, and became President of Amherst College in 1854. He was the author of several religious works, and was a frequent contributor to religious periodicals.

Stockton, Richard; died at Princeton, N. J., April 4th. He was born there in 1823. He was the son of the late Commodore Richard F. Stockton, and grandson of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at Princeton College in 1843, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He was Auditor, and afterward Treasurer, of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company.

Stratton, J. Willis, a prominent manufacturer of Newburg, N. Y.; died there, March 17th.

Tenney, Sarah M. Brownson; died at Elizabeth, N. J., October 30th. She was born at Chelsea, Mass., June 7, 1839, and was the

only daughter of Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, and became the wife of William J. Tenney. She was a lady of fine literary attainments, and inherited much of her father's power of analysis. She was the author of "Marian Elwood, or How Girls Live" (1859); "At Anchor" (1865); "Life of Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin, Prince and Priest" (1873).

THEBAUD, Dr. JULIUS S.; died in New York, October 20th. He was born at Morristown, N. J., October 28, 1827. For several years he worked indefatigably in the London, Paris, and Vienna hospitals. In 1851 he returned to New York, and achieved great success in the treatment of complicated surgical cases, notably in lithotomy. He was connected at different times with nearly all the hospitals in the city. He was also attached to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Foundling Asylum, St. Vincent's Hospital, and the Colored Home. He invented several surgical instruments, and also wrote on surgical subjects.

THOMAS, ex-Governor FRANCIS, was killed by a train at Frankville, Md., January 22d. He was born in Frederick County, Md., February 3, 1799. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, and was a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1822 and 1827, and Speaker of the House in 1829. He was a member of Congress from 1831 to 1841 and from 1861 to 1869, Governor of Maryland from 1841 to 1844, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1850. During the war he supported the Union cause, raised a volunteer brigade of 3,000 men, and in 1866 was a delegate to the Loyalists' Convention. In 1870 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Cumberland district, and in 1872 was appointed minister to Peru.

TILDEN, MOSES Y., elder brother of Samuel J. Tilden; died at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., September 9th, aged 64 years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1869, and distinguished himself mainly by his persistent opposition to the Tweed "Ring." He, with the coöperation of his brother, built the Lebanon Springs Railroad, but the enterprise has not proved successful.

TOOMATH, Rev. JOHN, "the blind preacher;" died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18th. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country fifteen years ago. He was connected as a missionary with a Baptist church in Brooklyn.

TRACY, PHINEAS L.; died at Batavia, N. Y., December 23d. He was born in Norwich, Conn., December 25, 1786. He graduated at Yale College in 1806, and began the practice of law in Batavia in 1813. In 1826 he was elected to Congress on the Antimasonic ticket, and reëlected for the two succeeding terms, but declined a reëlection. In 1841 he was appointed Presiding Judge of Genesee County, N. Y., and continued in that office until 1846, when he retired from professional life.

TREADWELL, JOHN P.; died at New Milford, Conn., April 8th. He began his business career in the old Franklin House, New York, and in 1853 he, in company with the Ackers, of Albany, became proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, with which he remained connected till 1863.

TRENHOLM, GEORGE A.; died in Charleston, S. C., December 10th, aged 70 years. At the outbreak of the war he was a prominent merchant of Charleston. In 1864 he was appointed Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, and held that office till the fall of the Confederacy. He was taken prisoner by the Union troops and held till October, 1865, when he was pardoned by President Johnson.

TUFTS, CHARLES; died at Somerville, Mass., December 24th, aged 95. He was a liberal friend of education, and gave seventy acres of land as a site for the college which bears his name in Medford, Mass.

TYLER, General JOHN S.; died in Boston, Mass., January 20th, aged 80 years. He entered the army during the War of 1812, and for nearly sixty years took a great interest in the militia of Massachusetts.

TYLER, MORRIS; died in New Haven, Conn., October 31st, at the age of 70 years. He was mayor of the city in 1863–'64, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1871 and 1872.

UNDERWOOD, JOSEPH R.; died near Bowling Green, Ky., August 23d. He was born in Goochland County, Va., October 24, 1791. He was educated at the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, after which he studied law. In 1813 he served as lieutenant of a volunteer company, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Dudley's defeat. After his release he settled at Glasgow, Ky., where he practised law for ten years. He was a member of the Legislature from 1816 to 1819, in 1825 and 1826, and was Speaker of the House in 1846. He was Judge of the Court of Appeals from 1828 to 1835, when he was elected to Congress, where he served till 1843. In 1847 he was elected to the United States Senate, and after the expiration of his term of six years resumed the practice of his profession. He again served in the Legislature in 1861, and in 1864 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago.

VANATA, Rev. Father ALOYSIUS, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City Heights; died January 22d, in the 54th year of his age. He was born in Palermo, Sicily, and came to this country in 1850.

VANDERPOOL, Dr. JAMES; died at Yokohama, Japan, in January. He graduated at Williams College, Mass., and received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City.

VAUGHN, O. A. J.; died at Laconia, N. H., April 30th. He was police-justice of that place, and editor of the *Laconia Democrat*. He was at one time State Senator, and Judge of the Probate Court of Belknap County.

VERMILYE, WASHINGTON R., senior member of the firm of Vermilye & Co., bankers, New

York; died at Englewood, N. J., December 23d. He was born in New York in 1809. He joined the Seventh Regiment in 1832, and was a member of the Veteran Association at the time of his death. He became captain in 1842, major in 1843, and colonel in 1844, and was also colonel of the Veteran Association. In the three months' compaign of 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Company. He was a director in various corporations, was a member of the Board of the American Bible Society, and of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and President of the Greenwich Savings-Bank.

Vories, Henry M.; died at St. Joseph, Mo., October 30th. He was Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Warren, Edward J.; died at Washington, N. C., December 10th. He was born in Vermont, December 23, 1826. In 1846 he graduated at Dartmouth College, and was subsequently admitted to the bar of Beaufort County, N. C. In 1866 he served as a member of the State convention, and was for several terms a representative in the Legislature. He was Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina from the close of the war until 1868, and Speaker of the Senate in 1871–'72.

Warren, Colonel Henry J., a prominent ship-builder of Pownal, Me.; died August 12th.

Washburn, Israel; died at Livermore, Me., September 1st, nearly 92 years old. He was the father of ex-Governor Israel Washburn, of Maine, Elihu B. Washburn, minister to France, and ex-Governor Cadwalader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin.

Watkins, General N. W.; died at Morley, Mo., aged 81 years. He was a half-brother of Henry Clay. He was considered the oldest practising lawyer in the United States, and had served in the Missouri Legislature.

Webster, General J. D.; died in Chicago, Ill., March 12th. He was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1832. In 1838 he was appointed a lieutenant of topographical engineers. After serving in the Mexican War he resigned from the army in 1854, and went into mercantile business in Chicago. He reëntered the army in 1861, and had charge of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill. He became colonel of the First Regiment Illinois Artillery, and took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. He had charge of all the artillery at Shiloh, was made chief of staff to General Grant and afterward to General Sherman, and was brevetted a major-general of volunteers.

Weir, Colonel Thomas B., of the Seventh Cavalry, better known as General Custer's regiment; died in New York, December 9th, aged 38 years. He graduated at the Michigan University, and on the breaking out of the late war served as an officer of the Third Michigan Cavalry. At the close of the war he accepted a commission in the regular army. His participation with General Custer in the campaign against Sitting Bull impaired his health, and he was ordered to take charge of the cavalry recruiting-office in New York.

West, Captain Stephen W.; died at Stapleton, S. I., March 5th. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., November 26, 1794. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, and was connected with the American squadron on Lake Erie. During the latter part of the war he was incarcerated in Dartmoor Prison, England. After the close of the war he became attached to various merchant-vessels plying between New York and Liverpool and between New York and Savannah, and about 1830 he retired from sea-life. During the Revolution in Spain, Captain West had charge of an American vessel loaded with grain for the Spanish Government, but upon entering port he was seized by the revolutionists, cast into prison, and condemned to death, but the intervention of an English frigate, which arrived before the time of the execution, saved his life. He became a stevedore and rigger in New York, superintended the launching of the Washington, thirty years ago, and assisted in building the bridge over the Harlem River. He retired from active business-life about fifteen years ago.

Wetmore, Prosper Montgomery; died at Great Neck, L. I., March 16th. He was born in Stratford, Conn., in 1798. While engaged for several years in mercantile pursuits in New York City, he wrote for magazines, and published "Lexington, with Other Fugitive Poems," in 1830. In 1832 he delivered a poem on "Ambition" before a literary society in New York, and in 1838 edited a volume of poems of James Nack. He also published in 1847 "Observations on the War with Mexico." He became Regent of the University of the State of New York in 1833, and was also a member of the New England Society. In 1834 and 1835 he was a Representative in the State Legislature, and chairman of the Committee on Colleges and Academies. He founded the Merchants' Clerks' Savings Institution, was a member of the New York Historical Society, and became President of the American Art Union, a position he held until 1850. In 1838 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in 1843 was chosen secretary, and in 1849 was made vice-president. He was largely instrumental in the formation of the Union Defense Committee in 1861, and was elected its secretary, which position he held until the close of the war.

Whalley, William H.; died in New York, April 7th, about 40 years of age. He came to this country from Ireland, and became an actor. He acted frequently in the South and West. For about five years he held a leading position in the Boston Museum, and afterward in the Bowery Theatre, New York. He was a favorite in such characters as *Othello*, *Macbeth*, *William Tell*, and others.

Wheatley, William; died in New York, November 3d. He was born in that city, De-

cember 5, 1816. He first appeared on the stage at the Park Theatre in New York in 1826, as *Albert* in "William Tell," and for several years continued to act in juvenile parts. He became favorably known in New York and Philadelphia for his excellent representations of *Doricourt* in "The Belle's Stratagem," *Rover* in "Wild Oats," *Captain Absolute* in "The Rivals," *Claude Melnotte* in the "Lady of Lyons," *Henri de Legardere*, and of many other characters. He was associated in the management of the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia from 1853 to 1861, and was lessee of Niblo's Garden in New York from 1865 to 1868, during which time the famous "Black Crook" was first produced and had its long run.

WHEELER, Rev. Dr. AMOS D.; died in Topsham, Me., June 28th, aged 72 years. He graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1827. In 1835 he was ordained over the Unitarian Church in Standish, and in 1839 was settled over the Unitarian Society in Topsham. In 1867 he became Secretary of the Maine Conference of Unitarian Churches. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society and of its Standing Committee, was connected with Bowdoin College, and received from it the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1860.

WHIPPLE, Rev. GEORGE, D.D.; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 6th. He was born in Albany, N. Y., June 4, 1805. He graduated at the Lane Theological Seminary, and, after being ordained as a Congregational clergyman, he became professor in Oberlin (Ohio) College. Subsequently he was chosen Secretary of the American Missionary Association, which position he held nearly thirty years.

WILLIAMS, A.; died in San Francisco, January 20th, aged 79 years. He was formerly Mayor of Oakland, Cal.

WILLIAMS, JOHN S.; died in New York, November 14th. He was born in New York, in 1814. He became engaged in the commission-business with Stephen B. Guion, under the firm-name of Williams & Guion, who for many years have been favorably known as the owners of a line of passenger-steamers between New York and Liverpool. About twenty-five years ago Stephen B. Guion took charge of the business in Liverpool. His brother, William H. Guion, became a member of the firm, and devoted his attention to the New York branch of the business. Mr. Williams was a prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM; died at Buffalo, N. Y., September 10th. He was born at Bolton, Conn., September 6, 1815, and in 1839 removed to Buffalo. For fifteen years he was a director of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and at the time of its consolidation with the Lake Shore Railroad Company was president of the Erie division of the latter. He was also for a time second vice-president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. In 1873 he was chosen managing director of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad. He was a prominent Democrat, and was elected to the State Assembly in 1866 and 1867, and to Congress in 1870.

WILSON, JOHN; died in Washington, January 10th, aged 68. He was Commissioner of the General Land-Office from 1852 to 1856, and in 1864 became Third Auditor of the Treasury, which position he held for several years.

WINSLOW, HENRY C., a well-known shipowner and commission-merchant of Buffalo, N. Y.; died there, December 14th.

YOUNG, Rev. JOHN H., D. D., formerly pastor of the Congregational Church at Laconia, N. H.; died there, January 29th, at the age of 75.

OBITUARIES, FOREIGN. ACERENZA-PIGNATELLI, JOHANNA MARIA, Duchess of, born in 1783; died April 14, 1876. She was the last surviving daughter of Peter, the last Duke of Courland. In her seventeenth year she married the Neapolitan Duke Acerenza, of the family Belmonte Pignatelli, with whom she lived an unhappy life. She was known and beloved by all who knew her for her great goodness of heart. During her long life she counted among her intimate friends some of the greatest minds of Europe, among them Goethe, and Louise, Prussia's great queen.

AMBERLEY, JOHN, Viscount, a British statesman, the oldest son of Earl Russell, born December 10, 1842; died January 10, 1876. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was in Parliament for Nottingham from 1866 to 1868, where he acted with the Liberals. He was married in 1864 to Catharine Louisa, daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley, who died in 1874. He had been engaged for some time previous to his death upon a work entitled "An Analysis of Religious Belief," which was published shortly after his death, and created considerable excitement. As his publisher states, the work beyond about three-fifths of its first volume has not had the benefit of the author's final correction, either as to thought or style. The idea of the work is to trace out and compare the various external manifestations of the religious sentiment among the various races of mankind; and then to inquire what common element, if any, they exhibit. After giving, in the first part, an examination of Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Parseeism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity, with short sketches of the founder of each of these religions, his life, work, and doctrines, Lord Amberley asks himself these three questions: 1. Are there in the several religions of mankind any common elements? 2. If so, are those common elements a necessary and therefore permanent portion of our mental furniture? And, 3. If so, are those elements the correlatives of any actual truth, or not? To each of these questions Lord Amberley returns an affirmative reply.

ANDLAW, FRANZ XAVER VON, a German di-

plomatist, born October 6, 1799; died September 4, 1876. He studied law in the Universities of Freiburg, Landshut, and Heidelberg, entered the service of Baden in the Foreign Department in 1824, was secretary of legation in Vienna from 1826 to 1830 and from 1832 to 1835; went to Munich as minister resident in 1838, to Paris in 1843, and to Vienna as extraordinary embassador in 1846, and retired from the service in 1856. He was the author of "Erinnerungsblätter aus den Papieren eines Diplomaten" (1857), "Mein Tagebuch, 1811–'61" (2 vols., 1862), "Die Frauen in der Geschichte" (2 vols., 1861), and "Die Byzantinischen Kaiser, ihre Palast- und Familiengeschichten" (1868).

Andrassy, Etelka, Countess, born in 1800; died November 10, 1876. She was the mother of Count Julius Andrassy, the celebrated Austrian statesman.

Angelin, Nils Peter, a Swedish naturalist; died February 13, 1876. He was the superintendent of the paleontological collections in the Royal Swedish Museum, and the author of numerous works on paleontology.

Apfaltern, Iwan, Freiherr Apfalter von, an Austrian peer and jurist, born in 1803; died July 17, 1876. He was a life-member of the Austrian Herrenhaus, and substitute of the President of the Imperial Court, and had been President of the Senate of the Supreme Court.

Apponyi, Rudolf, Count, an Austrian diplomatist, born in 1812; died June 2, 1876. He was successively secretary of legation in Paris, envoy extraordinary in Turin, Munich, and London, and embassador in London. In 1872 he was appointed embassador, which position he resigned a short time before his death. He was a Privy Councilor, Imperial Chamberlain, and Knight of the Golden Fleece.

Arbuthnot, William, a British general, born in 1786; died December, 1876. He was a son of the seventh Viscount of Arbuthnot, entered the army in 1804, was present at the passage of the Douro, and the battles of Oporto, Talavera, and Busaco. He retired on full pay as lieutenant-colonel. At the time of his death he was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Kincardineshire.

Archibald, Sir Thomas Dickson, a British jurist, born in 1817; died in London, October 18, 1876. He was educated in Nova Scotia, where his father held an office. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, having for some years previously practised as a special pleader. He first joined the Northern, but shortly after changed to the Home Circuit, of which he remained a member until the date of his appointment to a judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench in November, 1872. In February, 1875, on a vacancy occurring in the Court of Common Pleas, he was, at his own request, transferred from the Queen's Bench to that court. He held the appointment of Counsel to the Treasury from 1868 to 1872, and in that post, as well as in the office of judge, he succeeded Sir James Hannen.

Arconati-Visconti, Marquis, an Italian geographer, born in 1840; died February 25, 1876. He had contributed much to the promotion of the study of geography in Italy. He was the last of his family.

Ardmillan, James Crawfurd, Lord, a British lawyer, born in 1805; died in September, 1876. He was called to the bar in Scotland in 1829, and was Solicitor-General for Scotland from 1853 to 1855.

Armitage, Sir Elkanah; died November 26th. He had held the offices of Mayor of Manchester, and High-Sheriff of Lancashire, where he was one of the leaders of the Liberal party.

Arndt, Hartmuth, the son of the German poet Ernst Moritz Arndt, born March 26, 1824; died March 26, 1876. He showed in early years a decided taste for farming, and in 1853 emigrated to the United States, where, after living for a time in Texas and Florida, he finally settled in Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Bagration-Mouchransky, Prince, a Russian nobleman; died January 29, 1876. He was the representative of a noble family, the members of which have been conspicuous in the armies and cabinets of Russia.

Baker, Thomas, a British naval officer, born in 1807; died October 10, 1876. He had been many years in the service, and had held the office of Chief Inspector of Machinery at Chatham Dock-Yard. He retired from the service on July 6, 1869. On June 2, 1869, he was created a C. B. He was also a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and of the fifth class of the Turkish order of the Medjidie.

Bardsley, Sir James Lennox, a British physician, born in 1801; died July 10, 1876. Having graduated M. D. at Edinburgh, he settled at Manchester, where he became consulting physician to the Manchester Infirmary. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. At the time of his death he held the offices of deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Lancashire. He was the author of "Hospital Facts and Observations," and had contributed several articles to the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine."

Barrow, Sir George, a British baronet, born in London, October 22, 1806; died February 27, 1876. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and was appointed assistant junior clerk in the Colonial Office in 1825. He was promoted to be assistant clerk in 1836, senior clerk in 1843, and chief clerk in 1870. He was appointed registrar and secretary of the order of St. Michael and St. George on the reconstruction of the order in 1869. He succeeded to the baronetage on the death of his father in 1848, and was created a C. M. G. in 1874.

Baumstark, Anton, a German philologist, born April 14, 1800; died March 28, 1876. He studied in the University of Heidelberg, was appointed professor in the gymnasium in

Freiburg in 1826, and in 1836 Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Freiburg, in which position he remained up to his death. He was the author of the following works: "Prolegomena in Orationem Demosthenis adversus Phormionem" (1826), "Indices attici, oder Anleitung zur richtigen Messung und Aussprache der griechischen Penultima" (1833), "Julius Cäsars Werke in's Deutsche übersetzt" (third edition, 1854), "Die Blüten der griechischen Dichtkunst, in deutscher Nachbildung" (6 vols., 1840–'41), and his last and most important work, "Urdeutsche Staatsalterthümer, in sechs Büchern, zur schützenden Erläuterung der Germania des Tacitus" (1873). He also contributed a number of papers to various journals.

Benio, Rear-Admiral, a French naval officer; died at St. Thomas, W. I., June 9, 1876, while on his way to Philadelphia. He was a distinguished officer, and had seen considerable service.

Berdellé, Johann Baptiste, a German painter, born in Mayence, in 1811; was drowned in the Isar in July, 1876. He studied in Düsseldorf, where he furnished some excellent paintings. Among his best works are: "Nimrod," in 1847; two large religious paintings, in 1854; the "Four Seasons," in 1861; and "Arion" and "Hagen with the Water-Nymphs," in 1867.

Beresford, Marcus, a British officer, born in 1818; died March 12, 1876. He served in the militia of Canada with the rank of general, and at the time of his death was colonel of the Seventh Surrey Rifle Volunteers. In 1870 he was elected to Parliament, being returned every succeeding year.

Bergmann, Karl, a German-American musician, born in 1821; died August 10, 1876. Having taken part in the revolutionary movements of 1848 in Vienna, he fled to New York, where in 1849 he assumed the direction of the singing society Germania. Soon after, together with Theodor Eisfeld, he became the director of the Philharmonic concerts, and became sole director after the return of Eisfeld to Germany. He was also the director of the singing society Arion.

Bertini, Henri, a French pianist and composer, born October 18, 1798; died in October, 1876. At an early age he showed considerable talent, and, when twelve years old, made a professional trip with his father through Holland, Belgium, and Germany, and then devoted himself assiduously to the study of the theory of music. He was particularly well known by his excellent *études*, the "Études caractéristiques," "Caprices-Études," "Études artistiques," and others. His larger works (sextets, quartets, sonatas, etc.) are well written, but are deficient in originality.

Beta, Heinrich, a German novelist; died March 31, 1876. He had lived for some time in London with Gottfried Kinkel and Ferdinand Freiligrath, like them, a political refugee. He wrote a large number of novels, mostly descriptive of Scotch and English life.

Bindi, Archbishop, an Italian prelate, born September 29, 1812; died June 23, 1876. He was created Archbishop of Siena in 1871.

Bindseil, Heinrich Ernst, a German scholar, born May 22, 1803; died November 26, 1876. After having attained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he became secretary of the University Library, and afterward librarian in the University of Halle. He edited the sixteenth volume of the "Corpus Reformatorum," containing the works of Philip Melanchthon, a critical edition of Luther's translation of the Bible, and "Abhandlungen zur allgemeinen vergleichenden Sprachlehre" (1838).

Bona, Marquis, an Italian statesman; died February 2, 1876. He was Minister of Public Works in the cabinet of Count Cavour, in which position he took a great part in the creation of the first network of railways in Piedmont, as well as in the great undertaking of cutting a tunnel through Mont Cenis. In his positions as director of the state railways, and of the Southern Company, he displayed great administrative ability.

Bonaparte, Constance, Princess, born January 30, 1823; died in the convent of the Sacred Heart, in Villa Sonite, Rome, September 4, 1876. She was the daughter of Lucien, Prince of Canino, the brother of Napoleon I., and his second wife Alexandrine Laurence de Bleschamp.

Bonnefoy-Sibour, Adrien, a French senator, born in 1821; died in December, 1876. He was a nephew by marriage of Mgr. Sibour, late Archbishop of Paris. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate from the department of Gard, as a Republican, and joined the Left Centre. He was also vice-president of the departmental council of Gard, and maire of the canton of Pont-Saint-Esprit.

Booth, Sir Robert Gore, M. P., born August 25, 1805; died December 22, 1876. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M. A. in 1826, and was subsequently admitted *ad eundem* at Dublin. He was first returned as a Conservative member for the county Sligo in 1850, and since then every succeeding year. He was also deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the same county.

Boult, Swinton, a British business-man; died July 8, 1876. He was one of the founders of the Liverpool and London and of the Globe Insurance Companies. Of the latter company he had been the manager for thirty-five years.

Boyd, Percy, a British author; died in London, January 1, 1876. He had at one time enjoyed considerable popularity, and had been an intimate friend of Dickens and Thackeray.

Bravard, Jean Pierre, a French prelate, born February 20, 1811; died in August, 1876. He was appointed Bishop of Coutances in 1862. In his theological views he sympathized with the Gallican party, and he is said to have

refused to promulgate the decrees of the Vatican Council.

Bristow, Edmund, a British painter, born in 1786; died February 12, 1876. He excelled in animal groups and landscapes.

Brown, William, the uncle of the Earl of Kenmare, born in 1791; died August 4, 1876. He had served with distinction in the wars with Napoleon, and had been for several years a Liberal M. P. for Kerry.

Budritzki, Rudolf Otto von, a Prussian general, born October 17, 1812; died February 15, 1872. In the war with France in 1870–'71 he was commander of the Second Infantry Division of the Guards.

Bunsen, Frances, Baroness, the wife of Christian Karl Josias Bunsen, the eminent German scholar, born March 4, 1791; died April 23, 1876. She was a daughter of Benjamin Waddington, an English gentleman, and belonged to the same family as William Henry Waddington, the French Minister of Education. She was distinguished alike for her true piety, her kindness of heart, and her high intellectual culture. She published a biography of her husband, under the title of "Frances Baroness Bunsen, a Memoir of Baron Bunsen, drawn chiefly from Family Papers" (2 vols., London, 1868), which, with the aid of Prof. Nippold of Bern, she also published in German (Leipsic, 1868–'71).

Burdach, Ernst, a German physiologist, born February 25, 1801; died October 10, 1876. He studied in Königsberg, where he afterward became Professor of Anatomy. Under the title of "Anthropologie für das gebildete Publikum" (2 vols., 1846–'47), he published the second and completely-changed edition of his father's celebrated work, "Der Mensch nach den verschiedenen Seiten seiner Natur."

Burnett, Sir James Horn, Bart., born June 21, 1801; died in September, 1876. He succeeded his brother as tenth baronet in 1856, and at the time of his death was Lord-Lieutenant of Kincardineshire.

Burns, Rev. Jabez, an eminent Baptist minister, born in 1805; died January 28, 1876. He was educated at Chester and at Oldham Grammar-School. At an early age he joined the Methodist New Connection, became minister of the United Christian Church at Perth in 1830, and in 1835 went to London to accept a call to the pulpit of the General Baptist congregation assembling at New Church Street, which rapidly increased in membership under his charge. He was one of the earliest members of the Evangelical Alliance, and took his place in the first conferences held in Liverpool, London, Edinburgh, and Birmingham. In 1847 he was appointed by the Annual Association of General Baptists one of the deputation to the Triennial Conference of the Free-Will Baptists in the United States. He was the author of a large number of works, among which are: "Marriage Gift-Book," "Life of Mrs. Fletcher," "Tracts and Small Treatises on Baptism," "The Pulpit Cyclopædia," "Hints to Church-Members," and "A Few Words to Religious Inquirers." He had also been for some time the editor of the *Temperance Journal* and the *Preacher's Magazine*.

Burrows, Sir John Cordy, an English physician, was born in Ipswich in 1813; died March 25, 1876. He received his medical education at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1836, and was elected a Fellow in 1852. He practised for many years as a surgeon in Brighton, of which city he was elected mayor three times, the last time in 1871. He was knighted in 1873, and was a Fellow of the Geographical, Zoölogical, and other learned societies.

Burton, J. Ryder, Admiral, a British naval officer; died in August, 1876. He entered the navy in 1806, received a ball in his left side at Castro, Spain, in 1812, which was never removed, and afterward distinguished himself before Algiers. He was a knight of the Order of Guelphs of Hanover.

Cammarota, Filippo, an Italian ecclesiastic, born November 23, 1809; died March 1, 1876. In 1854 he was appointed Archbishop of Gaëta.

Caroline, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born January 10, 1821; died June 10, 1876. She was married in 1841 to the Crown-Prince, afterward King Frederick VII. of Denmark, from whom she was divorced in 1846.

Caron, Hon. René Edward, a Canadian statesman; died December 13, 1876. At the time of his death he was Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Cézaune, Ernest, a French engineer and politician, born in 1830; died June 21, 1876. He was appointed Engineer of Bridges and Highways in 1851, upon leaving the Polytechnic School. In November, 1870, he left Paris in a balloon with a mission from General Trochu for the delegation in Tours. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly for the department of Hautes-Alpes, and in 1876 for the same department to the Legislative Assembly.

Chesney, Colonel Charles, a British officer; died March 19, 1876. He was the author of the "Conquest of England in 1875, and the Battle of Dorking; or, Reminiscences of a Volunteer," which was published immediately after the Franco-German War, and was intended to alarm the public mind in England against the rapid growth of Germany. It had a large sale, and caused considerable excitement for a time.

Childers, Robert Cæsar, an English scholar, born 1838; died July 25, 1876. He was Professor of Pali and Buddhist Literature in University College of London, and was considered a high authority on everything relating to the Pali.

Christie, Samuel Tolfrey, a British general; died in October, 1876. He served throughout the Burmese War of 1852–'53, and for his

services at the capture of Prome received the special thanks of the Governor-General of India in council. He was actively employed in the Indian campaign of 1858–'59. In the latter part of the campaign in Oude in 1858 he was wounded, and had a horse shot under him. He was made a companion of the Order of the Bath for his services during the mutiny. His commission as ensign bore date January 22, 1836; lieutenant, July 13, 1838; captain, August 28, 1845; major, October 31, 1852; lieutenant-colonel, December 9, 1853; colonel, November 28, 1854; major-general, March 6, 1868; and lieutenant-general, May, 1876.

Clanricarde, Harriet, Marchioness of, born April 13, 1804; died January 8, 1876. She was the only daughter of George Canning, the eminent statesman, and sister of Earl Canning, a former Viceroy of India. She was married to Ulick John, late Marquis of Clanricarde, by whom she leaves one son, Hubert, Marquis of Clanricarde, who inherited the property of his uncle, Lord Canning, and four daughters. Her eldest son, Lord Dunkellin, died in 1867.

Clark, Thomas, a British artist; died October 7, 1876. In the course of his school-days he was unfortunate enough to sustain an injury to the shoulder, the effects of which crippled him through life. Having early resolved to become a painter, he pursued the necessary studies in Edinburgh, and in his twentieth year began to exhibit. He was known as an assiduous cultivator of landscape-art, whose works were never missed from the annual exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy, and whose efforts were recognized by that body in his election as an associate in November, 1865. He painted both in water-colors and in oil.

Consolati, Ferdinand, Count, an Austrian peer, born January 7, 1833; died May 3, 1876. He was Commissioner of Delegation in Venetia up to the cession of this province to Italy. In 1867 he was created a life-member of the Herrenhaus, and in 1873 was elected Mayor of Trent.

Conyngham, Jane, Marchioness of, born in 1798; died February 4, 1876. She was the second daughter of Field-Marshal Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesea, by his first wife, Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers, third daughter of George, fourth Earl of Jersey. She was married in 1824 to the present Marquis of Conyngham, by whom she had two sons and four daughters, all of whom survive her.

Davidis, Henrietta, a German writer on the art of cooking, born in 1801; died April 3, 1876. She wrote, among other works, a "Kochbuch" (twentieth edition, 1875), which gained great celebrity, "Beruf der Jungfrau" (sixth edition, 1876), and "Die Hausfrau" (eighth edition, 1876).

Deas, Sir David, a British physician, born in 1807; died January 12, 1876. He was Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and was created a K. C. B. in 1867.

Denzin, Karl Friedrich von, a German statesman, born October 16, 1800; died July 19, 1876. He had been a member of different legislative bodies for nearly forty years. From 1838 to 1864 he was a member of the Provincial Diet of Pomerania, and in consequence took part in the united Diets of 1847 and 1848. He was a member of the Upper House of Prussia from 1848 to 1853, and, having been elected to the Second Chamber in 1853, he formed a conservative faction with Prince Hohenlohe Ingelfingen, which existed up to 1858. He was a member of the North-German and afterward of the German Reichstag, ever since the creation of the empire. He was knighted by King William in 1861.

Dickson, John Bourmaster, a British naval officer, born in 1815; died February 11, 1876. He held the rank of rear-admiral.

Dieringer, Franz Xaver, a German Catholic theologian, born August 22, 1811; died September 8, 1876. He was ordained as priest in 1835, and appointed Professor of Homiletics in the Seminary of Freiburg in the same year. In 1843 he received a call as professor to Bonn, where he afterward also became university preacher, and director of the homiletic-catechetical seminary, founded in 1871. Although at first opposed to the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, he did not join the Old Catholics, but resigned all his positions in Bonn, and retired to a small country parish in Hohenzollern-Hechingen. His principal works are: "System der göttlichen Thaten des Christenthums" (1841; second edition, 1857), and "Lehrbuch der katholischen Dogmatik" (1847; fifth edition, 1865).

Donovan, Michael, an Irish chemist; died in April, 1876. He was considered an admirable chemist and physicist. He wrote two systematic treatises for "Lardner's Cyclopædia" on "Domestic Economy," and a "Treatise on Chemistry." He also contributed a large number of monographs on various subjects to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society, and of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was a member.

Dreber, Heinrich, a German painter, born January 9, 1822; died August 3, 1876. He spent considerable time in Florence, and excelled in landscape-painting. Among his finest pictures is a harvest-scene in the East.

Dumbreck, Sir David, a British physician, born in 1805; died January 24, 1876. He was Inspector-General of Hospitals, and was knighted in 1871.

Dupuis, Sir John, a British general, born in 1800; died the latter part of November, 1876. He was twice in command of the entire artillery before Sebastopol, and distinguished himself in different battles in the Crimea.

Dusch, Alexander von, a German statesman, born January 27, 1789; died October 27, 1876. In 1815 he became secretary in the Ministry of Finance in Baden; was employed from 1819 to 1825 in the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs; was appointed *chargé d'affaires* and afterward embassador to Switzerland; in 1834 embassador in Munich; in 1838 embassador to the Bundestag in Frankfort; and in 1840 extraordinary embassador to Belgium. In 1843 he took charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was forced to resign with his colleagues after the revolution of May, 1849, but was elected to the Second Chamber in 1850, and by this body a member of the Parliament of Erfurt. In 1851 he was compelled to resign his position on account of his health, and devoted himself from that time exclusively to literary labors.

EADIE, JOHN, D. D., LL. D., a Presbyterian minister, born about 1813; died June 3, 1876. He was educated at the University of Glasgow. Having joined the United Presbyterians, he was for many years pastor of a church in Glasgow, and Professor of Biblical History in the Divinity Hall of his church. He was a member of the Bible Revision Committee, and was the author of a "Bible Cyclopædia," "Commentaries" on the Greek text of several of St. Paul's Epistles, and a "Life of Dr. Kitto." He also contributed a number of articles to the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, the *North British Review*, and other journals.

EBERHARD, MATHIAS, Bishop of Treves, born November 1, 1815; died May 30, 1876. He was ordained as a priest in 1839, was appointed Suffragan Bishop of Treves in 1862, and in 1867 was elected bishop. In 1874 he was one of those Prussian bishops who refused to obey the Government, and in consequence was sentenced to pay a fine; and as he refused to pay it, he was imprisoned up to the end of the year.

EDGELL, HARRY EDMUND, a British admiral, born in 1810; died February 4, 1876. He was the son of Rear-Admiral Edgell, received his education at the Royal Naval College, and embarked in 1823 as a volunteer. After serving for nearly three years as midshipman and mate on different stations, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1828. As such he distinguished himself in China, and in 1834 assisted in forcing the passage of the Boca Tigris. He subsequently commanded the Siren, on the Mediterranean station. He had received the thanks of the trustees of the British Museum for removing the sculptured remains of the tomb of Mausolus, now named the Canning Marbles, from the Castle of Boodroom in Asia Minor. He became rear-admiral (on the retired list) in 1864, and vice-admiral in 1871. He had been a Companion of the Order of Bath since 1859, and had been in receipt of a Greenwich Hospital pension since 1866.

EDWARDS, Sir BRYAN, a British lawyer, born in 1799; died July 6, 1876. He had been Chief-Justice of Jamaica, and was knighted in 1859.

EICHWALD, KARL EDUARD, a Russian naturalist, born July 4, 1795; died in November, 1876. He studied medicine and natural history in the Universities of Berlin and Vienna, was appointed lecturer in the University of Dorpat in 1821, Professor of Zoölogy and Midwifery in the University of Kazan in 1823, in 1838 Professor of Mineralogy and Zoölogy in St. Petersburg, Professor of Paleontology in the Mining Institute in St. Petersburg, and retired into private life in 1851. He undertook extensive explorations to the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus, through Southern Europe, and through Sweden, Norway, Esthonia, and Finland. He was the author of numerous works, the most important of which are: "Alte Geographie des Kaspischen Meers, des Kaukasus und des südlichen Russland" (1838); "Fauna Caspio-Caucasica" (1841); "Beiträge zur Infusorienkunde Russlands" (1844); "Die Urwelt Russlands" (1840–'47); in Russian, "Palæontology of Russia" (1851), "Lethæa Rossica" (2 vols., 1852–'68); "Analekten aus der Paläontologie und Zoologie Russlands" (1872), and "Geognostisch-paläontologische Bemerkungen über die Halbinsel Mangischlak und die Aleutischen Inseln" (1872).

EKMANN, GUSTAV, a Swedish manufacturer, born in 1804; died May 2, 1876. He was a member of the First Chamber of the Swedish Riksdag, a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Agricultural Academy of Stockholm.

ERICHSEN, ALEXANDER LEOPOLD VON, a German general, born about 1787; died February 2, 1876. He entered the service of Brunswick in 1801; fought at Jena and Auerstädt, and with Wellington in Spain, and at the time of his death held the rank of lieutenant-general on the retired list.

ESMONDE, Sir JOHN, M. P., born in 1826; died December 10, 1876. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar in 1850. He represented Waterford County in the Liberal interest since 1852, and in June and July, 1866, was a Junior Lord of the Treasury. He succeeded his uncle, Sir Thomas Esmonde, as tenth baronet, in 1868. He was a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Wexford, lieutenant colonel and honorary colonel of the Waterford militia, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy.

ESTCOURT, THOMAS HENRY SUTTON SOTHERON, an English statesman, born in 1801; died January 6, 1876. He was educated at Harrow, and at Oriel College, Oxford; was in Parliament for Marlborough from 1829 to 1832, for Devizes from 1835 to 1844, and for North Wilts from 1844 to 1865. In 1858–'59 he was President of the Poor-Law Board, and for a short time in 1859 Secretary of State for the Home Department. He was also justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for Wilts and Gloucester.

FALKE, JOHANNES FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB, a German historian, born April 10, 1823; died March 2, 1876. He was appointed first secretary in the Germanic Museum in Dresden in 1856; in 1862 secretary, and in 1864 recorder, of the State Archives in Dresden. In 1856 he

edited, together with J. Müller, the *Zeitschrift für deutsche Kulturgeschichte*, which, however, existed only four years. He was the author of "Geschichte des deutschen Handels" (2 vols., 1859–'60), "Die Hansa als deutsche See- und Handelsmacht" (1862), "Geschichte des Kurfürsten August von Sachsen" (1868), and "Geschichte des deutschen Zollwesens" (1869).

Fawkes, Captain Hawksworth, a British naval officer, born in 1836; died July 17, 1876. He entered the navy in 1849, was promoted to lieutenant in 1857, served in the Naval Brigade during the Indian mutiny, and on the China station from 1859 to 1862, being several times reported for his conduct before the enemy. He was appointed commander in 1863, and as such was employed on the southeast coast of America, where, in 1870, he was promoted to captain, and received the thanks of the British minister for his services up the river Paraguay. He was awarded the Kaffre, Baltic, Indian-mutiny, and China medals, with clasps for the Taku forts.

Feild, Edward, an English prelate, born in 1801; died June 8, 1876. He studied at Rugby and Queen's College, Oxford, where he gained a Michel fellowship, was appointed public examiner in 1827, and was consecrated Bishop of Newfoundland in 1844.

Fisher, Sir John William, a British surgeon, born in 1787; died March 22, 1876. He was for some time chief-surgeon to the Metropolitan Police of London, and was knighted in 1858.

Fleischer, Karl Moritz, a German scholar and teacher, born February 24, 1809; died July 5, 1876. He studied in the Universities of Halle, Berlin, and Leipsic, received an appointment in the Pädagogium in Halle in 1832, in the gymnasium in Cleves in 1839, in the Friedrichsgymnasium in Berlin in 1857, and was pensioned in 1870. He contributed a number of articles to the *Hallische Jahrbücher für Wissenschaft und Kunst*.

Fludyer, Sir Samuel, Bart., born January 31, 1800; died March 12, 1876. He succeeded his father in 1833, and, dying unmarried, is succeeded by his cousin, Rev. John Henry Fludyer, born 1803.

Forbes, David, an English geologist, born 1828; died November 9, 1876. He had traveled in different parts of the world, and was the author of the semi-annual reports on the iron and steel production of the world. He did not publish any books, but contributed numerous articles to the journals of the societies to which he belonged. Among them are articles on the "Geology of Peru and Southern Bolivia," and an essay on the "Rocks of Southern Norway."

Forster, Sir George, Bart., born March 21, 1796; died April 4, 1876. He succeeded his father in 1843, was M. P. for County Monaghan from 1852 to 1865, and at the time of his death was a deputy-lieutenant for Monaghan, and justice of the peace for Monaghan, Meath, and Louth. He is succeeded by his son, Colonel Thomas Oriel, born in 1824.

Foulis, Sir Henry, Bart., a British clergyman, born in 1800; died October 7, 1876. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his eldest brother in 1845. He was appointed Rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks, in 1834, and to the prebendal stall of Welton, Westhall. As he died unmarried, the baronetcy devolves upon his cousin, Mr. John Robinson Foulis, born in 1797.

Francis, Sir Philip, a British lawyer, born in 1822; died August 9, 1876. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1845, and at the time of his death was consul-general and Judge of the Supreme Consular Court of the Levant at Constantinople. He was knighted in 1868.

Frederick William, Prince of Hesse, born April 24, 1790; died October 25, 1876. He had served in the Prussian army in the wars against Napoleon, and had been governor of the Federal fortress Luxemburg, which position he resigned in 1846. He was an uncle of Landgrave Frederick, the present head of the older (electoral) line of Hesse.

Fredro, Count Alexander, a Polish author, born in 1793; died July 16, 1876. He was the author of a number of plays, which were well received, and were translated into many other languages. One of his most popular productions was "Ladies and Hussars."

Frementin, Eugène, a French painter, born 1820; died August 27, 1876. He excelled in Algerian landscapes and battle-fields.

Frotscher, Karl Heinrich, a German scholar and teacher, born May 6, 1796; died April 9, 1876. He studied at the University of Leipsic, was rector of the gymnasium in Schneeberg from 1818 to 1820, became lecturer at the University of Leipsic in 1826, and ordinary professor in 1828, went to Annaberg as rector of the gymnasium, and from 1843 to 1865 was rector of the gymnasium in Freiburg. He published several of the classics.

Galliera, Duke of, Marchese Raffaele de Ferraris, an Italian nobleman, born in 1803; died November 23, 1876. He was a senator of Italy, and was well known for the large sums he spent for charitable purposes.

Galway, George Edward Arundel Monckton, sixth Viscount, born March 1, 1805; died February 7, 1876. He had been in Parliament for East Retford since 1847, was a lord-in-waiting to the Queen in 1852, and was a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for Nottinghamshire. He succeeded his father in 1834, and in 1838 married his cousin, Henrietta Eliza, only daughter of Robert Pemberton Milnes.

Gamond, Thomé de, a French engineer; died February 11, 1876. He was the first to put forward in any practical shape the scheme for the submarine tunnel between England and France, and devoted thirty years of his life to propagate his ideas.

GAPE, JOSEPH, a British admiral, born in 1793; died March 20, 1876. He entered the navy in 1803, and took part in the battle of Trafalgar.

GELDART, Rev. JAMES WILLIAM, LL. D., an English scholar, born 1785; died February 16, 1876. He had been Regius Professor of Civil Law in Cambridge University from 1813 to 1847.

GEORGE, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born January 11, 1824; died June 20, 1876. He was a brother of the ruling grand-duke, and was a general of artillery and adjutant-general of the Russian army.

GHILLANY, FRANZ, a German scholar, born in 1806; died June 26, 1876. He was the author of a number of historical works, among them "Geschichte des Seefahrers Martin Behaim" (1853); "Europäische Chronik von 1492 bis in die neueste Zeit;" and "Nürnberg historisch und topographisch, nach den ältesten vorhandenen Quellen und Urkunden" (1871). He was also the author of "Das Glaubensbekenntniss der denkenden Christen" (1847), which appeared under the *nom de plume* of Leonegg.

GIBBONS, Sir SILLS JOHN, Bart., born in 1809; died January 11, 1876. He was a commissioner of lieutenancy for London, had been Lord-Mayor of London 1871 to 1872, and was created a baronet in 1872.

GINZEL, JOSEPH AUGUST, an Austrian church historian, born in 1804; died June 1, 1876. He studied in Pilsen, Leitmeritz, and Vienna; became Professor of Ethics at the University of Leitmeritz in 1837, and of Church History and Ecclesiastical Law in 1843. He was the author of "Geschichte der Kirche" (2 vols., 1847, *et seq.*); "Evangelium und Kirche" (1843); "Ueber die Zukunft der Kirche in Oesterreich" (1848); and contributed numerous articles to German and Austrian theological journals.

GISEKE, BERNHARD LUDWIG, a German philologist, born September 28, 1823; died November 29, 1876. He studied philology in the Universities of Leipsic and Berlin. Having filled various positions as teacher, he was appointed director of the Realschule in Meiningen in 1859, where he remained up to his death. He was the author of "Die allmähliche Entstehung der Gesänge der Ilias" (1853), "Homerische Forschungen" (1864), and "Thrakisch-pelasgische Stämme der Balkanhalbinsel und ihre Wanderungen in mythischer Zeit" (1858).

GORDON, Sir HENRY PERCY, Bart., F. R. S., born October 21, 1806; died July 29, 1876. He studied law, and was called to the bar in 1831. He was married to Lady Mary, daughter of the third Earl of Ashburnham.

GORDON, LEWIS D. B., a British scholar and engineer, born in 1815; died April 28, 1876. He had been Regius Professor of Civil Engineering in the College of Glasgow.

GORDON, Sir WILLIAM HOME, Bart., born 1818; died July 29, 1876. He was a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for Sutherlandshire, and is succeeded by his son, Home Seton, born in 1845.

GORMANSTON, Viscount EDWARD ANTHONY JOHN PRESTON, born June 3, 1796; died September 28, 1876. Besides his title of viscount and that of Baron Loundres in the Irish peerage, he held that of Baron Gormanston in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was Premier Viscount of Ireland. He is succeeded by his son, Jenico William Joseph, born 1837.

GRASS, PHILIPPE, a distinguished French sculptor, born May 6, 1801; died April 18, 1876. Most of his works are in the various museums of Europe, and represented in the public monuments of Strasburg, where he resided. Two of his most remarkable works were exhibited in the Paris Expositions of 1855 and 1867—in the former a magnificent marble statue, called the "Rose of the Alps," and in the latter a monument in bronze, called "Love disarmed by Innocence." Besides these, he executed numerous busts of public persons, which are now in the public squares of Strasburg.

GROEBEN-NEUDÖRFCHEN, KARL, Count VON, a German officer, born September 17, 1788; died July 13, 1876. He entered the army at an early age, but left it when the Prussian army was ordered to join Napoleon in his campaign against Russia. Having entered the army again in 1813, he took an active part in the wars that followed, and rapidly advanced. At the time of his death he was adjutant-general to the emperor. He was also a member of the Prussian Herrenhaus, to which he was called in 1854.

GROEN VAN PRINSTERER, WILLEM, a Dutch historian and statesman, born in 1801; died May 20, 1876. Having completed his legal studies in the University of Leyden, he was appointed Cabinet Secretary to the King in 1829, which position he resigned in 1833, in order to devote himself to his historical studies. His first work of importance was "Archives, ou Correspondance inédite de la Maison d'Orange-Nassau" (1835–'64; first series, 10 vols.; second series, vols. 1–5). At the same time he undertook a "Handboek der Geschiedenis van het Vaderland" (4 vols., fourth edition, 1874). He took a great interest in the political and religious questions of the day, and even at that time belonged to the "Anti-revolutionary" party. From 1849 to 1865 he was almost uninterruptedly a member of the Second Chamber, and the leader of his party in the House. Among his works are: "Bijdrage tot Herziening der Grondwet in Nederlandschen Zin" (1840), "Ongeloof en Revolutie" (1847), "La Prusse et les Pays-Bas," and "L'Empire Prussien et l'Apocalypse" (1867). He also published a large number of political *brochures*, and from 1850 to 1855 was editor-in-chief of the *Nederlander*, a political conservative journal.

Haffner, Karl, a German novelist and dramatist, born in 1815; died February 29, 1876. He was the author of a number of popular novels and farces, of which the best known is "Therese Krones."

Haller, Ferdinand Nikolaus, senator of the free city of Hamburg, born in 1804; died October 31, 1876. He held the office of first mayor six times, and that of second mayor three times.

Hamilton, Sir James John, Bart., a British nobleman, born March 1, 1804; died January 12, 1876. He was a retired lieutenant-colonel.

Harlech, John Ralph Ormsby Gore, first baron, born in 1816; died June 21, 1876. He had been in Parliament for Carnarvonshire from 1837 to 1841, for North Shropshire from 1859 to 1876, and was created a baron in 1876. He was a groom-in-waiting to the Queen from 1841 to 1850. Dying without issue, he is succeeded by his brother, William Richard Ormsby Gore, M. P. for Leitrim.

Hastings, Vice-Admiral George Fowler, born in 1814; died in March, 1876. He was the third son of the twelfth Earl of Huntington, served with distinction in the Crimea, and at the time of his death was commander-in-chief at the Nore. He was decorated with the Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1858.

Hawkes, General Robert, born in 1789; died December 18, 1876. He entered the Indian army in 1806, served in the Mahratta War of 1817–'18, and was present with the dismounted cavalry at the storm of Choundah. He attained the rank of major-general in 1854, and of general in 1870.

Hazlehurst, Thomas, an English Methodist minister, born in 1815; died in July, 1876. He was one of the most prominent preachers of the Methodist Church, and was distinguished by his munificence in its interests. A large number of his sermons have been published.

Heisler, Ferdinand, an Austrian jurist, born January 7, 1793; died November 29, 1876. He had been President of the Senate of the Supreme Court, and at the time of his death was a member of the Herrenhaus.

Henry, James, an Irish physician and scholar, born in 1798; died July 14, 1876. Having inherited a fortune, he devoted himself, aided by his wife and daughter, to an immense commentary on Virgil. For many years he traveled over the Continent, examining the original manuscripts in the libraries of Germany and Italy. His great commentary is still in manuscript, with the exception of a few fragments which he gave to the world. Its extent may be imagined from the fact that the remarks on the first twenty-six lines of the "Æneid" fill 176 pages.

Henry, Sir Thomas, a British lawyer, born in 1807; died June 16, 1876. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1829, and at the time of his death was chief magistrate of Bow Street Police Court. He received the order of knighthood in 1864.

Hensel, Louise, a German poetess, born March 30, 1798; died December 18, 1876. She devoted herself to the life of a teacher, and was employed as governess in some of the first families of Germany. She was well known for her excellent songs and poems for children, particularly for "Müde bin ich, geh' zur Ruh!" Born of Protestant parents, she early joined the Catholic Church. Her brother is a distinguished painter.

Herries, William Constable Maxwell, thirteenth Baron, born in 1804; died November 12, 1876. He was married to Marcia, daughter of Sir Edward M. Vavasour, and is succeeded by his son, Marmaduke, born in 1837.

Heunert, Karl, a German painter, born in 1808; died November 27, 1876. He studied in Düsseldorf with J. W. Schirmer, and excelled in landscapes, choosing mostly for subjects the picturesque regions of Westphalia. He furnished also numerous water-color sketches.

Hilditch, Sir Edward, a British physician, born in 1801; died August 24, 1876. He entered the Royal Navy in 1826, and in 1854 reached the highest rank in his branch of the service, that of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets. In 1865, on his retirement from the active list, he received the honor of knighthood, and in 1868 was appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen.

Hodson, Doveton, a British general, born in 1810; died in December, 1876. He entered the Madras army in 1826, and saw considerable active service in India. He served in the Goomsoor campaign in 1836, and in the Indian mutiny campaign of 1858–'59, including the battle of Banda, the action near Kirwee, and the forcing of the Punghatee Pass. He received the medal and clasp for his services in Central India, and was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1869, and in the same year became major-general.

Hoghton, Sir Henry de, Bart., born in 1821; died November 29, 1876. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1862, was Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1849, and at the time of his death was a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Lancashire and Cardiganshire. He is succeeded by his brother, Charles, born in 1823.

Holmes, Alfred, a British musical composer, born in 1838; died March 4, 1876. Among his principal works are "Jeanne d'Arc" and "Inez de Castro."

Holmes, Senator, a Canadian statesman; died in June, 1876. He represented the constituency of Pictou, Newfoundland, in the Dominion Parliament.

Hort, Sir Josiah William, Bart., born in 1791; died in August, 1876. He was member of Parliament for Kildare in 1831, and is succeeded by his son, Major-General John Josiah, born in 1824.

Hoskyns, Chandos Wren, a British lawyer, born in 1812; died in December, 1876. He

was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Balliol College, Oxford, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1838. He contested Hereford as a Liberal in March, 1869, on the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Clive and Mr. Wyllie, and sat until 1874. He was the author of "Talpa, or Chronicles of a Clay Farm," an "Inquiry into the History of Agriculture," and other writings.

Howarth, Henry, a British minister; died in August, 1876. He graduated B. A. at Cambridge in 1823, when he was "senior optime," and was afterward elected a Fellow of St. John's College. He took holy orders in 1824, was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1835–'36, and was appointed Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, in 1845, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen in 1855.

Howe, George Augustus Louis Frederic Curzon, Earl, a British peer, born January 16, 1821; died February 3, 1876. He was member of Parliament for South Leicestershire from 1857 to 1870, when he succeeded his father. Dying without male issue, he is succeeded by his brother, Major-General Richard Curzon, born in 1822.

Hülsse, Julius Ambrosius, a German scientist, born May 2, 1812; died June 26, 1876. In 1850 he was appointed director of the Polytechnic School in Leipsic, and in 1863 was created chairman of the Technical Commission which was to aid the Ministry of the Interior in the consideration of technical questions. He was the author of "Allgemeine Maschinen-Encyclopädie," "Die Technik der Baumwollspinnerei," and "Die Kammgarnfabrikation." He also edited new editions of Vega's mathematical tables.

Hylton, Baron, Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, a British statesman, born December 7, 1800; died June 3, 1876. He was in Parliament for Petersfield in 1830 and 1831, and again from 1837 to 1866, was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department during the Earl of Derby's administration in 1852, and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury from 1858 to 1859. He was created a baron in 1866.

Isabella Marie, Princess of Portugal, born July 4, 1801; died April 22, 1876. She was the great-aunt of the present King, and had been Regent of Portugal from March 10, 1826, to February 26, 1828.

Istomin, Constantine Ivanovitch, a Russian admiral; died October 14, 1876. He had seen considerable service, and had distinguished himself in a number of battles, particularly at Navarino in 1827. At the time of his death he was President of the Supreme Military Tribunal of the Navy.

Jelinek, Karl, an Austrian meteorologist, born October 23, 1822; died October 19, 1876. He studied mathematics and natural sciences in the University of Vienna, was appointed Professor of Higher Mathematics in the Polytechnic Institute in Prague, and in 1863 Director of the Central Institute of Meteorology and Magnetism of the Earth in Vienna. He was one of the leaders in the movement for an international meteorological congress, and was elected a member of the permanent committee of the congress held in Vienna in 1873. He was a member of the Bohemian Diet, was appointed in 1864 a member of the Council of Instruction, and from 1870 to 1873 was the head of the section for technical high-schools and commercial schools in the Ministry of Education.

Josephine, ex-Queen of Sweden, born in 1807; died June 7, 1876. She was a daughter of Duke Eugene of Leuchtenberg, and had been married to King Oscar I. She was the mother of the present King, Oscar II., as well as of the preceding one, Charles XV.

Keatinge, Richard, a British lawyer, born in 1793; died in February, 1876. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in 1813, and obtained the honor of a silk gown in 1835. In 1842 he was made Queen's Sergeant in Ireland, and in the following year elected Bencher of the King's Inns, Dublin, and promoted to the judicial bench as Judge of the Prerogative Court, and of the Court of Probate, which positions he held up to his death.

Kemper, I. de Bosch, a Dutch political economist; died October 23, 1876. He had been a member of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands, and was the author of works on political economy, and other subjects.

King, Richard, a British explorer; died February 11, 1876. He was the companion of Sir George Back on his journeys to the Northern Ocean in 1833, 1834, and 1835. He was also the author of several geographical and medical books, and was the founder of the Ethnological Society in London.

Kirsner, Ludwig, a German politician; died September 6, 1876, at an advanced age. He was one of the oldest and ablest members of the National Liberal party in Baden. He belonged to the Second Chamber of Baden since 1849, and was its vice-president from 1861 to 1871, and then its president. He was also elected to the Customs Parliament (*Zollparlament*), and to the first German Reichstag, and was forced to decline a reëlection on account of ill health.

Koch, H. A., a German scholar, born August 26, 1829; died January 20, 1876. He studied in the Universities of Halle and Göttingen, and, after having filled various positions in different gymnasia, became prorector at the gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and in 1866 professor at Pforta. He is well known by his editions of the Roman classics, particularly of Cicero. He also contributed valuable articles to the *Rheinische Museum*, and other philological journals.

Kohl, Friedrich, a German technologist, born December 20, 1811; died April 12, 1876. He had been teacher at the industrial schools

in Plauen and Strehlen, and was well known by his work, "Geschichte der Jacquard Maschine und der sich ihr anschliessenden Abänderungen" (1873).

KÖNIG, HERBERT, a German artist, actor, and author, born in 1821; died June 13, 1876. He was, in his youth, a popular comedian; but, devoting himself exclusively to art, he contributed a large number of comical illustrations to the most popular German journals, and also contributed a number of satirical sketches. He published an autobiography in the *Gartenlaube* in 1872, under the title of "Ein Autodidakt."

KÖNIGSMARK-PLAUE, HANS KARL ALBRECHT, Count von, born September 15, 1790; died in the latter part of April, 1876. He was a member of the Prussian Herrenhaus, and a Privy Councilor (*Wirklicher Geheimrath*).

KRABBE, NIKOLAUS CARLOVITCH, a Russian admiral, born in 1815; died January 15, 1876. He had been Minister of the Navy from 1861 to 1876.

KRÜGER, K. W., a German scholar, born in 1796; died May 1, 1876. He studied at the University of Halle, and, after holding several minor positions, became professor in the Joachimsthal Gymnasium in Berlin in 1827, remaining there until 1838, when he was pensioned. He published "Historiographiea Dionysii Halicarnassensis" (1823), and editions of Herodotus, Thucydides, and of the "Anabasis" of Xenophon and of Arrian. He published a smaller Greek grammar which has gone through nine editions, and a larger one which has gone through four. He also wrote "Geschichte der Englischen Revolution," "Zur Charakteristik der gestürzten Verwaltung in Preussen" (1848), and "Kritische Analekte" (1848).

KUH, EMIL, a German poet and critic, born December 13, 1828; died December 30, 1876. After having been connected for some time with several prominent literary journals in Berlin, he returned to Vienna, his native city, and in 1864 received an appointment as Professor of German Language and Literature in the Commercial Academy of that city. Among his critical works are: "Friedrich Hebbel" (1854), "Adalbert Stifter" (1868), and "Zwei österreichische Dichter, Franz Grillparzer und Adalbert Stifter" (1872). His "Gedichte" appeared in 1858, and "Drei Erzählungen" in 1857. He also published "Dichterbuch aus Oesterreich" (1853), and, together with Glaser, edited the complete works of Friedrich Hebbel (1864–'68).

LANG, HEINRICH, a German theologian, born November 14, 1826; died January 13, 1876. He studied in Tübingen, and in 1848 went to Switzerland to escape political persecution. In Switzerland he received a position as clergyman. In 1859 he established a religious paper, *Zeitstimmen für die Reformirte Schweiz*, which, in time, became the central organ of liberal Protestantism in Switzerland. He also published "Versuch einer christlichen Dogmatik" (1858), "Stunden der Andacht" (2 vols., 1862–'65), "Martin Luther, ein religiöses Charakterbild" (1870), and "Das Leben Jesu und die Kirche der Zukunft" (1872).

LARABIT, MARIE DENIS, a French politician, born August 15, 1792; died in January, 1876. He had taken part as an officer in the campaigns of Napoleon I., whom he accompanied to Elba. Upon the restoration of the Bourbons he resigned his position in the army. During the reign of Louis Philippe he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Auxerre, and was created a senator by Louis Napoleon. In 1876 he was a candidate for the Senate from the department of Yonne, but died before the election was held.

LA ROCHETTE, ERNEST DE, a French statesman, born in 1804; died January 20, 1876. He represented the department of Loire-Inférieure in the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, and was reëlected by this department February 8, 1871. He was throughout his life a decided Legitimist. At the senatorial elections in the Assembly he entered into an alliance with the Republicans for himself and his friends, by which the Republicans obtained fifty-four and the pure Legitimists ten of the life-senators. He was the twenty-first senator elected by the Assembly, but died before that body organized.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE ALFRED, a British lawyer and author, born in 1827; died September 24, 1876. He was educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848 as a second-class in classics, and was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1852, but early abandoned the law for literature. He was the author of "Guy Livingstone" and "Sword and Gown," both published anonymously; and a third tale by him, "Barren Honor," was published in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1861.

LAYCOCK, THOMAS, a British physician, born in 1812; died September 21, 1876. He was a professor in Edinburgh, and was the author of "The Reflex Functions of the Brain," "The Mind and Brain," etc.

LEBRETON, EUGÈNE CASIMIR, a French general of division, born January 18, 1791; died March 4, 1876. He served with distinction in Algeria, was elected in 1848 from Eure-et-Loire to the Constituent Assembly, of which he was elected quæstor, and afterward to the Legislative Assembly, where he showed himself a decided enemy of the republic. He was promoted to the grade of general of division in 1852, and retired from the service in 1854. In 1852 he was elected to the Corps Législatif as the Government candidate for La Vendée, which he represented until 1863, when he was returned for Eure-et-Loire. He retained this seat up to the overthrow of the empire, being appointed quæstor in 1869. He was created Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1850.

LEDERER, JOACHIM, a German author, born August 23, 1808; died July 31, 1876. He

studied medicine and law in the University of Prague, but could not enter the academic career as he desired, because he was a Jew. Among his works, principally comedies, are the following: "Geistige Liebe," "Häusliche Wirren," "Die weiblichen Studenten," and "Eine rettende That."

Legagneur, Hubert Michel Fortuné, a French judge and former peer, born February 18, 1797; died January 11, 1876. As *Procureur-général* of Douai, he prosecuted Louis Napoleon for the attempted *coup-d'état* at Boulogne. He was created a peer of France in 1845, and an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1842.

Leigh, Egerton, M. P., born in 1815; died July 1, 1876. He received his education in Eton, and entered the army as cornet in the Queen's Bays. He retired from the service in 1843 with the rank of captain, but was major of the First Cheshire Light-Infantry Militia for thirty years. He was High-Sheriff of Cheshire in 1872, was elected member for the Mid-Division of Cheshire in 1873, and at the election in 1874 was returned without opposition. He acted with the Conservatives. He was married, in 1842, to Lady Rachel, daughter of J. S. Wright, of Balcote Lodge. He was the author of "Ballads and Legends of Cheshire."

Letheby, Henry, a British physician, born in 1816; died in April, 1876. He was the medical officer of health of the city of London, lecturer on chemistry and toxicology in the London Hospital, and chemical analyst to the Corporation of London. He published a large number of "Reports on the Sanitary Condition of the City of London," a series of papers on the "Mode of Conducting Post-Mortem Examinations in Cases of Suspected Murder" in the *Lancet*, and a number of other works. He was a member of the Linnæan and Chemical Societies, to the "Transactions" of which he contributed a number of papers.

Leven, John Thornton Leslie Melville, ninth Earl of Leven and eighth Earl of Melville, a Scotch nobleman, born December 18, 1786; died September 18, 1876. He succeeded his brother in 1860, and in 1865 was elected a representative peer of Scotland. He is succeeded by his oldest son, Alexander, Viscount Kirkaldie, born 1817.

Limairac, Jules de, a French senator, born January 24, 1806; died in September, 1876. He was elected a member of the National Assembly in 1871 for the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, and supported the Legitimist party. In 1876 he was chosen in the same department for the higher dignity of senator.

Löhr, Emil, a German landscape-painter, born in 1809; died April 21, 1876. After having attended the Academy of Vienna, he went to Italy, where he studied the works of the old masters. An incurable disease prevented him from thoroughly exercising his art. His works, which comprise scenes in various parts of Germany, although not widely known, were highly valued by art-critics.

Marc-Dufraisse, a French politician, born in 1812; died January 22, 1876. He studied law, and was highly respected among his colleagues for his learning. After the Revolution of 1848 he was elected to the National Assembly, where he acted with the extreme Left. After the *coup-d'état* he was sentenced to be transported to Cayenne, but succeeded in escaping to Belgium, and soon after was called to a professorship in Zürich. Upon the overthrow of the empire in 1870 he returned to France, and received several appointments from M. Gambetta, but acted in such a manner as to make himself obnoxious. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from Paris, where he acted with the Left. He was the author of several violent *brochures*, in which he attacked the government of Louis Napoleon.

Marchand, Count Louis, the last survivor of Napoleon's companions in St. Helena, born in 1791; died June 21, 1876. He entered the personal service of the Emperor in 1811, by whom he was created a count. When Constant, the first *valet de chambre* of the Emperor, retired in 1814, he took his place. He accompanied his master to Elba and St. Helena, and received from the latter, on his death-bed, a number of family souvenirs, which he handed over to the Imperial Museum upon the accession of Louis Napoleon.

Margary, Henry Joshua, a British general, born in 1811; died in January, 1876. He was the father of Mr. A. R. Margary, who was killed at Manwyne, China, in 1875. He entered the Bombay Engineers in 1830, served in the Mahratta campaign in 1844, was field-engineer of the Sinde Reserve Force during the war in Afghanistan, and received the thanks of the Governor-General in council for his services. He retired from the army in 1863 with the rank of major-general.

Maria, ex-Queen of Spain, born August 9, 1847; died November 8, 1876. She was the daughter of Prince Pozzo della Cisterna, and in 1867 married Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, the second son of King Victor Emanuel of Italy, and afterward King of Spain. She was respected by all who knew her for her high mental and moral qualities.

Maria, Grand-duchess of Russia, born August 11, 1819; died February 21, 1876. She was the oldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, was married in 1839 to Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Reichstädt, by whom she had six children, and in 1856 was again married to Gregory, Count Strogonoff.

Martin des Pallières, Charles Gabrielle Félicité, a French general, born November 22, 1823; died September 14, 1876. He graduated from the Military School of St.-Cyr in 1843, as second-lieutenant of the marines, took part in the expeditions to the Senegal and against China, and in 1868 became brigadier-general. He took part in the war with Germany, was

wounded at Sedan, and was dismissed unconditionally by the Germans, being considered unfit for further service. Two months later he was appointed to the command of the Fifteenth Corps of the Army of the Loire, with the rank of general of division, but was soon relieved from this command. In 1871 he was elected from the Gironde to the National Assembly, of which body he was one of the quæstors.

Matzerath, Joseph, a German poet, born January 28, 1813; died March 24, 1876. He studied law, and was employed in various positions by the Government. His first poems appeared in 1838. Together with Freiligrath and Simrock, he edited two editions of the "Rheinische Jahrbuch für Kunst und Poesie" for 1841 and 1842. It was mainly due to his advice that Niklas Becker wrote his celebrated poem on the Rhine.

Maurice, Jules, a French senator, born in 1811; died March 21, 1876. He was a large real-estate owner of Douai, of which city he had been mayor for ten years under the empire. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of the Nord, and in 1876 was chosen senator, the first of five, by 435 votes out of 814. In the Senate he voted with the Right.

Mehemmed Buhran Uddin Effendi, a Turkish prince, born May 23, 1849; died October 21, 1876. He was a son of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid Khan, and a brother of the Sultan Abdul-Hamid II.

Melville, Henry Dundas, Viscount, born in February, 1801; died February 1, 1876. He entered the army at the age of eighteen, became a lieutenant-colonel in 1829, commanded the Eighty-third Foot in Canada in 1837, and a division of the Army of the Punjaub at Goojerat in 1849. For his Indian and other services he received the decoration of G. C. B., and in 1860 became lieutenant-general. Till his death he was general, and President of the Queen's Body-Guard for Scotland (Royal Archers). He is succeeded by his brother, Mr. Robert Dundas, Storekeeper-General of the Navy.

Miller, George J., a British sculptor; died August 18, 1876. In 1857 he received the large gold medal of the Academy for his group, "The Samaritan." His best-known work is the monument on the grave of the Marquis of Hastings.

Miller, Robert, a British judge; died in August, 1876. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, November 10, 1826, and went to the Midland Circuit. He was raised to the dignity of sergeant-at-law in 1850, and was appointed Judge of the Leicester County Court Circuit, January 1, 1856. He held all the courts in Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Rutlandshire, and at Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

Moore, George, a successful British merchant, of the firm of Copestake, Moore & Co., born in 1807; died November 21, 1876. He came to London at an early age, and entered the house as an errand-boy, in which he afterward became a partner. During his connection with the firm the business was considerably extended, its factories being now at Nottingham, Manchester, Paris, and New York. He was well known for the zeal with which he entered into philanthropic enterprises. Although often pressed to accept municipal honors, and even to enter Parliament, he uniformly declined; and when, in 1844, he was elected Sheriff of the City of London, he preferred to pay the fine of £500 to accepting the office.

Morgan, Campbell de, F. R. S., a British physician, born in 1811; died April 11, 1876. He was formerly an examiner in surgery at the Royal College of Physicians, and, although one of the first honorary Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons elected, he always declined being put in nomination for a seat in the council of that institution. He was a frequent contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and to medical journals.

Neaves, Lord Charles, a Scottish judge, born in 1800; died December 23, 1876. He was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1822, was Sheriff of Orkney in 1845, Solicitor-General for Scotland from 1852 to 1854, a Lord of Session since 1854, a Lord of Judiciary since 1855, and Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1872 and 1873.

Northen, Adolf, a German painter, born in 1828; died May 28, 1876. From 1847 to 1851 he studied at the Academy of Düsseldorf. His paintings are mostly battle-scenes, the subjects for which are taken from the wars with Napoleon, while he would paint in the mean while small *genre* pictures. His best-known works are: "French Prisoners guarded by Guerrillas" (1851), "The Retreat of the Grand Army, 1812," "Napoleon on his Return from Russia," and others. These were followed by scenes from the battle of Waterloo, which he painted for King George of Hanover. He also excelled in water-colors.

Orpen, Sir Richard John Theodore, Knt., born in 1788; died May 4, 1876. He had been a Commissioner of Inquiry into the Courts of Law and Equity in Ireland, and at the time of his death was President of the Incorporated Society of Solicitors and Attorneys of Ireland. He was knighted in 1868.

Orr, Charles Alexander, a British lieutenant-general, born in 1812; died in October, 1876. He entered the army in 1831, served with the Coorg Expedition in 1836, and was present at the attack on the stockades of Buck. He was appointed colonel-commandant of the Royal Engineers in 1871.

Otter, H. C., a British rear-admiral; died in April, 1876. He entered the navy in 1822, and on several occasions distinguished himself by his bravery and coolness. In 1870 he retired with the rank of rear-admiral. He was created a C. B. in 1867.

Overweg, Karl, a German politician, born November 28, 1805; died in the latter part of May, 1876. He was a member of the Frank-

fort Parliament in 1848–'49, and from 1850 to 1852 was in the First Chamber of Prussia, in which he belonged to the Liberal party. From 1856 to 1873 he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and from 1871 to 1874 was also a member of the first German Reichstag, where he belonged to the Liberal Imperial party. He was one of the German jurors in the Exhibitions of London and Paris.

Palffy, Count Alois, an Austrian nobleman, born in 1801; died February 2, 1876. He was Governor of Venice up to 1848, when it was ceded to Italy.

Pasolini, Count Giuseppe, an Italian statesman, born in 1814; died December 4, 1876. He was at one time embassador to England, and in 1876 was President of the Senate.

Patrizi, Constantine, an Italian cardinal, born September 4, 1798; died December 17, 1876. He studied for the priesthood, and, after a brilliant collegiate career, was ordained. His promotion in the Church was rapid, and he was created a cardinal in 1836. He was Dean of the Sacred College and Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, Archpriest of the Basilica of St. John of Lateran, and Grand Prior of the Order of Malta, in Rome. He was held in high esteem by the Pope.

Paynter, James Aylmer, a British naval officer, born in 1814; died December 18, 1876. He entered the navy in his twelfth year, passed his examination for lieutenant in 1833, and in 1846 was made commander. He distinguished himself on various occasions by his bravery, being instrumental, while in command of the Exmouth, in saving the lives of two thousand women and children during a massacre near Sidon, Syria. He retired from the service in 1870 as rear-admiral. After this he took an active part in the politics of Bath, of which city he was mayor from 1874 up to his death.

Pedersen, Knud, a Danish deputy; died February 6, 1876. He belonged to the so-called "Centre party," and was distinguished as an orator.

Pel, General, a Dutch officer; died February 29, 1876. He was in command of the Dutch forces in Acheen, where he distinguished himself by his courage and ability. He was severely wounded in one of the engagements, and was shortly after attacked by the cholera, of which he eventually died.

Perger, Johann, an Austrian prelate, born March 7, 1819; died April 6, 1876. In 1868 he was created Bishop of Kaschau, in Hungary.

Perraud, J. J., a French sculptor, born in 1821; died November 1, 1876. He was a pupil of Ramey and A. Dumont. Among his works are: "Adam," exhibited in 1855; a statue, "Despair," exhibited in 1869; and the group representing the musical drama, in front of the new opera-house. He also executed excellent busts of Béranger, Berlioz, and others. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

Pertz, Georg Heinrich, a German historian, born March 28, 1795; died October 7, 1876. When Minister von Stein formed the Society for Early German History, for the purpose of collecting the historical works of the middle ages, Pertz was intrusted with the publication of the works of the historians of the Merovingian and Carlovingian ages, and afterward with the direction of the whole enterprise. He began its publications in 1826, under the title of "Monumenta Germaniæ Historica" (20 vols., 1826–'67). During the publication of this work he made a large number of journeys in its interest, particularly through Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, England, and the Netherlands. He was successively royal librarian for George V. of Hanover, historian of the entire house of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and in 1840 went to Berlin as librarian-in-chief of the Royal Library, and Privy Councilor (Geheimer Regierungsrath), which position he held for many years.

Peters, Adolf, a German mathematician and poet, born February 9, 1803; died June 3, 1876. He studied in Göttingen and Leipsic, and, after holding several minor positions, became in 1851 Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in the Royal "Landesschule" in Meissen, where he remained for over twenty years. Among his mathematical works are: "Neue Curvenlehre" (1835), and "Die symmetrischen Gleichungen" (1851). Among his poetical works are: "Gesänge der Liebe" (1840), "Natur und Gottheit" (1859; second edition, 1863), and "Germania im Herbst, 1866" (1867).

Pfund, Dr., a German explorer; died August 21, 1876. He went to Alexandria about twenty-five years ago, from there to Cairo, and in the beginning of 1875 accompanied a scientific expedition to Kordofan, sent out by the Khedive. He was distinguished as a botanist.

Plötz, Friedrich Wilhelm Albert von, a German parliamentarian, born July 18, 1803; died March 3, 1876. He was a member of the Prussian Herrenhaus, of which body he was vice-president in 1872–'73. He belonged to the so-called "Kreuzzeitung" party.

Pocci, Count Franz, a German poet, artist, and musical composer, born March 7, 1807; died May 7, 1876. He contributed illustrations to the *Fliegende Blätter*, the *Münchener Bilderbogen*, and to numerous juvenile publications. Among his musical productions, the best known is the opera "Der Alchymist," which was produced in Munich. His literary productions are chiefly popular and juvenile tales.

Praga, Emilio, an Italian poet, born in 1846; died in June, 1876. In 1864 he published a volume entitled "Tavolezze," which was very successful. He was, however, unfortunate in his private life, and, after producing another beautiful but extremely mournful volume of lyrics, called "Penombre," he fell into ill health and died.

PRINCETEAU, General, a French general of division, born in 1804; died March 25, 1876. He was formerly orderly officer to Louis Philippe, and at the taking of the Tuileries in 1848 was made prisoner by the insurgents, who mistook him for the Duke de Montpensier. He commanded in chief the artillery of General Ducrot's army during the siege of Paris, and was a member of the court-martial which tried Marshal Bazaine. He was a cousin of the Duke Decazes, and was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

PROUT, SKINNER, a British artist, born in 1806; died August 29, 1876. He excelled in water-color paintings, and had been for many years a member of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colors.

QUAIN, Sir JOHN RICHARD, Knt., a British judge; died September 12, 1876. He was educated at the London University, practised for some years as a special pleader, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, taking the Northern Circuit. He was appointed a Q. C. in 1866, a justice of the Queen's Bench in 1872, in which year he was also knighted, and since the passing of the Judicature Acts he had been a judge of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice.

RAMEAU, SEPTIMUS, Vice-President of Hayti; was shot by the insurgents in April, 1876. He had been a merchant, school-director, private secretary to Domingue, and in 1874 was elected Vice-President of Hayti. He was of a violent character, and was accused of having used his office for dishonorable purposes.

RANKE, FERDINAND, a German scholar and teacher, brother of the celebrated historian, born in 1802; died March 28, 1876. At an early age he became director of the gymnasium in Quedlinburg, was appointed in 1837 director of the Pedagogical Seminary and Professor of Ancient Literature in the University of Göttingen, and in 1842 director of the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Gymnasium in Berlin, where he remained up to his death. He was the author of several educational works.

RAU, HERIBERT, a German novelist, born in February, 1813; died September 26, 1876. He chose the biographical novel as his specialty. Among his best novels are "Mozart," "Beethoven," "Alexander von Humboldt," "Hölderlin," "Jean Paul," "Karl Maria von Weber," "Theodor Körner," and "William Shakespeare."

RAUMER, RUDOLF VON, a German philologist, born April 14, 1815; died in August, 1876. He was appointed Privatdocent in Erlangen in 1840, extraordinary professor in 1846, and in 1852 Ordinary Professor of German Language and Literature. His excellent work, "Der Unterricht im Deutschen" (third edition, 1857), is a reprint from his father Karl Georg von Raumer's "Geschichte der Pädagogik." His last work of importance was "Untersuchungen über die Urverwandtschaft der semitischen und indo-europäischen Sprachen" (1868, *et seq.*). In 1876 he took an active part in the labors of the commission for the regulation of German orthography.

REAY, ENEAS MACKEY, Baron of Scotland, and Baron Mackay d'Ophemert of Holland, born January 13, 1805; died March 6, 1876. He was vice-president of the Council of the King of the Netherlands.

REDGRAVE, SAMUEL, a British art-historian, born in 1804; died March 20, 1876. Together with his brother, Richard Redgrave, the well-known artist, he compiled the two volumes of the "Century of Painters of the English School," and completed, unassisted, the "Dictionary of English Artists" (1874).

REID, Sir JAMES JOHN, a British lawyer, born in 1800; died April 10, 1876. He was formerly Chief-Justice of the Ionian Islands, and was knighted in 1840.

REISCHACH, HERMANN ALBERT, Sr., Freiherr VON, born 1798; died April 8, 1876. He was a son-in-law of Johann Friedrich von Cotta, and for over half a century had been connected with the large publishing-house of J. G. Cotta. His son, HERMANN ALBERT, Jr., born in 1827, died April 5, 1876, was one of the heads of the above firm.

RIBBLESDALE, THOMAS LISTER, Baron, born April 28, 1828; died August 25, 1876. He was a step-son of Earl Russell. While making a trip through Switzerland he committed suicide.

RICHARDS, ALFRED BATE, a British author and barrister-at-law, born in 1820; died June 12, 1876. He was one of the chief and earliest promoters of the volunteer movement; was the first to organize a workingman's corps, numbering nearly 1,000 men, of which he was colonel until 1869, when he resigned. On April 16, 1859, he convened the celebrated meeting at St. Martin's Hall for the purpose of forming volunteer corps. In 1870 he became editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, which position he retained up to his death. He was the author of a number of tragedies, novels, and poems.

RICHTER, HERMANN EBERHARD, a German physician, born May 14, 1808; died May 24, 1876. He did much for the reconstruction and popularization of medical science, and was also very active in reforming the instruction in natural sciences, and in gymnastics. His principal works are "Grundriss der innern Klinik" (2 vols., fourth edition, 1860), and "Organon der physiologischen Therapie" (1850).

RIDDERHOLD, HANS, a Norwegian statesman, born in 1795; died July 22, 1876. He was Minister of Public Worship from 1848 to 1872.

RIECKE, FRIEDRICH JOSEPH PYTHAGORAS, a German scholar, born July 1, 1794; died April 13, 1876. He studied in the University of Tübingen, where he became professor in 1823, which position he retained up to 1864. In 1852 he was appointed extraordinary member of the Council of Studies of Würtemberg, and in the following year a member of the Com-

mission for Technical Schools. He had also been royal commissioner for the Royal Polytechnical School. His brother, SOCRATES, born October 10, 1790, died April 26th, had distinguished himself as a physician, and had held several high positions in the sanitary department of the Government.

ROBERTS, JOHN JENKINS, ex-President of Liberia; died February 24, 1876. When the colony of Liberia was founded by the American Colonization Society, he was first lieutenant-governor, and then governor, of the colony. In 1848, upon the formation of the republic, he was elected its first President, and served four years. When, in 1871, there was a revolt against President Roye, Roberts was again elected President, and served until 1876.

ROLLAND, PIERRE CHARLES ANTOINE, a French senator, born November 4, 1818; died October 25, 1876. In 1848 he was a member of the Constituent Assembly, where he acted with the Left. After the *coup-d'état* he retired from politics, and devoted himself exclusively to literature. In 1871 he was elected deputy from Saône-et-Loire, and in 1876 a senator from the same department. In both the Assembly and the Senate he was a member of the Republican Left.

Ross, Sir DAVID, a British merchant, born in 1802; died May 7, 1876. He was Lord-Provost of Perthshire in 1863–'64, and was knighted in 1864.

ROTHSCHILD, Sir ANTHONY, Bart., born in 1801; died January 4, 1876. He was one of the chiefs of the great banking-house of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, and as such displayed great talents for business. He was alike distinguished for his goodness of heart and his charity. As president of the Jewish school in Spitalfields, he contributed much to alleviate the sufferings of his correligionists. He was created a baronet in 1846, and, dying without male issue, is succeeded by his nephew, Nathaniel Rothschild, M. P.

RUSSELL, ALEXANDER, a British journalist, born in 1814; died July 18, 1876. After contributing to *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, he became, in succession, editor of the *Berwick Advertiser* (1839), of the *Fife Herald* (1842), of a liberal paper at Kilmarnock (1844), and of the *Scotsman* (1845). The last position he retained until his death. In politics he was a Whig of the Fox school, and was never solicitous for popularity. He was a writer for some of the leading English reviews, and contributed a number of articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

SÄVE, CARL, a Swedish scholar, born October 22, 1812; died March 29, 1876. He studied botany, but by an accident became interested in the comparative philology of the Northern languages, on which subject he was considered one of the best authorities. He was for many years connected with the University of Upsala, first as *magister docens*, and afterward as Professor of Northern Languages. He contributed a large number of papers to various learned journals in Sweden.

SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN-SAYN, Prince LUDWIG, born July 15, 1843; died February 28, 1876. He was an hereditary member of the Prussian Herrenhaus. He was the third son of Prince Ludwig Adolph Friedrich of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, whom he succeeded in 1867. His father established a feoffment (Fideicommiss) of the estate of Sayn and the adjoining estates, which was confirmed by the King of Prussia in 1861, who at the same time gave to the feoffee the dignity of an hereditary member of the Herrenhaus, and the privilege of assuming the title of Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn. Prince Ludwig is succeeded by his brother, Prince Friedrich, born April 3, 1836.

SCHMIDT, General VON, a Prussian general of infantry, born July 26, 1809; died November 11, 1876. He was Governor of Metz at the time of his death.

SCOTT, General WALTER, a British officer; died in March, 1876. He entered the service in 1824, became captain in 1829, major in 1845, colonel in 1854, major-general in 1861, lieutenant-general in 1867, and colonel-commandant in 1868. He served in the Punjaub campaign of 1848–'49, and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, for which he received the medal and the clasp.

SCROPE, GEORGE POULETT, F. R. S., a British parliamentarian, born in 1797; died January 19, 1876. He was the second son of J. Poulett Thompson, and brother of Lord Sydenham, for some time Governor-General of Canada, and assumed the name of Scrope on his marriage with the heiress of William Scrope. He was first returned in the Liberal interest for Stroud, in May, 1833, having been defeated at the general election in December, 1832, and retained the seat until 1867, when he retired. He was the author of a "Life" of his brother, "Considerations on Volcanoes," and the "Geology and Extinct Volcanoes of Central France" (1858).

SERRIGNY, DENIS, a French lawyer, born in 1804; died in October, 1876. He was appointed Professor of Law in 1833, was a corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. He was the author of several able treatises on French law, and contributed to the *Revue de Droit Français et Étranger*, and the *Journal des Économistes*.

SETTEMBRINI, LUIGI, an Italian scholar; died November 4, 1876. He was a senator, and the author of a "History of Italian Literature."

SHAW, RICHARD, M. P., was born August 6, 1825; died January 19, 1876. He was the son of Richard Shaw, Esq., of Fulledge, Burnley, and received his education in the grammar-school of that town, and in St. Peter's School, York. He was a Manchester merchant of excellent standing, in partnership with the firm of John Dugdale & Brothers. He was elected to the House of Commons as the first member

for Burnley, in the month of November, 1868, and was a warm supporter of Mr. Gladstone.

Shawe, Charles Augustus, a British general, born in 1791; died April 7, 1876. He obtained his first commission as ensign in May, 1808, and served in the Coldstream Guards, in the Peninsula, from 1810 to 1812, and in Holland and Belgium in 1813–'14. He was severely wounded at Bergen-op-Zoom. He had been colonel of the Seventy-fourth Highlanders since 1856.

Shilleto, Rev. Richard, a British scholar; died September 24, 1876. He was a Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was one of the most accomplished Greek scholars in the university, and was the instructor of the majority of the best scholars of the university. On two occasions, in 1839 and 1840, he acted as one of the examiners for the classical Tripos. He edited Demosthenes's "De Falsa Legatione," and at the time of his death was engaged in editing "The History of the Peloponnesian War" by Thucydides.

Simpson, Richard, a British writer, born in 1820; died April 5, 1876. In 1862 he founded, together with Lord Acton and others, the Liberal weekly, *The Rambler*, and, after that had suspended publication, *The Home and Foreign Review*, which did not appear for more than two years. He was the author of a "Life of Campian," and other works.

Soulié, Eudore, a well-known writer on art and literature, and the conservator of the Museum of Versailles, born in 1817; died in June, 1876. He began his career at Versailles in 1836, under the patronage of Chateaubriand, who was his godfather. Since then he gradually rose to the highest position in the service of that museum. To English students he was best known by his excellent Catalogue, which is not a new guide-book, but an important contribution to the history of art in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but in France his name is mostly associated with that of Molière, of whom he wrote a most interesting and exhaustive biography. Other works of which he was part editor are the "Mémoires de Dangeau," "Mémoires du Cardinal de Luynes," and the *Journal d'Hérouard*.

Steifensand, Xavier, a German engraver on copper, born in 1809; died January 6, 1876. Among his works are numerous engravings on copper of the paintings of celebrated artists, as Kaulbach, Overbeck, Chauvin, and others. His most celebrated engraving is that of the "Worship of the Three Wise Men," by Paul Veronese, which he completed in 1873.

Stewart, Colonel Alexander, a British officer, born in 1825; died September 22, 1876. He served with the expedition in China in 1842–'43, was present at the capture of Woosung and Shanghai, the storming of Ching-Kiang-Foo, and the operations before Nanking. He had been Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines at Madras.

Stisted, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry William, a British officer, born in 1817; died January 27, 1876. He entered the army as cornet in the cavalry in 1835, and was appointed major-general in 1864. He served for many years in the British army in India, taking part in the campaigns against Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Persia, and for the suppression of the Indian mutiny. At the creation of the Dominion of Canada he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, which position he held for some time.

Stuart, Sir John, a British statesman, born in 1793; died October 30, 1876. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and was for years, until his death, one of the benchers. He was made Queen's Counsel in 1839, and appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors of England in 1852, which position he filled with distinction until March, 1871. He was created a knight upon his elevation to the judicial bench, and represented Newark in the conservative interest from 1846 to 1852, and Bury-St.-Edmunds from the latter date until made a judge.

Talbot, Sir Charles, a British admiral, born in 1801; died August 8, 1876. He entered the Royal Naval College in 1815, and in 1817 embarked as a volunteer on board the Prometheus. He subsequently served on the South American stations, and on the night of April 6, 1831, an insurrection having broken out at Rio de Janeiro, he rescued and brought off from the Palace of São Christovão the Emperor and Empress, a service which Dom Pedro II. acknowledged by presenting him with the decoration of the Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross. In 1845 he served off the coast of Borneo, and was commodore at the Cape of Good Hope from 1852 to 1854. As captain of the Algiers, from 1854 to 1856, he was employed in conveying troops to the Baltic, and also at the blockade of Sebastopol. His last command was at the Nore, from 1864 to 1866.

Tarnoczy, Maximilian, Cardinal Archbishop of Salzburg, Austria, born October 24, 1806; died April 4, 1876. He entered the priesthood at an early age, was consecrated Archbishop of Salzburg in 1850, and cardinal in 1873. He was distinguished alike for his piety and zeal.

Taylor, Sir Henry George Andrew, a British general, born in 1783; died February 9, 1876. He served in the Mahratta campaign in 1803–'4, under the Duke of Wellington, and was wounded at Assaye; was subsequently Town-Major of Madras (1825), and held several brigade commands, terminating with the command of the Northern Division. He was created a G. C. B. in 1873.

Teleki, Count Dominik, an Hungarian nobleman, born in 1810; died May 1, 1876. He had been director and honorary member of the Hungarian Academy, a member of the Hungarian Reichstag, where he belonged to the Deak party, and had written a number of historical essays.

Tindall, Louis Symonds, a British admiral;

died February 4, 1876. He entered the navy in 1825, and obtained his first commission in 1832. He took part in the attack upon Chuenpe, in the taking of the Bogue forts, in the storming of the enemy's works close to Whampoa Reach, and in the capture of the last fort protecting the approaches to Canton, and in the other operations against that city. As a reward for his services on that occasion, he was made a commander in 1841. He obtained post-rank in 1852, and went on the retired list in 1864; became retired rear-admiral in 1868, and vice-admiral in 1874.

Tocqueville, Hippolyte, Comte de, a French senator, born in 1812; died in August, 1876. In 1871 he was elected from La Manche to the National Assembly, and in 1875 was elected by that body one of the life-senators, the fifty-seventh, by 340 votes. He was a member of the Left Centre.

Traube, Ludwig, a German physician, born January 12, 1818; died April 11, 1876. He was professor in the University of Berlin, and was one of the most distinguished clinical instructors of the nineteenth century.

Vitale, Count Luigi S., an Italian statesman; died in January, 1876. He was one of the earliest champions of the unity and liberty of Italy. Having been appointed senator in 1848, he resigned a year later when a political change took place. He was again appointed senator in 1860, and was for a number of years secretary of the Presidential Bureau. For some years previous to his death he took no active part in the labors of the Senate, owing to his advanced age.

Volkhart, Wilhelm, a German artist, born June 23, 1815; died March 14, 1876. He was chiefly distinguished as an historical painter. His best works are: "The Murder of Rizzio" (1841), "Mary Stuart on the Scaffold" (1844), and "The Death of Admiral Coligny" (1846).

Vollmer, Alexander Joseph, a German philologist, born September 26, 1803; died December 5, 1876. His best work is a critical edition of "Gudrun" (1845). His edition of the "Nibelunge Not" and "Klage" introduced in 1845 the great collection of "Dichtungen des deutschen Mittelalters." Together with Conrad Hoffmann he published a corrected edition of the "Hildebrand-Lied" (1850), and in 1862 he published his corrections of the fragments of the "Skeireins."

Waddington, Joshua, a British merchant, born in York, England, in 1792; died in Valparaiso, October 11, 1876. In 1817 he went to Valparaiso, where he established himself in business, his house becoming one of the largest on the Pacific coast of South America.

Wallner, Franz, a German actor, born September 25, 1810; died January 19, 1876. He began his career as actor in 1830, with a traveling-troupe in Krems, Austria. During a trip through Germany he appeared within ten years on almost every German stage of any account. In 1854 he went to Berlin, where he built within a few years his own theatre—the Wallner-Theater—which soon became one of the most famous in the city. In 1868 he retired to private life on account of his health.

Walpole, Frederick, M. P., born September 18, 1822; died April 2, 1876. He entered the Royal Navy in 1839, and served with distinction in the first Anglo-Chinese War, in the India waters, and during the operations on the Danube. In politics he was a Conservative. He contested Lynn unsuccessfully in November, 1865, and in 1868 was returned to Parliament for North Norfolk. He was the author of "Four Years in the Pacific," "The Ansayrii, or Further East," and other works.

Walpole, Sir Robert, born in 1808; died July 12, 1876. He was a lieutenant-general, and was created a K. C. B. in 1859.

Wilde, Sir William Robert Wills, Knt., M. D., F. R. C. S. I., a British physician; died April 19, 1876. He was Surgeon-Oculist in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, and was knighted in 1864 by the Earl of Carlisle, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, "to mark the sense of services rendered to statistical science, especially in connection with the Irish census."

Winther, Christian, one of the most distinguished Danish poets, born July 29, 1796; died in the latter part of December, 1876. He published a large number of poems, all of them of great beauty. He also wrote a number of novels and juvenile works, among them "Tre Fortällinger" (1851), and "En Morskavstog" (1850), and a translation of Goethe's "Reineke Fuchs." He published a collection of his poems in nine volumes (1860). The Danish Diet, in 1851, granted him an annual pension of 1,000 rigsdalers.

Wuttke, Heinrich, a German historian, born February 12, 1818; died June 14, 1876. In 1848 he became a member of the Vorparlament in Frankfort; was appointed professor in the university, and elected as Robert Blum's successor to the German National Assembly, where he helped to found the Grossdeutsche (Great German) party. He was the author of numerous works, of which "Die deutschen Zeitschriften und die Entstehung der öffentlichen Meinung" (1866; third edition, 1875) and "Geschichte der Schrift und des Schriftthums" (1 vol., 1872, *et seq.*) are especially valued.

Ziegler, Franz, a Prussian politician, born February 3, 1803; died October 1, 1876. As Mayor of Brandenburg, in 1840, he became very popular, was elected a member of the National Assembly of 1848, and was the only one of the tax-refusers who was arrested and tried for treason. From 1864 to 1870 he was a member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, and since 1867 a member first of the North-German and afterward of the German Reichstag. He was the author of several novels, among them "Nondum," "Landwehrmann Krille," and "Der Bettler vom Capitol," and of a number of works on social questions.

Zuccalmaglio, Vincenz von, a German

politician and author, born May 26, 1806; died November 23, 1876. In 1836 he published, under the *nom de plume* Montanus, his largest work, "Vorzeit," in eight volumes. In his "Geschichte des deutschen Volks," he advocated the unity of Germany under the leadership of Prussia.

OHIO. The following is a brief summary of the present financial condition of the State:

On the 15th day of November, 1875, the public debt was	$7,949,920 12
The redemptions during the year were—Loan of 1875	1,465,414 82
Outstanding November 15, 1876	$6,484,505 30
Of the amount outstanding on the 15th of November, 1875, the sum of $11,865 had ceased to draw interest, the holders thereof having been notified to surrender their stock for redemption, so that the interest-bearing funded debt of the State is	$6,472,640 30
A reduction during the past year of	1,477,279 82

The funded debt is divided as follows:

Foreign debt, so called, payable in New York City	$6,482,840 30
Domestic debt, payable in Columbus	1,665 00
Total	$6,484,505 30

The local indebtedness of the State is as follows:

	September 1, 1875.	September 1, 1876.
Debts of counties	$3,044,578 90	$2,934,099 43
Debts of townships, including debts incurred by boards of education, other than for separate school districts	222,971 13	229,724 83
Debts of cities, first and second class	20,250,722 11	30,510,503 63
Debts of incorporated villages	931,362 64	1,074,069 05
Debts of school districts (special)	1,507,953 43	1,314,581 57
Totals	$25,957,588 21	$36,059,978 56

The amount of reimbursable debt, therefore, is:

State	$6,484,505 30	
Local	36,059,978 56	
Total		$42,544,483 86
Irredueible debt (eonsisting of school, college, and other trust funds)		4,207,716 90
Aggregate public debts in Ohio (State, local, and trust funds)		$46,752,200 76

The local indebtedness in this statement is reckoned to September 1, 1876, and the State debt to November 15, 1876.

The balance in the State Treasury on the 15th of November, 1875, was	$1,429,778 52
The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1876, were	5,159,667 96
Total amount of funds in the Treasury for the year	$6,589,446 48
The disbursements for all purposes during the year have been	6,003,617 44
Balance in the Treasury, November 15, 1876	$585,829 04

The taxes levied in 1875, collectible in 1876, were:

State taxes	$4,948,995 19
County and local	23,003,976 18
Delinqueneies and forfeitures	940,211 00
Total	$28,893,182 37

The taxes levied in 1876, collectible in 1877, are:

State taxes	$4,646,620 54
County and local	23,894,635 98
Delinqueneies and forfeitures	1,443,929 30
Total	$29,965,185 82

The taxable valuations in Ohio, as shown by the grand duplicate of 1876, are:

Real estate in cities, towns, and villages	$371,848,098 00
Real estate not in cities, towns, or villages	704,940,269 00
Personal property	520,681,599 00
Total	$1,597,469,966 00
Which is a decrease from the grand duplicate of 1875 of	1,105,896 00

This decrease arises as follows:

On personal property		$14,979,219 09
Increase in the value of real estate in cities, towns, and villages	$5,816,377 00	
Increase in the value of real estate not in cities, towns, or villages	8,056,946 00	
Total increase		13,873,323 00
Net decrease, as above		$1,105,896 00

From the foregoing statement it appears that the State debt was reduced during the year almost one and a half million dollars, and that the indebtedness of counties, townships, and school districts was reduced over $300,000. But cities of the first and second class, and incorporated villages, have increased their indebtedness more than $10,000,000 since the close of the fiscal year 1875.

The State School Commissioner complains of the neglect to furnish him with complete returns in all cases, thus rendering his statistics imperfect. The following is a summary of the leading facts shown by the reports received:

Number of youth of school age in the State in September, 1875	1,017,726
Number of school districts in the State	1,963
Number of sub-districts in township districts	13,627
Estimated value of school-houses, including grounds	$20,969,557
Number of teachers actually employed	22,846
Number of pupils enrolled in the schools	722,963
Average number of pupils in daily attendance	447,139
Total of receipts, including balance on hand September 1, 1875	$12,205,518 44
Total of expenditures	$8,462,757 51

The Board of State Charities report that the aggregate numbers under public care or restraint in the State are as follows:

In charitable and benevolent institutions	12,548
In penal and reformatory institutions	16,960
Making a total of	29,508

The ratio of taxation for the maintenance of these classes is one and six-hundredths of one mill ($1\frac{6}{100}$) on each dollar of taxable property in the State; so that the citizen paying taxes on one thousand dollars' worth of property pays ten cents and six mills for the support of charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions, State, county, and city. This aggregate is reached, for the most part, by returns of actual numbers from State and county institutions. As a few counties failed to make full

returns, the actual aggregate is probably in excess of the number given above. The number of acres reported from eighty-one counties as occupied for Infirmary farms is 17,398, of which 12,906 acres are under cultivation.

The State Mine Inspector reports about 300 coal-mines in the State, of which all but twenty-five were worked in 1876. The total amount of coal raised was not over 3,000,000 tons, it having been a year of unusual dullness in the coal-trade, no one mining region working even half-time. Seventy serious and thirteen fatal accidents are reported.

The Adjutant-General reports the infantry force of the State to consist of nine regiments and three battalions, including seventy-five companies, with forty-two companies unattached; the artillery force includes two four-gun and ten two-gun batteries; the cavalry force consists of two unattached companies.

STATE SEAL OF OHIO.

The State Board of Centennial Managers reported to the Governor that a very successful exhibition had been made by the State at Philadelphia, and that the sum appropriated by the Legislature had more than sufficed for the needs of the Board, there being a surplus of several thousand dollars. The entire number of Ohio exhibits was 1,000, of which 250 received awards—a proportion larger than was obtained by any other State for the same class of articles.

Rutherford B. Hayes was inaugurated Governor on the 10th of January. In his inaugural address he called the attention of the Legislature to the great increase of local taxation and local indebtedness. He said:

> The following statement, showing the increase of municipal taxation and indebtedness in the cities and large towns of Ohio, ought to arrest attention:
>
> In 1871, in thirty-one of the principal cities and towns of the State, the average rate of taxation was twenty-three and one-tenth mills on the dollar. The total amount of taxes levied for all purposes was $8,988,064. The total indebtedness was $7,187,082.
>
> In 1875, in the same cities and towns, the average rate of taxation was twenty-eight and three-tenths mills on the dollar. The total amount of taxes levied for all purposes was $12,361,934. The total indebtedness was $20,800,491.
>
> Under the provisions of the eighth article of the constitution, already referred to, the State debt, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures of the war, has been reduced from over $20,000,000, the amount due in 1851, until it is now only about $7,000,000. An important part of the constitutional provisions which have been so successful in State finances is the section which requires the creation of a sinking-fund, and the annual payment of a constantly-increasing sum on the principal of the State debt. Let a requirement analogous to this be enacted in regard to existing local indebtedness; let a judicious limitation of the rate of taxation which local authorities may levy be strictly adhered to; and allow no further indebtedness to be authorized except in conformity with these principles, and we may, I believe, confidently expect that within a few years the burdens of debt now resting upon the cities and towns of the State will disappear, and that other wholesome and much-needed reforms in the whole administration of our municipal government will, of necessity, follow the adoption of what may be called the cash-system in local affairs.

The Legislature met January 3d. One of its first proceedings was to pass an act repealing the "Geghan Law," the passage of which by the preceding Legislature had created much feeling, and was made an issue in the political campaign of 1875, the charge having been made that the law had been passed by a Democratic Legislature at the demand of the Catholics. The first session closed April 12, one hundred and seventy-three general laws and a large number of local and special laws having been passed. Among the general enactments were laws reorganizing the governments of the State institutions, the preceding Legislature having reorganized them on a different party basis when it came into power. The office of Controller of the Treasury was abolished. Several laws were passed limiting the taxing powers of municipal corporations, and restricting their powers to incur debts, and prohibiting appropriations beyond the amounts actually in the Treasury to the credit of the several funds. One law prohibits the making of contracts for special improvements, such as street-openings, paving, etc., until all the money has been placed in the Treasury by special assessment on the property benefited. A large part of the municipal indebtedness was made up of bonds issued for special improvements, and this enactment put a sudden stop to further work of the kind. A law was also passed for the protection of children engaged in public shows, preventing a child under fourteen years old being thus exhibited.

The Prohibition State Convention was held in Columbus, February 23d. The following State ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, E. S. Chapman, of Montgomery; Judge of Supreme Court, D. W. Gage, of Cleveland; member of Board of Public Works, Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron.

The platform adopted was as follows:

> 1. That the making and vending of alcoholic liquor as a beverage is fraught with evil to property, peace, health, and life.

2. Government was organized to shield man against wrong and criminal acts of men.

3. Those who fail to secure this protection violate the design of government.

4. The most flagrant violation of government is found among those who make our government, and by those who give venders of liquor legal and political encouragement.

5. No government should contravene the purpose of its formation, by taking into public service those who are connected with the liquor-traffic, or addicted to the dangerous vice of drinking.

6. A Prohibition party is demanded. Others have failed to give or promise prohibition laws.

7. The women are the greatest sufferers. They are taxed for its support, and governed without their consent. They should have the means to protect themselves—the ballot.

8. Favors a well-maintained system of common schools, under the exclusive control of State management and money, and the widest diffusion of the teachings of the Bible.

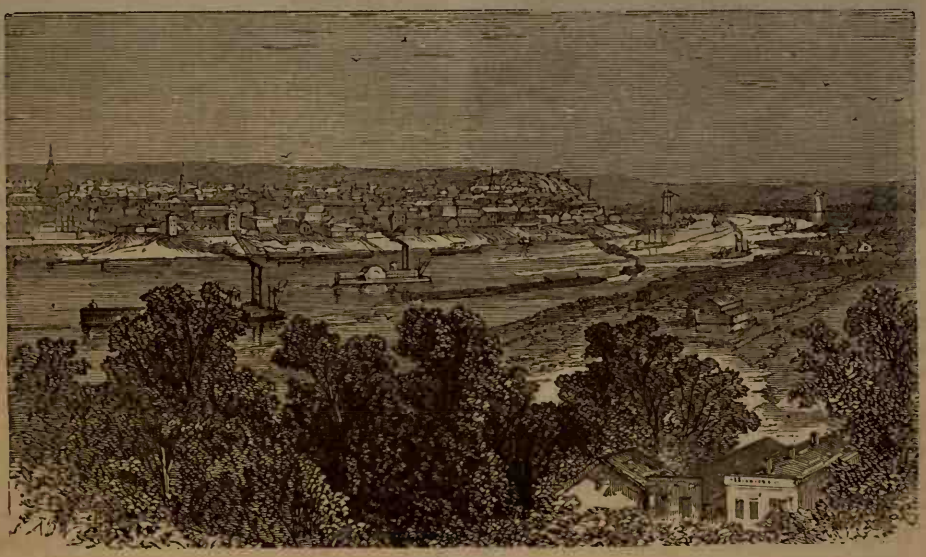
A resolution was also adopted calling on the General Assembly to take steps to gather statistics showing the crime-increase and death incident to the manufacture, sale, and use of alcoholic beverages.

The Republican State Convention met at Columbus, March 29th, and placed in nomination the following ticket: Secretary of State, Milton Barnes, of Guernsey County; Judge of Supreme Court, Washington W. Boynton, of Lorain County; member of Board of Public Works, James C. Evans, of Delaware County. The following platform was adopted:

1. The Republicans of Ohio renew their allegiance to the Republican party of the United States, and reaffirm its principles of free government as declared and defended by the grand men of 1776, and endeared to our times by the sacrifices of war and the blessings of an assured union of the States, based upon universal liberty.

2. The citizens of the several States of the Union are also citizens of the nation, and are equal under the Constitution and laws in all rights of citizenship, and are entitled to full and equal protection in their exercise.

3. We favor an honest and economical administration of the Government, and favor retrenchment and



CINCINNATI.

reform in the public service. Personal integrity and fidelity should be required of all officials, and when found to be dishonest and corrupt, they should be prosecuted and punished; and we cordially commend the vigorous prosecution of public offenders by the present national Administration.

4. The national credit and honor must be sacredly maintained.

5. We recognize gold as the true standard of values and the only steady and safe basis for a circulating medium, and declare that that policy of finance should be steadily pursued which, without unnecessary injury to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the value of the coin and paper dollar.

6. We favor a tariff for a revenue with incidental protection to American industry.

7. We stand by our system of free common schools supported by general taxation; there must be no division of the school-fund, and no sectarian interference with the schools.

8. To the soldiers and sailors who fought for the United States the nation owes a debt of gratitude, and they, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, are justly entitled to liberal bounties and pensions.

9. The thanks of the people are due to President Grant for his faithful adherence to Republican principles; and we assure him of the gratitude of the country for the distinguished services he has rendered as a soldier and civilian.

10. The Republican party of Ohio, having confidence in the honesty, ability, and patriotism of Rutherford B. Hayes, cordially present him to the National Republican Convention for the nomination of President of the United States; and our State delegates to that convention are instructed, and the district delegates are requested, to use their earnest efforts to secure his nomination.

The Democratic State Convention was held

at Columbus, May 17th. The meeting was stormy, and the contest over the platform and the selection of delegates was sharp. The State ticket put in nomination was as follows: Secretary of State, William Bell, of Licking County; Judge of Supreme Court, William E. Finck, of Perry County; member of Board of Public Works, H. P. Clough, of Butler County.

TYLER DAVIDSON FOUNTAIN, CINCINNATI.

The minority report, signed by eight of the twenty members of the committee, was adopted, and made the platform of the party, by a vote of 366½ yeas to 308 nays. It was as follows:

Resolved, That, recognizing the duty of the Democratic party as the time-honored champion of the rights of the many against the aggressions of the few, to express its purposes in the pending currency conflict without reserve or equivocation, we declare that we shall urge against all opposition, come from what quarter it may, measures to effect the following objects:

1. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the Republican resumption law.

2. The defeat of all schemes for resumption which involve either contraction of the currency, perpetuation of bank issues, or increase of the interest-burden of the debt.

3. The gradual but early substitution of legal tenders for national-bank notes.

4. The issue by the General Government alone of all the circulating medium, whether paper or metallic.

5. No forced inflation, no forced contraction, but a sound currency equal to the wants of trade and industry, to be regulated in volume and gradually equalized with gold by means of appropriate legislation, such as making it receivable for customs, and interconvertible, at the pleasure of the holder, with a bond bearing an interest not to exceed 3.65 per cent., payable in gold, so that the volume of currency shall not be determined by the pleasure or caprice of either Congress or the banks.

6. A graduated income-tax, to meet at least the premium on gold needed to pay interest on the public debt.

7. That public policy and a sense of common justice require that the silver issued by the Government should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and that we demand the unconditional repeal of the so-called silver act, so far as the same limits the amount for which silver currency shall be a legal tender.

8. That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only. And we denounce the Republican scheme of resumption, as intended and operating, through a large increase of the bonded debt and a sudden and enormous contraction of the currency, to double the burdens of taxation, rob debtors of their property, paralyze productive and commercial industries, cast laborers out of employment, and fill the land with want and misery, for the wicked purpose of doubling the values of money securities, and subjugating the mass of the people to the imperious sway of a money-oligarchy.

9. That the Democracy of Ohio present to the Democracy of the thirty-seven other sovereign States of the Republic the name of William Allen as the choice of Ohio for the presidency.

10. That the delegates at large of the St. Louis Convention, and the delegates appointed by the congressional districts, are hereby requested to vote in the National Convention in favor of William Allen for President, and to use all honorable means to secure his success.

The election was held October 10th. Great interest was taken in it, as being an indication of the probable result of the presidential election to take place a month later. The Republican ticket was elected, but by so close a vote that little effect was made on the national struggle. The vote stood thus:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Barnes, Republican	317,856
Bell, Democrat	311,220
Chapman, Prohibition	1,863
Barnes over Bell	6,636
Barnes over all	4,773

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Boynton, Republican	318,772
Finck, Democrat	309,933
Gage, Prohibition	2,065
Boynton over Finck	8,839
Boynton over all	6,774

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Evans, Republican	318,373
Clough, Democrat	310,348
Schumacher, Prohibition	2,101
Evans over Clough	8,025
Evans over all	5,924

Twelve Republicans were elected to Congress and eight Democrats, nearly reversing the figures of the preceding congressional election, when thirteen Democrats and seven Republicans were chosen. The figures of the election for Congressmen were as follows:

DIST'S.				Majorities.
1. Sayler, D.	14,144	Force, R.	13,474	670 D.
2. Banning, D.	14,133	Matthews, R.	14,058	75 D.
3. Gardner, R.	16,594	Savage, D.	16,098	496 R.
4. McMahon, D.	18,557	Howard, R.	18,461	96 D.
5. Rice, D.	20,543	Long, R.	12,645	7,898 D.
6. Cox, R.	17,276	Hurd, D.	15,361	1,915 R.
7. Dickey, D.	14,879	Bynn, R.	13,518	1,341 D.
8. Keifer, R.	17,728	Arthur, D.	14,012	3,716 R.
9. Jones, R.	15,968	Poppleton, D.	15,175	793 R.
10. Foster, R.	17,324	Hudson, D.	17,053	271 R.
11. Neal, R.	15,213	Vance, D.	14,639	574 R.
12. Ewing, D.	19,628	Nash, R.	14,541	5,087 D.
13. Southard, D.	17,706	Barnhill, R.	14,642	3,064 D.
14. Finley, D.	16,654	Grosse, R.	11,667	5,587 D.
15. Van Vorhes, R.	14,620	Poston, D.	14,116	504 R.
16. Danford, R.	16,089	Lawrence, D.	13,837	2,252 R.
17. McKinley, R.	16,489	Sanborn, D.	13,185	3,304 R.
18. Monroe, R.	16,906	Hall, D.	12,772	4,134 R.
19. Garfield, R.	20,012	Casement, D.	11,349	8,663 R.
20. Townsend, R.	17,894	Payne, D.	14,521	3,373 R.

At the presidential election in November, five tickets were in the field, the result of the election being as follows:

Republican	330,698
Democratic	323,182
Greenback	3,057
Prohibition	1,636
Anti-Secret Society	76
Republican plurality	7,516
Republican majority over all	2,747

In April a strike among the coal-miners in Stark and Wayne Counties resulted in serious riots and destruction of property. The sheriffs of the two counties called upon the Governor for aid. The Adjutant-General and Attorney-General of the State were sent to the scene of disturbance, and, having reported the statements of the sheriffs to be correct, military companies were called out and sent to the assistance of the county officers. Several of the rioters were arrested, and the military remained in the disturbed district until peace was fully established.

OLD CATHOLICS. In Germany, the Old Catholic Church held its third Synod in May, at Bonn, under the presidency of the bishop, Dr. Reinkens. The statistical reports showed that in most parts of the country considerable progress had been made during the year. In the grand-duchy of Baden there was an increase of ten new congregations, of six priests, and of 2,210 members. Prussia and Hesse reported two new congregations each, and Oldenburg one. The total number of congregations and societies at present is: in Baden, 44; in Prussia, 35; in Bavaria, 31; in Hesse, 5; in Oldenburg, 2; in Würtemberg, 1. Bavaria, which in 1875 had 3,505 families, and a population of 10,189, reported an increase of 76 families, but a decrease in the total population of 79. It was claimed, however, that, in consequence of the existing unfavorable circumstances, the figures were incomplete. Leaving out Bavaria, the statistics of the Church, as reported in 1876 and in 1875, compare as follows:

	1876.	1875.	Increase.
Congregations	87	72	15
Families	12,129	10,761	1,363
Total population	39,241	34,737	4,504

Three priests were ordained during the year, 427 persons confirmed, and 9 Old Catholic students were studying theology at the University of Bonn. The most important subject which this year engaged the attention of the Synod was the proposed abolition of priestly celibacy. About 20 congregations, and no less than 17 priests, united in asking for its immediate abolition. One of the most prominent lay members of the Church, Dr. Schulte, had previously written a special work on the subject, in which the enforcement of priestly celibacy was strongly condemned and its abolition recommended. The current of public opinion, among both the clergy and the laity, appeared to be strongly in favor of abolition. Nevertheless, the synodal representation reported against the opportuneness of immediate legislation on the subject, and the Synod concurred in this recommendation by the overwhelming majority of 95 yeas against only 8 nays. This result was believed to have been brought about by the earnest remonstrance of Dr. Döllinger and one or two other leading men, who were said to have indicated their determination to withdraw from the movement in case the Synod should yield to the clamor against celibacy. The only concession which was made to the opponents of celibacy was the permission given to priests who had resigned their ecclesiastical functions to enter into the state of matrimony.

The fifth Old Catholic Congress was held at Breslau, September 22d to the 24th. The attendance was considerably smaller than in former years, only seventy delegates being present from the various congregations. The Congress passed a resolution requesting the bishop to order an annual house-to-house collection for the benefit of needy congregations, and another collection, either thrice a year in church, or by a rate on the parochial exchequers, for the "students and clergy fund." The Synodal Council was urged to make greater progress with the introduction of long-promised reforms, especially that of public worship wholly in the national tongue, the reform of liturgical books and services, and a general service of public confession before the reception of the holy communion. An organized system of parochial assemblies, for furthering the Old Catholic movement, was ordered to be drawn up. It was also decided to open negotiations with the German Protestants with a view to union.

The number of Old Catholic periodicals published in 1876 was six: the *Deutsche Mercur*, at Munich, weekly, edited by Dr. Messmer; the *Altkatholische Bote*, at Heidelberg, weekly, by I. Ricks; *Wahrheit-Pravda*, at Kattonitz, weekly, edited, in German and Polish, by Colbert; the *Friedensbote*, weekly, and the *Katholisches Volksblatt*, fortnightly, both edited by Pfarrer Grunert, at Königsberg; *Theologisches Literaturblatt*, fortnightly, by Prof. Reusch, of Bonn.

In Switzerland, the Christian Catholic organizations completed in 1876 the organization of their Church by the election of a bishop. As the Federal Constitution makes the establishment of new bishopries dependent upon the consent of the Confederation, the Synodal Council of the Christian Catholics formally inquired of the Federal Council at Bern whether there was any objection on its part to the election of a Christian Catholic bishop. After the Federal Council had sanctioned the proposed step, the National Synod of the Church, in June, met at Olten, in the canton of Solothurn, and elected Dr. Eduard Herzog, pastor of the congregation of the city of Bern and Professor of Catholic Theology at the university of the same city, as its first bishop. Dr. Herzog received 117 votes, while the candidate of the more advanced par-

ty, Pastor Schröder, of Rheinfelden, polled 34. He was consecrated on September 18th, by Dr. Reinkens, the Old Catholic Bishop of Germany, in the church of Rheinfelden, in the canton of Aargau. From the report made to the Synod of Olten, it appears that the Church at this time numbered in Switzerland 55 organized congregations with resident priests, 25 societies which were as yet without priests, and 73,380 persons. Of the organized congregations, 25 are in the canton of Bern, 7 in that of Aargau, 3 in Solothurn, and 11 in Geneva. Fourteen of the twenty-two cantons were as yet without either congregation or society. The accession of several large congregations to the movement was shortly expected. The Synod greeted the union which the Old Catholic Church of Germany is striving to restore with the Protestant churches, and the Greek and Anglican churches, as "a great work longed for by the Founder of the Christian religion," and pledged its hearty coöperation with the movement. The Synod declared that it acknowledged "as the sole head of the Church Jesus Christ, under whom she governs herself autonomously in association with her episcopate, priesthood, and diaconate," and that it regarded as "Œcumenical Church assemblies only the seven councils recognized as such by the undivided Church of East and West." The use of the national language was declared to be permissible at the celebration of the mass, and to be in accordance with Christian antiquity, and a committee was charged with editing a ritual and missal in the German and French languages. It was further declared that the obligation to confess at least once a year, introduced in 1216 by the Fourth Lateran Synod, was not regarded by the Synod as binding, and that each man must decide, after conscientious self-examination, whether the reception of the sacrament of penance before the communion is necessary or advisable for him. In regard to the question of priestly celibacy, it was declared that the capacity for holding spiritual offices is not dependent upon the question whether the priest concerned is married or unmarried.

Two papers were published for the Old Catholics of Switzerland, the *Katholische Blätter*, at Olten, by Prof. Hassler, and *Le Catholique National*, at Geneva.

The number of students at the Old Catholic Theological Faculty of the University of Bern was 14—12 Swiss and 2 German. Two students were in the course of 1876 ordained as priests.

Dr. Herzog, the first bishop of the Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland, was born in 1841, at Schongau, in the canton of Lucerne. He studied theology in Lucerne, chiefly under his uncle, Prof. Leu, one of the foremost Catholic theologians of Switzerland. After his uncle's death he continued his theological studies at the Universities of Tübingen and Freiburg, and after his return to Lucerne was ordained priest in 1867. The government of the canton of Lucerne, wishing to confer upon him the professorship of Biblical exegesis at Lucerne, sent him further to Bonn for a year's preparation. He held this position until 1872, when he resigned all his offices on joining the Old Catholic body. He was then called to the pastorate of the church at Crefeld, in Germany, but he was soon recalled to Switzerland, to become parish priest of Olten, in the canton of Solothurn. When the Catholic theological faculty was established in the University of Bern, Herzog accepted a professorship, and was, for some time, dean of the faculty, until the National Synod summoned him to be the first bishop.

The Old Catholics in Austria published, in 1876, two papers—the *Abwehr*, at Warnsdorf, with Pfarrer Nittel as editor, and the *Freie Staat*, at Vienna, under the editorship of Dr. Linder. Both papers are not exclusively devoted to religious questions, but also treat of secular affairs.

The Old Catholic movement has not gained any footing in France. The numerous writings of Abbé Michaud in defense of the movement have not led to the organization of congregations, and the abbé himself has left France, and accepted a call as professor to the Faculty of Old Catholic Theology at the University of Bern.

In Italy the organization called the National Italian Church chose Luigi Prota-Giurleo its bishop, at a general election, at which 10,250 votes were cast. (*See* ITALY.)

OREGON. The material and financial condition of the State of Oregon is quite promising. On the 14th of September, 1874, there was a balance in the State Treasury of $138,178.97. During the two years following the receipts were $679,380.04, and the disbursements $753,664.47, leaving a balance, September 11, 1876, of $63,894.54. The liabilities of the State consisted at that time of $27,386 in soldiers' bounty and relief bonds, $160,000 of Lock bonds, $130,991.30 of Modoc War bonds, $109,154 of wagon-road warrants, and $289,665.01 of State warrants. The total appropriations for general expenses for the period of two years was $388,743.16. The State tax was five mills on a dollar of taxable property.

The common-school fund now amounts to $525,381.82. The sum of $68,408.85 was distributed for the support of common schools during the period of two years. The fund accumulated for the support of the State University now amounts to $75,492.20, and there are 22,826 acres of land belonging to the institution still unsold. The university building, at Eugene City, has been completed, and the structure and grounds, valued at $52,000, have been given to the State by the people of Lane County, in consideration of having the institution permanently located there. The Agricultural College fund, so far as realized from sales

of lands already made, now amounts to $16,-231.08.

The State penitentiary on the 1st of September contained 104 inmates, a decrease of nine in two years. The total cost of maintenance during that period was $49,308.95, and the earnings of the convicts amounted to $37,521.-80. The number of patients in the Hospital for the Insane and Idiotic was 218, an increase of twenty-three in two years.

The new State Capitol, though not finished, has been occupied by the government offices and the Legislature. The cost of the building thus far is $225,555.70, and it is estimated that $100,000 more will be required to complete it. It is 264 feet in length, with wings 80 feet in width, and transverse sections 160 feet in depth. It is three stories high above a heavy basement, and has a tower rising 180 feet.

The Board of Commissioners of Immigration, created by the act of the Legislature of October, 1874, was organized at the beginning of 1875, and expended about $20,000 in twenty months for the promotion of immigration to the State. Circulars and pamphlets, relating to the advantages and resources of Oregon, were distributed in large numbers, and agencies were established in different parts of the Union and in Europe. The number of immigrants arriving in the State during the same period was 11,213.

The work of constructing a canal and locks around Cascade Rapids on the Columbia River has begun under the auspices of the United States Government, $90,000 having been appropriated by Congress for the purpose. The total cost of constructing the canal, 2,600 feet long with three locks, and the removal of rocks, is estimated at $700,000. A matter of great importance, and one occupying a large share of attention in the State, is the establishment of railroad connection with the States east of the Rocky Mountains, but no actual progress has been made in it during the year.

The ninth biennial session of the Legislature began at Salem on the 9th of September, and closed on the 21st of October. After several ballots for United States Senator, for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1877, Lafayette Grover was elected, receiving in joint convention 48 votes to 33 for Jesse Applegate, five for J. W. Nesmith, and four for T. F. Campbell. There was very little legislation of importance, two-thirds of the bills introduced being defeated, and those passed being for the most part such as were absolutely required to carry on the government, or relating to corporations and local interests. An amendment of the constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, and a compulsory education act, were among the defeated measures. Among those adopted was the following amendment to the criminal code:

That if any person shall sell, give, or cause to be sold or given, any intoxicating liquor to any minor in this State, without first obtaining the consent of one of such minor's parents or guardian, in writing, or if any keeper of any saloon, bar-room, or other vender of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, within this State, shall harbor, permit, or suffer any minor to loiter or remain in or about such saloon, bar-room, or other place where such spirituous or intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale, or to engage in any game of cards, billiards, bagatelle, or other game, in such saloon, bar-room, or place aforesaid, either for amusement or otherwise, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both, at the discretion of the court, and shall also forfeit any license such person may have to sell spirituous or intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart, or to keep such saloon, bar-room, or other place for the sale of such liquor. A justice's court shall have jurisdiction of the crime herein defined.

Committees were sent to visit the State University at Eugene City, and the Agricultural College at Corvallis, and report their condition. At the former a substantial brick structure was found, well built of good material, 114 feet long, 56 feet wide, two stories high, with basement and Mansard roof. The lower story was completed and ready for the furniture. The university had been organized, with Prof. J. W. Johnson for president, and a competent corps of teachers; and the 18th of October had been designated as the commencement of the first academic year. The location and grounds were pronounced beautiful, and the prospects of the new institution quite promising. At Corvallis a substantial frame building was found, situated on a farm of 35 acres, valued at $10,000. The Agricultural College has been in operation for some years, and an annual appropriation of $5,000 is made for its support. The State is entitled to have 60 pupils educated free of charge, but the number for the last two years has been only 47.

The Democrats of the State held a convention at Salem, on the 26th of April, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention, nominating candidates for district judges, prosecuting attorneys, presidential electors, and a member of Congress, and choosing an Executive Committee to manage the canvass for the party. There was to be no election of State officers. Lafayette Lane was nominated as the candidate for member of Congress, and H. Klippel, W. B. Laswell, and E. A. Cronin, as candidates for presidential electors. The platform of 1875 was reaffirmed at length, preceded by resolutions declaring that the common schools were the special charge of the Democratic party, favoring religious freedom, deprecating sectarian influence in public affairs, and commending the national House of Representatives for its work in effecting reforms. An additional resolution was adopted calling upon Congress to indemnify the sufferers by the Modoc War.

The Republican State Convention was held on the 3d of May, at Portland. Richard Williams was nominated for Congressman, and W. H. Odell, J. W. Watts, and J. C. Cartwright,

for presidential electors. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republican party of Oregon, in convention assembled, makes this declaration of its principles and policy:

Resolved, That in this Centennial year of American Independence we again affirm our devotion to those fundamental principles upon which the republic and the Republican party were founded. Among these are:

1. Unswerving fidelity to the Constitution, and the perpetuity of the Union.

2. The preservation of the liberties and equal rights of all citizens throughout the nation, and the impartial administration of the laws in every part of the country, for the protection and enforcement of public and private rights, and the punishment of violence and crime.

3. Pure and economical administration of every department of the Government, State and national, and we pledge the support of the Republican party to all measures honestly proposed and wisely designed to promote the moral and material prosperity of the people.

4. That a well-instructed people alone can be permanently free; it is therefore essential that the public-school system shall be maintained in order that every child may receive such education as will fit him for useful citizenship; and we are unalterably opposed to any division of public-school money for any purpose whatever.

5. That while we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such adjustment of those imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchange which secures to the working-men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

6. That the best interests of all citizens of every condition and pursuit imperatively demand the speediest return to a specie basis of values and currency, and we hail with gratification the act of a Republican Congress definitely providing for that end.

7. That we are in favor of the untiring prosecution and punishment of public fraud and crime, straw-bidding and peculation in office, wherever existing, and we repeat the injunction, "Let no guilty man escape."

8. We demand that our national candidates shall be men of tried integrity, who will carry out this policy of reform, and preserve inviolate the great results of the war.

9. We arraign the present State administration, and its supporters, as corrupt and profligate. They have robbed the common-school fund; they have been guilty of partisan legislation; they have squandered our patrimony in lands, and heaped upon us a debt of over $300,000 in direct violation of the constitution.

An additional resolution was adopted "amid great cheering," declaring James G. Blaine to be the choice of the convention for President of the United States.

There was an election on the 5th of June, at which only local officers and members of the Legislature were chosen. Of the new Senators the Republicans elected seven, the Democrats seven, and the "Independents" one, while four Republican and eleven Democratic Senators held over from the previous term. Of the Representatives chosen, 30 were Republicans, 27 Democrats, and 3 Independents. The Legislature was therefore composed of 18 Democrats, 11 Republicans, and one Independent in the Senate, and 30 Republicans, 27 Democrats, and 3 Independents in the House.

Presidential electors and a member of Congress were voted for on the 7th of November. An official canvass of the vote was made by the Governor and Secretary of State on the 4th of December. The following result was ascertained: For electors, Odell 15,206, Watts 15,206, Cartwright 15,214, Klippel 14,136, Cronin 14,157, Laswell 14,149, the three "Greenback" candidates respectively 507, 509, and 510, and scattering 4; for member of Congress, Williams 15,347, Lane 14,229, and scattering 8. At the close of the canvass Governor Grover announced that in the matter of the election of a member of Congress a certificate would issue to Richard Williams. In the matter of electors a protest had been filed against the issue of a certificate to Mr. Watts, which raised "grave questions as to jurisdiction and the law," and as the certificate need not issue until the 6th of December, the question could be investigated and argued. A hearing was given by the Governor on the 5th. The protest alluded to was as follows:

To His Excellency L. F. Grover, Governor of Oregon: The undersigned citizens of, and legal voters in, the State of Oregon, do hereby protest against the issuance of a certificate of election to John W. Watts, a candidate for presidential elector at the late election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, for the reason that on that day, and until about the 13th or 14th of the same month, he was a postmaster duly appointed and qualified as such by the proper authorities of the United States; and therefore ineligible as an elector under section 1 of Article II. of the Constitution of the United States. We claim and insist that the votes cast for the said J. W. Watts at that election amounted to nothing—the same as if they had never been cast, and he being ineligible to the said office, it is the duty of the proper canvassing officers to give the certificate of election to the three qualified candidates having the highest number of votes.

December 2, 1876.

R. R. THOMPSON,	JAMES K. KELLY,
J. C. AINSWORTH,	W. H. EFFINGER,
GEO. L. CURRY,	W. W. THAYER,
C. B. BELLINGER,	B. JENNINGS,
J. S. WHITE,	B. B. ACKER,
J. T. MILLER,	A. D. SHELBY,
J. H. REED,	T. PATTERSON.
W. F. TRIMBLE,	

Indorsed, filed, *December* 2, 1876.

A counter-protest signed by J. C. Cartwright, W. H. Odell, and J. W. Watts, was presented, claiming that the Governor and Secretary of State, as a canvassing board, had only the ministerial function of ascertaining what candidates had a majority of votes, and certifying to their election. The law was quoted at length in support of this position. Having heard arguments on both sides, the Governor took the matter under advisement, and on the morning of the 6th announced that he had decided not to give a certificate of election to Mr. Watts on account of his ineligibility, but to give it

instead to E. A. Cronin, who had received the next highest number of votes. Three certified lists of electors were accordingly signed by the Governor, bearing the names of W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright, and E. A. Cronin, and the great seal of the State was affixed by the Secretary of State, and at noon the candidates of both parties for electors met in a committee-room connected with the Senate-chamber in the Capitol at Salem. The certified list of electors, in an envelope, was handed in by the Secretary of State, and taken by Mr. Cronin, who refused to give it up to his colleagues. Messrs. Odell and Cartwright proceeded to organize the electoral college, and Watts, while claiming to have been duly elected, resigned, and was immediately elected by the other two to fill the vacancy. Three votes were cast by

STATE SEAL OF OREGON.

them for Hayes and Wheeler, and certified in due form, but the certificate of the Governor to the appointment of electors was not annexed, Mr. Cronin persisting in his refusal to give it up. The latter then, assuming that the virtual refusal of the others to act with him caused two vacancies in the legal college, chose J. N. T. Miller and John Parker to fill them, and two votes were cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and one for Tilden and Hendricks. The certificate of the Governor was affixed to these votes. Both sets of votes were sent by messenger to Washington, and delivered in due time to the President of the Senate.

An indignation meeting of Republicans was held at Salem, on the evening of December 6th, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of Governor Grover in attempting to rob the people of Oregon of their choice of an elector to whom they had given over 1,100 majority of their votes is a glaring outrage upon their rights; is striking a blow at the fundamental principle upon which the Government rests—the free suffrage of the citizens—is a direct violation of his oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Oregon and his oath of office, and for which conduct he has rendered himself unworthy to sit among honorable men as a Senator of the United States, and we request that he be, for criminal, dishonorable, and unworthy conduct, refused a seat in that honorable body.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Oregon in attempting to steal the electoral vote of Dr. John W. Watts and transfer it to E. A. Cronin have proved themselves capable of as great frauds as their rebel confederates in Louisiana or Florida, and fully justify the charge made by President Grant in his message, that a large percentage of the people remaining in the Union sympathized with the rebellion, and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front.

On the 19th of December Governor Grover published in pamphlet form an elaborate argument in support of his action. He took the ground that Mr. Watts, being postmaster at Fayette on the 7th of November, and ineligible to the office of presidential elector, the votes cast for him were null. He maintained that it was his duty to take notice of the facts and the law, and cited numerous authorities in support of his position.

An investigation by a United States Senate committee in January and February, 1877, developed the fact that Governor Grover had been in consultation by telegraph with prominent Democrats in New York prior to his decision, and acted under their advice. The decision of the Electoral Commission in February, 1877, was in favor of the votes of Odell, Cartwright, and Watts. It was maintained before the Commission that Cronin could not be elected by a minority of votes, and that the ineligibility of Watts merely occasioned a vacancy which was to be filled by the other members of the electoral college, and that Watts, when chosen to fill such vacancy, was not ineligible, having resigned the office of postmaster on the 14th of November. It was also claimed that the Governor's certificate was not conclusive as evidence of legal appointment, and should not be regarded unless it was in accordance with the result of the election as shown by the official canvass of votes. This was the ground finally taken by the Commission.

Lafayette Grover, who has been elected by the Legislature of Oregon to succeed James K. Kelly in the Senate of the United States, was born in Bethel, Oxford County, Me., in 1823. He was educated at Bowdoin College, and afterward studied law in Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1850. He soon after went to Oregon, and took up his residence at Salem. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Territory in 1851, and in the following year Auditor of Public Accounts. He also served three terms in the Territorial Legislature, and in 1854 was appointed a commissioner to adjust the claims of citizens against the United States. Two years later he was one of the commissioners to investigate claims arising out of the Indian war of 1855–'56. In 1857 he was a prominent member of the convention which framed the constitution

of the State, and was elected the first Representative of the new State in Congress, taking his seat in February, 1859. He subsequently resumed the practice of law, but from 1867 to 1870 was engaged in the milling business. He was elected Governor of the State in 1870, and reëlected in 1874 for the term ending September, 1878. He has always been a Democrat in politics.

Governor Grover resigned his office on the 1st of February, 1877, and it was immediately assumed by Stephen F. Chadwick, the Secretary of State, upon whom it devolved by law until a new Governor should be chosen.

P

PALACKY, Franz, a Bohemian historian and statesman, born June 14, 1798; died May 26, 1876. He was educated in Presburg and Vienna, and, exposed to Bohemian influences, he received as a boy those impressions which characterized his after-course in literature and politics. In 1818 he published, together with Schafarik, the "Elements of Bohemian Poetry," in Bohemian. The fragments of a "Theory of the Beautiful," which appeared three years later, were succeeded, in 1823, by his "General History of Æsthetics," which gained for him considerable celebrity. In 1823 he went to Prague, where, in the employ of a nobleman, he studied the libraries and archives of old Bohemian families, and thus obtained a knowledge of the history of the nobility of that country, which has never been equaled. In 1827 he was appointed editor of the German and Bohemian journals of the National Museum, to which he contributed a large number of valuable articles. This position he retained until 1838, when he went to Italy. In 1848 he obtained a seat in the Government Council of Bohemia. He then took an active part in the Slavic Congress, and was for a time the leader of the Slavic parties in the Reichstags of Vienna and Kremsier. In 1861 he was created a life-member of the Austrian Herrenhaus. He was also for a great number of years a member of the Bohemian Diet. His principal work is the "Geschichte von Böhmen" (5 vols., 1836–'67), which he wrote at the instance of the Government. Among his other works are: "Würdigung der alten böhmischen Geschichtschreiber" (1830); "Dobrowski's Leben und gelehrtes Wirken" (1833); "Literarische Reise nach Italien im Jahre 1837, zur Aufsuchung der Quellen der böhmischen und mährischen Geschichte" (1838); "Die ältesten Denkmäler der böhmischen Sprache" (together with Schafarik, 1840); and "Die Idee des österreichischen Staates" (1865). He also established (1869) a collection of "Documenta" relating to the life and doctrines of John Huss, which is of great importance.

PARAGUAY (República del Paraguay).* The little official news received from Paraguay during 1876 was of inconsiderable importance, though it gives abundant proof of a gradual coming round. The country now enjoys peace; its industries are receiving new development, and coffee-planting has been greatly extended. Over 1,000 women were sent to a single plantation, which bids fair to be, in time, one of the finest coffee-plantations in South America. The payment of the interest on the home-loan, or *Deuda Interna*, has been resumed. The receipts of the custom-house are even larger than those of Buenos Ayres. The present form of government is cheap and economical, and, apparently, better suited to the country than other more complicated systems, too costly for the republic to support, and too weak to maintain law and order. Bondholders regard the change as a happy one for the Banda Oriental, and look forward hopefully to the early resumption of the payment of Paraguayan coupons in London.

PATIN, Henri Joseph Guillaume, a French scholar, born August 21, 1793; died February 18, 1876. He was educated at the Normal School in Paris, where he became, in 1815, Master of Conferences of Ancient and Modern Literature. In 1818 he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric in the Collége Henri IV. He soon distinguished himself by his method of instruction, while he also gained some reputation as an author by his eulogies on Bernardin de Saint-Pierre (1816), Le Sage (1822), Bossuet (1824), and by his "Discours sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Thou" (1827). In 1830 he succeeded M. Villemain in the Sorbonne, and after the death of Lemaire, in 1833, he was appointed to the chair of Latin poetry. Here he showed a profound knowledge of ancient literature, and a decided predilection for the authors of the age of Augustus, and particularly for Horace, on whose works he was considered one of the best authorities. In 1865, upon the death of M. Leclerk, he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Letters. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1843, was created an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1845, and a commander in 1865. He was the author of "Études sur les Tragiques Grecs" (3 vols., 1841–'43), and contributed a number of articles to the *Revue Encyclopédique*, *Revue des Deux Mondes*, etc.

PAYNE, Joseph, a British educator, born in 1808; died April 30, 1876. He devoted himself early to the cause of education. After having retired for some years from active work, he was appointed, in 1873, to the newly-founded professorship of education in the College of Preceptors, the first chair in any pub-

* Statistical details will be found in the volumes of the Annual Cyclopædia for 1874 and 1875.

lie institution in England assigned to that subject. He devoted himself in this position, and also by his writings, to the promotion of education, making the improvement of methods of teaching his special object. He was the author of "Lectures on Education," and numerous lectures and pamphlets on allied subjects. He also took an active part in the work of the Women's Education Union. Mr. Payne contributed several papers to the "Proceedings" of the Philological Society, chiefly on English dialects, and the relation of Old English to Norman French. Among his other publications were school-books in English literature, entitled: "Studies in English Poetry" (fifth edition, 1864), "Studies in English Prose" (1867), and "Select Poetry for Children" (fifteenth edition, 1868).

PENNSYLVANIA. The funded debt of the State of Pennsylvania amounts to $22,865,021.58, and there is $113,929.11 of unfunded debt, making the total indebtedness on November 30, 1876, $22,978,950.69. The assets of the sinking-fund amounted to $9,054,910.92, leaving $13,924,039.77 as the public debt unprovided for. The receipts of the sinking-fund for the year amounted to $2,462,599.28, and the payments from it to $1,622,607.03, leaving a balance of $839,992.25 in cash in the fund. The rest of the fund consisted of bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ($4,914,918.67), and bonds of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company ($3,300,000). The bonds of the State become due as follows:

Over-due, not presented for payment, and upon which interest is stopped	$5,921 58
Five per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1877	3,245,500 00
Five per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1878	273,000 00
Six per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1879	490,000 00
Five per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1882	395,000 00
Four and one-half per cent., payable August, 1882	87,000 00
Six per cent. currency, redeemable February, 1877, and payable within five years	7,882,800 00
Six per cent. currency, redeemable February, 1882, and payable within ten years	9,995,800 00
Six per cent. currency Agricultural College Loan, payable 1922	500,000 00
Total	$22,865,021 58

It is probable that a new five per cent. loan will be issued, to take the place of a considerable portion of the bonds which mature in the next five years, the aggregate being nearly $12,000,000.

The receipts and disbursements of the Treasury for the last fiscal year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury November 30, 1875		$993,207 27
Receipts		6,078,890 37
Total		$7,072,097 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses	$4,505,513 82	
Loans redeemed	254,187 05	
Interest on loans	1,327,399 15	
		$6,087,100 02
Balance in Treasury November 29, 1876		$984,997 62

The receipts of the general fund, from which all expenditures of the government are made except those on account of the public debt, were $4,670,842.72, and the estimated receipts for 1877 fell to $3,890,251.37. A portion of this is derived from the tax on the stock of corporations. Heretofore one-third of the revenue from this source has gone to the sinking-fund, and two-thirds to the general fund, but an act of February last reversed the proportion, and now the general fund receives but one-third. The receipts of the general fund from the corporation stock tax in 1876 were $1,432,141.58; estimated receipts for 1877, $650,000.

The railway system of the State consists of 5,585¾ miles of main and branch roads, and 2,748¼ miles of side-track. There is also 840 miles of projected road, making the total length of track laid and in contemplation 9,174¼ miles. There are also 429 miles of street railways in cities, and 425 miles of underground railway in the anthracite coal-regions, not included in this statement. The total length of canals in the State is 784 miles, and of telegraph-wire in use 20,340 miles.

The number of insane persons in this State is 4,625, of whom 1,167 were in April supported in the State asylums. Of these there were three then occupied: that at Dixmont, containing 491 inmates; that at Harrisburg, 416; and that at Danville, 260. The Danville Asylum is not yet completed, and will ultimately have accommodations for 700 patients, and that at Warren, now in course of construction, will have the same capacity. The total capacity of the four asylums, when finished, will be 2,300.

SCHUYLKILL BRIDGE.

The schools for soldiers' orphans, which were established in 1864, have had 8,580 children in their charge, and have cost the State over $5,000,000 for maintenance. The number of pupils remaining in the schools on the 1st of September was 2,641. The annual expense for several years has been about $400,000.

The prison accommodations of the State are reported to be altogether inadequate to its needs. The Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, which has only 580 cells, contained 944 convicts at the close of the year.

The National Guard of the State consists of 870 officers and 8,996 enlisted men.

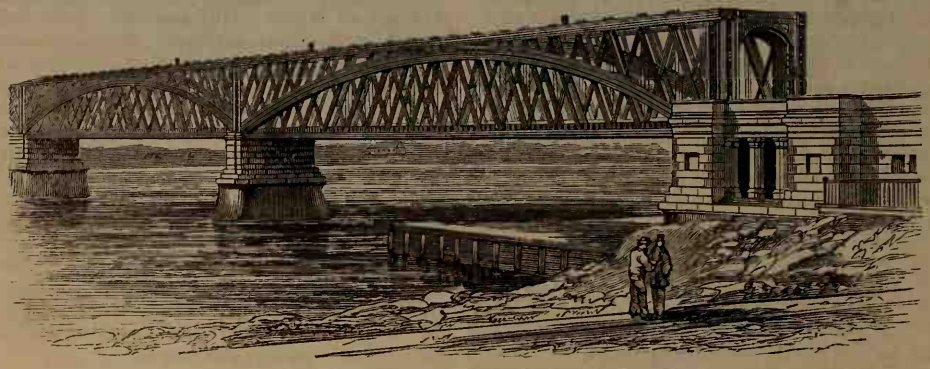
The annual session of the Legislature began on the 4th of January, and reached a final adjournment on the 5th of May.

The general appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the government, common schools, and interest on the public debt, amounted to about $3,800,000. The principal items were, $1,325,000 for interest on the debt, $1,000,000 for common schools, $510,000 for the judicial department of the government, $475,000 for

the legislative and $175,000 for the executive department, and $95,000 for printing. Besides these there were special appropriations for various purposes amounting in the aggregate to nearly $2,000,000. The largest of these were, $380,000 for soldiers' orphans' schools, $168,000 for the Reform-School at Morganza, $150,000 for the Insane Hospital at Warren, $110,000 for the National Guard, $100,000 for building the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, $96,000 for the Danville Hospital for the Insane, $89,500 for the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, $83,000 for the support of the indigent deaf and dumb for 1876, $75,000 for the State normal schools in 1875, $62,000 for the support of the indigent deaf and dumb for 1875, $55,000 for the military display at the Centennial Exhibition, $50,175 for the Eastern Penitentiary, $50,000 for the normal schools in 1876, $45,000 for the Philadelphia Blind Asylum, $42,000 for the House of Refuge at Philadelphia, $40,000 for the State Board of Centennial Managers, $35,000 for the Hospital of the Insane at Harrisburg, $33,000 for the Training-School at Media, $30,500 for the Western Penitentiary, and $25,000 each for the Southeastern Insane Hospital, the Wilkesbarre Hospital, and the Jewish Hospital at Philadelphia.

The general legislation of the session was unimportant. Among the acts passed was one amending and consolidating the laws relating to game and fish; one providing for the refunding and redemption of the indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, boroughs, school-districts, and other incorporated districts; one providing for the punishment of the offense of unlawfully obtaining the keys of bank vaults, safes, and other depositories of money; one establishing a State Board of Agriculture; and one authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to devise a plan for the government of cities. Among the measures defeated was one providing for an amendment of the constitution of the State, transferring the Capitol from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

While a bill was pending to regulate the amount of toll, and other charges to be col-



BRIDGE OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

lected by boom companies, several members were accused of bribery, and an investigation was ordered. The result was, the expulsion of Emile J. Petroff and Martin F. Lynott from the House of Representatives for conduct unbecoming members.

The committee appointed in 1875 to investigate the accounts of the Treasury made a report, the main points of which were that about $3,400,000 had been diverted from the sinking-fund without constitutional warrant, and that an average monthly balance of $2,100,000 was retained in the hands of the Treasury for a period of twelve years, beginning with 1862, and no money accounted for as interest on the same.

The commission to devise a plan for the government of cities, authorized by the act already mentioned, was appointed after the close of the session of the Legislature, and carried on its investigations through the rest of the year, but was not prepared to report at the beginning of the session of 1877.

There was no election of State officers this year. A convention was held by the Democrats at Lancaster on the 22d of March, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention, nominating presidential electors, and giving expression to their political principles. William A. Wallace, Heister Clymer, A. H. Dill, and H. M. North, were chosen as delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention, and Charles R. Buckalew was nominated at the head of the electoral ticket. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania reassert their devotion to all the provisions of the Federal Constitution and to a perpetual union of the States; pledge themselves to a rigid fidelity to the public trust; to a pure and economical administration of the Federal, State, and municipal governments; to local self-government in every section; to the honest payment of the public debt, and to the sound preservation of the public faith. They see with humiliation and alarm the evidences of bribery, fraud, and peculation in high places, the distress that prevails, and the widespread financial ruin that impends over the people of the State, and they charge that these evils are

the direct results of the personal government, unwise legislation, vicious financial policy, extravagance, and corruption of the Republican party. They declare—

1. That the civil service of the Government has become corrupt, and is made the object of personal gain, and infidelity to public trust has become the rule and not the exception. We believe that honesty, capacity, and fidelity, are the only tests of fitness for public station, and that the wholesome penalties of the law should be used with rigor to enforce official accountability.

2. That the recent and repeated exposures of fraud and corruption in the administration of public affairs call for a searching and thorough investigation of the conduct and condition of every branch of the public service, to the end that all corrupt practices may be brought to light, and that all who have abused and betrayed their public trusts, whatever may be their station, may be exposed and punished; and we urge those in charge of this subject at Washington to a prompt, thorough, and exhaustive examination of their respective fields of labor.

3. That retrenchment and economy are indispensable in the Federal, State, and municipal administration as an essential means toward lessening the burdens of the people; and we commend the efforts of the majority of the House of Representatives for the reduction of the expenditures of the Federal Government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of useless officials.

4. That general amnesty of all persons implicated in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States who have not already been relieved from disabilities by the action of Congress and of the President would be an allowable and proper exercise of Governmental power in the year of the Centennial celebration of American Independence, and that the recommendation of such measure by President Grant in a public message and its indorsement and passage by a Republican House of Representatives at a former session constitute full proof that such a measure is fit, judicious, and timely.

5. That we approve of those provisions of the State constitution which protect not only the school-funds but other public moneys from appropriation to sectarian uses, and that they fitly illustrate the doctrine of the separation of Church and state, which always has been a cardinal one with the Democratic party.

HARRISBURG, FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

6. That the statute for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, is impossible to execute. It is a deliberate proclamation that at that date the United States will go into bankruptcy. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon the businessmen, and ought to be forthwith repealed.

7. That gold and silver are the only true basis for the currency of the republic, and that Congress should take such steps for the resumption of specie payments as will most surely and speedily reach that result, without destroying the business interests of the people.

8. That the present depression of all our national industries, which checks the wholesome flow of capital through the channels of enterprise, and denies to honest labor a decent livelihood, is the direct, inevitable fruit of extravagance, and of reckless and dishonest Republicans tampering with the finances of the country; and we denounce the authors of that legislation as officials who have unsettled the foundations alike of the State and of the home. We call upon the people to aid us to halt them in this fatal career, and to set their faces in the direction of practical measures which shall eventually enable the Treasury of the United States to keep its plighted faith with rich and poor alike. We demand legislation through the power of the Federal Government which shall give us performances for promises, and restore solvency to the nation by restoring property to the people.

A resolution presenting the name of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black as the candidate for President was laid on the table, and the delegation was instructed to vote as a unit on all subjects.

The Republican Convention was held at Harrisburg on the 29th of March. Edward McPherson presided, and J. D. Cameron, Wm. R. Leeds, H. M. Hoyt, and R. W. Mackey, were chosen as delegates at large to the National Convention, and fifty-four other delegates were appointed. Benjamin H. Brewster headed the

electoral ticket. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and, in view of recent events at Washington, we emphatically indorse that part of it which demands honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it whenever they find it. The Republican party is committed by its origin, its traditions, its history, and its duties, to an intrepid and honest administration of public affairs, and wherever in national, State, or municipal life maladministration has existed, or does exist, we demand that it be exposed, corrected, and the guilty punished, and to this end we pledge the full measure of our support as citizens and as voters.

Resolved, That we look to the Cincinnati Convention to give us candidates for President and Vice-President who are above suspicion, and in whose personal integrity the nation can most surely trust, and that we also look to our friends throughout the State to make sure that in presenting the candidates for Congress and the Legislature they secure those only who are known to be honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, having nothing in their past history which they wish to blot out, or to apologize for, or would have the nation forget, arraign the Democratic leaders in Congress, and their abettors, for the preference shown to deadly principles and for the subserviency shown to the defiant leaders of the late Confederacy, now dominating for the removal from office of Union soldiers, and the appointment of Confederate soldiers; for the repeated indications of their purpose, only controlled by fear, to open the Treasury of the nation to alarming and unjust pecuniary demands from the insurrectionary States, for the persistent effort to force amnesty upon men too proud or unrepentant to ask it, or too guilty to deserve it, and for the combined recklessness and cowardice of their course on the final question, and the recklessness which mischievously holds out a threat to overthrow existing laws and a cowardice or incapacity to originate a substitute for them, all of which exposes the Democratic party as without national instinct or an unsectional impulse, or an affirmative policy, and as unfit to be trusted by the country, as, when last under their control, they madly hurried it into the vortex of civil war.

Resolved, That recent events in the late slave States clearly expose a purpose on the part of the Democratic party to seize them all and wield them as a unit in the next presidential election, and to this end brutal and bloody conspiracies have been made to coerce voters, and base legislative conspiracies are at this moment in operation in order that an unprincipled and fraudulent majority may deprive the properly-chosen officers of their rights; and as against these outrages we take an appeal to the people of the nation.

Resolved, That the common safety demands that our public schools shall not only be free to all, but shall be preserved from all special or partial control. All attempts to divide the school-fund for any purpose whatever, or to divert any portion of it into a channel not under popular control, is to be frowned upon and resisted with unyielding firmness. The recent defeat in the Democratic Legislature of Maryland of the constitutional amendment to secure the common-school fund of that State against division reveals at once a great danger, and its source, and, with other like facts, makes plain the duty of Congress to submit such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as, when adopted, will effectually defend the common-school system from all enemies, open or covert.

Resolved, That the attempt of the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington, in the face of the depressed condition of American industry, to inflict upon the nation a free-trade tariff, is an insult to the intelligence of the people, and an evidence of the inability of the Democratic party to meet the present wants of the country. The remedy for our suffering is in a higher, not a lower tariff.

Resolved, That the neglect of the public business of the State by the present majority of the lower branch of a Legislature, and the plainly apparent purpose of the majority to prolong the session, with the sole object of thereby increasing their pay, is worthy of the strongest censure, and must, if persisted in, awaken the just indignation of the outraged people.

Resolved, That the uniform policy of the Republican party of Pennsylvania in keeping down the taxation burdens while steadily reducing the public debt should be persistently maintained. When the debt is wiped out, the public expenditures should be confined to the civil expenses of the State government, the support of her public institutions, and the soldiers' orphan-schools, and efficiency of her reformatory and penal institutions.

Resolved, That the recommendation by Governor Hartranft of a uniform system of municipal government throughout the State, and of the adoption of effective measures to prevent a further increase of municipal indebtedness, is worthy of all commendation, and should be carried into practical operation at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That in recognition of the eminent services, both in the field and cabinet, the rare executive ability and unswerving rectitude of Governor John F. Hartranft, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, with great pride, present his name to the consideration of the Republicans of the United States for nomination to the presidency of the United States, in the full confidence that the great qualities which have rendered his administration of State affairs a model, even by the confession of political foes, will insure as wise, as capable, as unflinching, as honest, and as successful a conduct of the vast and varied interests of the nation; that the delegates from Pennsylvania in the National Convention are hereby instructed to present Governor Hartranft's name to the convention as the choice of Pennsylvania, and to give him an earnest, constant, and united support, and upon all questions to be brought before or arising in the convention to cast the vote of Pennsylvania as a unit, as the majority of the delegation shall direct.

At the election, on the 7th of November, the whole number of votes cast for presidential electors was 758,869, of which the Republican candidates received 384,122, the Democratic candidates 366,158, the "Greenback" ticket 7,187, the Prohibitory ticket 1,319, and the Anti-Secret Society ticket 83. The Republican plurality over the Democratic vote was 17,964; majority over all, 9,375. Of the 27 members of Congress chosen, 17 were Republicans and 10 Democrats. The State Legislature chosen at the same time consists of 31 Republicans and 19 Democrats in the Senate, and 120 Republicans and 81 Democrats in the House of Representatives. The Republican majority is therefore 12 in the Senate and 39 in the House, or 51 on joint ballot.

The total vote of the city of Philadelphia for presidential electors was 139,218, of which 77,075 were for the Hayes and Wheeler ticket, 62,110 for Tilden and Hendricks, 23 for Smith and Stewart, and 10 for Cooper and Cary. The Republican plurality over the Democratic vote was 14,965; majority over all, 14,932.

PÉRIER, Auguste Casimir Victor Laurent, a French statesman, born at Paris, August 20, 1811; died July 6, 1876. He was the oldest son of the celebrated minister of state, who died in 1832. At twenty years of age he entered the diplomatic career, and was successively secretary of legation at London, Brussels, and at the Hague, was *chargé d'affaires* at Naples and St. Petersburg, and minister plenipotentiary in Hanover. In 1846 he was elected to the Second Chamber, and at the Revolution of 1848 he retired to his private estates. In 1849 he was returned from the department of Aube to the Legislative Assembly, where he voted with the party in power, and was made a member of the permanent commission which was intrusted with the revision of the Constitution, and sustained the policy of the Elysée up to the formation of the ministry which preceded the *coup-d'état*, against which he protested. Brought on December 2d to Mont Valérien, he was detained but a few days, and then returned to private life. From 1845 to 1851 he was a member of the Council-General of Aube, and was re-elected in 1861. In 1869 he was a candidate for the Corps Législatif, but was defeated. In 1846 he was created grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and in 1867 was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. When Thiers became President of the Republic in 1871, he appointed Périer Minister of the Interior on October 12. His brief stay in the Home-Office was marked by a mixture of rigor and conciliation. He was popular with his prefects, and retired from his position because of lack of harmony between him and M. Thiers on financial questions. He resigned on February 5, 1872, was again appointed on May 17, 1873, but went out with the entire Thiers government a week afterward. He was the author of "Le Traité avec Angleterre" (1860), "Les Finances de l'Empire" (1861), "Le Budget de 1863" (1862), "La Reforme Financière" (1862), "Les Finances et la Politique" (1863), "Les Sociétés de Coopération" (1864), and "L'Article 75 de la Constitution de l'An VIII sous le Régime de la Constitution de 1852" (1867).

PERKINS, George Roberts, died at New Hartford, Conn., August 22, 1876. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1812. He was self-educated, and at the age of eighteen was employed in the Slackwater Survey of the Susquehanna River. He was a teacher of mathematics in the Liberal Institute at Clinton, N. Y., from 1831 to 1838, when he became Principal of the Utica Academy. In 1844, at the opening of the State Normal School, he was chosen Professor of Mathematics, and four years later was elected principal. In 1852 he resigned and superintended the erection of the Dudley Observatory. He published a series of arithmetics (1840–'51); "Treatise on Algebra" (1841); "Elements of Algebra" (1844); "Elements of Geometry" (1847); "Trigonometry and Surveying" (1851); and "Plane and Solid Geometry" (1854).

PERRONE, Giovanni, an Italian priest, born in 1794; died August 28, 1876. He studied theology in Turin, then went to Rome, and there entered the Society of Jesus in his twenty-first year. After his ordination he taught for some time in the Collegium Romanum, became rector of the College of Ferrara in 1839, returned after some time to the Collegium Romanum, went to England at the time of the Revolution of 1848, and in 1850 was appointed rector of the entire Collegium Romanum. He was the author of "Prælectiones Theologicæ" (9 vols., 1835), which has gone through more than thirty editions; "Prælectiones Theologicæ," abridged from the above (4 vols., 1845; thirty-first edition, 1864); "Synopsis Historiæ Theologiæ cum Philosophia comparatæ" (1845); "De Immaculato B. V. Mariæ Conceptu, an Dogmatico Decreto definiri possit" (1847; reëdited several times, and translated into French, Dutch, and German); "Il Hermesianismo" (1838); "De Divinate D. N. Jesu Christi" (1869), etc. He was considered one of the most learned Italian theologians of the nineteenth century.

PERSIA,* a country of Asia. Reigning sovereign, Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, born 1830, succeeded his father, Shah Mohammed, September 10, 1848. Heir-apparent, Muzaffer-ed-Din, born in 1850. The area of Persia is estimated at 636,000 square miles. The population, which for some time had been on the decline, is now reliably reported as again increasing, and amounting to from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000.

The ministry formerly consisted of only two functionaries, the Vizier-i-Azem, or grand-vizier, and the Ameen-ed-Doulah, or lord-treasurer; but in more recent times it has been divided into a larger number of departments, after the European fashion. In 1876 it consisted of the following members: Hussein-Khan, formerly grand-vizier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and War and Commander-in-chief of the Army; Mirza Yussuf Khan, Minister of the Interior and of Finances; General Ali Kuli Khan, Minister of Telegraphs; Mirza Ali Khan, Minister of Posts; Mohammed Rahim Khan, Minister of the Royal House; Ali Riza Khan, Minister of Justice; Hassan Ali Khan, Minister of Public Works; Mirza Abdul Wahab Wahab-Khan, Minister of Commerce.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers about 105,000, of whom one-third, or 30,000 men, constitute the standing army. According to a new law issued in 1875, the soldiers will no longer serve, as heretofore, for lifetime, but only for twelve years, and the right of providing substitutes is granted.

The aggregate length of the electric telegraph

* For an account of the religious statistics, the political divisions, and the imports and exports, *see* Annual Cyclopædia for 1874.

lines in 1876 was 3,966 kilometres; that of the wires, 7,646 kilometres. The number of offices was 46.

Reports from Persia agree in representing that the Shah was strongly impressed by the views of Western civilization which he gained during his travels in Europe, and has been actuated, since his return home, by a desire to secure the enjoyment of some of its benefits for his country. For this purpose, he has attempted to introduce several measures of reform; but, partly because of his own want of experience, as well as of his lack of comprehension of the true nature of the measures of reform that are needed—partly on account of the unsettled and impoverished condition of the country and the deficiency of means of communication—in greater part on account of the impossibility of enforcing any considerable degree of accountability upon the local officers, his efforts have so far met with but little success. The "justice-boxes" which were ordered to be placed in all the towns for the reception of complaints, and which were to be sent with their contents monthly to the capital (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875), were at first regularly well filled; but the local officers, for whose interest it was that complaints should not reach the court, stationed spies near the boxes, who drove away all who would deposit complaints in them, and thus defeated the object of this effort. The full amounts of the taxes are rigorously collected, whatever may be the circumstances of the people. In the province of Ghilan, where the silk crop had partially failed for two years in succession, the same amount of impost was demanded as in more prosperous years, and the petitions of the inhabitants for relief received no answer. In the province of Kerman a deficiency of 20,000 tomans was shown in the revenues, resulting from the shortness of the crops, which the governor, Bekil-el-Mulik, was allowed to pay from his own private funds. As he is the richest landowner in the province, it is supposed that he will, in the end, find measures to recover at least double this amount from his tenants. A petition was sent to the Shah from Bushire, asking relief from the excessive tax on grain. The Shah replied by telegraph; but the director of the telegraph, who was in the interest of the collector of taxes, refused to deliver the dispatch, except for a granting of 200 tomans; and the people were not permitted to forward any new complaint by telegraph.

In February the Shah appointed a State Council of 25 members, to consult concerning reforms and adopt measures for introducing them. The subjects of coining money and the establishment of a postal system were especially confided to them. The new council seems to have performed its functions in a satisfactory manner, till the news reached Persia of the deposition of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz of Turkey by a council of ministers, and his subsequent suicide. The fact that the downfall of the Sultan had been brought about by a council such as he had only recently established gave the Shah much anxiety, and induced him to adopt precautions lest a similar fate should befall himself from his council. He ordered that the council should do its business by committees of four members each, of which only one committee should sit at a time, and that these should go out by rotation, monthly. Afterward he adjourned the meetings of the councils for six months, or, as another account has it, ordered that a full meeting of the council should be held only twice a year, and that the body should sit only in the presence of the Shah. Provision has been made for the coinage of Persian money with an apparatus which has been bought in Paris. A beginning has been made of the establishment of a postal system. The department has been organized under the superintendence of an Austrian postal officer, Herr Niederer. The first route was opened on the 12th of February, from Teheran to Tauris, in the northwestern part of the kingdom, and thence to the Russian boundaries at Djoulfa and Resht Enzeli. The service is performed by six couriers, who make the journey of 94 farsachs, or 80 Austrian miles, and back, in eighty hours. Provisions have been made in connection with the postal route for the negotiation of bills of exchange

COURT OF THE GRAND MOSQUE, ISPAHAN.

between Teheran and Tauris, and similar facilities will be afforded, as soon as safe arrangements can be made with the local Persian merchants, for the intermediate towns on the route. The rate of postage is 25 centimes for a single letter within Persia, and 55 centimes to any part of Europe, an arrangement having been made with the Russian postal authorities by which letters bearing the Russian as well as the Persian stamp will be forwarded to their European destination. Herr Niederer reports that postal enterprise is popular, and its use is increasing. He contemplates, as soon as practicable, establishing other routes to the south and to Bagdad.

The country on the Russian border at Merv was disturbed at the beginning of the year by the irruptions of the Tekke, the most predatory tribe of the Turkomans. These people were in straitened circumstances for food, and made frequent raids into the Persian territories for cattle and sheep, and occasionally carried off some prisoners. A force was sent from Meshed to pursue one of these bands, and overtook them at Kelati Nadiri, where it totally defeated them with the loss of 500 dead and wounded and 500 horses.

A force of Turkish Kurds having entered Persian territory near the city of Ushua and committed heinous outrages on property and person, the Governor of Urina crossed the boundaries into Turkey, August 13th, with five regiments of infantry and eight guns, to give them wholesome chastisement.

On the birthday of the Shah, March 6th, his Majesty gave a reception to the diplomatic corps. The Austro-Hungarian minister presented an address of congratulation on behalf of the foreign representatives, to which the Shah made an appropriate reply. He afterward spoke especially to each of his guests. The Shah entered upon the thirtieth lunar year of his reign in December. As thirty years in the Persian reckoning mark a cycle, or *karn*, considerable importance was attached to this event, and it was decided to celebrate it with extraordinary festivities. The celebration was, however, postponed till January, 1877, in order to hold it in connection with the great religious festivals of Korban and Kadir.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has a mission in Persia, with its headquarters at Urumiah, the labors of which have been directed chiefly to the Nestorian Christians. At the annual meeting of the mission held at Urumiah, October 18, 1876, action was taken in favor of beginning work among Mussulmans for their conversion to Christianity. The missionaries expressed themselves aware of the hostility that this step would excite from the Government, but decided that while they would, as far as possible, avoid a direct issue with the authorities upon the matter, they could not avoid what they considered to be a duty.

PERU (REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ), an independent state of South America.

Details relative to boundaries, territorial division, population, etc., will be found in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1873 and 1875.

The President of the Republic is General Mariano Ignacio Prado, installed in office on August 2, 1876.

GUANO WORKINGS IN THE NORTH ISLAND.

The cabinet is composed of the following ministers: Interior, Señor Manuel F. Benavides; Foreign Affairs, Señor José Antonio Garcia y Garcia; Justice, Dr. Antonio Arenas, who is also President of the Council; Finance, Señor José Aranibar; and War and the Navy, General Pedro Bustamente. This cabinet was

VOLCANO OF MISTÍ OR AREQUIPA.

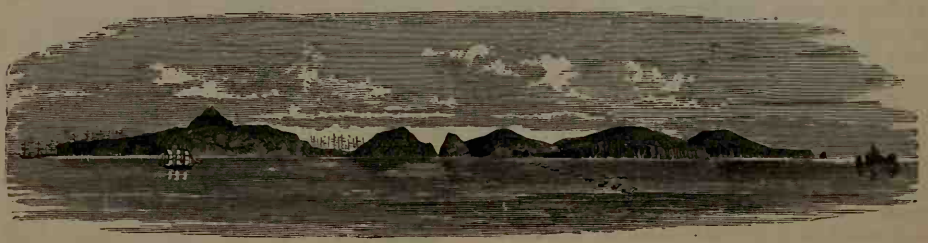
considered particularly strong, being formed of men representing all the different shades of political opinion; but, according to the declaration of the new President, they will not be biased by any party spirit. Dr. Arenas was the Opposition candidate for the presidency at

the time of the election of General Prado's predecessor, Señor Manuel Pardo; Sr. Aranibar was a member of Balta's cabinet; and Señores García y García and Benavides were always among Pardo's chief supporters.

The Archbishop of Lima is P. Orueta y Castrillon; President of the Supreme Court, M. Vidaurre; Postmaster-General, Z. Dávila Condemarin; Inspector-General of the Army and Navy, General P. Silva; Commandant-General of the Navy, Post-Captain D. de la Haza.

The army, in 1875, was composed of three regiments of horse, 1,200 men; eight battalions of foot, 5,600; two brigades of artillery, 1,000; and 5,400 gendarmes: total, 13,200 men.

In the summer of 1876 the navy comprised six iron-clads, with an aggregate armament of 38 guns; and six other steamers, mounting an aggregate armament of 56 guns: total armament, 94 guns.



CHINCHA ISLANDS.

In the budget for the fiscal year 1875–'76 the revenue was estimated at 65,566,140 soles,* and the expenditures for the same year at 77,200,000 soles, constituting a deficit of 11,633,860 soles.

The following table exhibits the state of the national debt in January, 1876:

	Soles.
Home debt	24,952,158
Foreign debt	165,930,530
Floating debt	23,000,000
Total	213,882,688

In the absence of official returns concerning the foreign trade of Peru, we can merely say that the exports, consisting mainly of guano and cubic nitre, are of a mean annual value of 38,000,000 soles; the value of the imports being somewhat over that figure. The guano shipped to Great Britain in 1875 was of the value of $5,342,850 (86,042 tons), and the cubic nitre of the value of $8,965,550 (2,979,876 tons). Both these commodities are Government monopolies. General Prado, then President-elect of the Republic, proceeded to England in March, 1876, for the purpose of contracting for the shipment of guano on an extensive scale; and on June 13th the following telegram was received at Lima:

On 8th instant, signed contract with Raphael & Sons, Candamo & Hecren, for consignment of 1,900,000 tons of guano; fixed expenses at £4 15*s.*, if freight does not exceed 70*s.*; if over, Government pays excess. Loading, 10*s.* per effective ton; annuity, £700,000, beginning with January last. The debt to Anglo-Peruvian Bank to be deducted from first installment; excess for bondholders; interest both ways, five per cent.; Dreyfus guaranteed; other clauses improved. Approved of by English bondholders. Am discussing the manner of arranging debt service. The Government may draw for £100,000 on Raphael & Sons. PRADO.

* The sol is equivalent to about 96 cents, gold, of United States money.

A revolutionary movement, under the leadership of Don Nicolás de Pierola, in October, was put down within the month. At the end of the year the republic was in a state of perfect peace; an improvement was apparent in financial matters; exchange ruled at easier rates; money was obtainable on better terms; and a healthier tone prevailed, both in financial and commercial circles.

PEUCKER, Eduard von, a German general, born January 19, 1791; died February 10, 1876. In his eighteenth year he entered the artillery; took part in the Russian campaign of 1812, in the army corps furnished by Prussia, and returned from this campaign as adjutant in the artillery of this corps. In the campaigns against Napoleon that followed he held a similar position in the corps of General von York. After the conclusion of peace he received an appointment in the Ministry of War, where he soon gained a prominent position by his extensive knowledge, and made himself specially known by his plans for the improvement of guns. In 1822 he was appointed major; in 1834, lieutenant-colonel; in 1842, major-general; and in 1848, military commissioner for Prussia in the Federal Military Commission in Frankfort. In the same year he was appointed Minister of War for the empire by the Reichsverweser (regent of the empire), and in 1849 had command of the troops operating against Baden. Having advanced to lieutenant-general in 1849, he was appointed in the following year a member of the Central Federal Commission, and remained in that body up to its dissolution. In 1854 he was appointed inspector-general of the military education of Prussia, and in 1858 became general of the infantry. His most important act as inspector-general of military education, which position he retained up to his death, was the reorganization of the military schools of the kingdom. He was the author of "Das deutsche

Kriegswesen der Urzeit in seinen Verbindungen und Wechselwirkungen mit dem gleichzeitigen Staats- und Volksleben" (3 parts, 1860–'64).

PONROY, PIERRE GABRIEL ARTHUR, a French author, born March 25, 1816; died in March, 1876. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Paris in 1837, studied medicine, and afterward went through a special course of mental discipline. He made his first appearance in literature in 1841, through some sketches in prose and verse, which, however, met with but little favor. A tragedy called "Le Vieux Consul" was his next effort, but was not successful. He published many pamphlets and *feuilletons*, and contributed to several reactionary journals at Paris and at Châteauroux. In 1854 he presented at the Théâtre Français, in Paris, "Mirabeau" and "Minervine," prose dramas, each in five acts; but the representation of the former was forbidden by the Government, and the death of an actress prevented the representation of the other. In 1861 he reopened the Salle des Bouffes, and attempted to produce his plays by a company formed by himself, and presented his play, "The Wedding-Gift," taken from one of his novels, but the attempt was a failure. Among his other works are: "Forms and Colors," "Oriental Legends," "The Roman World," "A Daughter of Monck," and "The Gallo-Roman World."

PORTUGAL, a kingdom in Southwestern Europe. King, Luiz I., born October 31, 1838; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., November 11, 1861; married, October 6, 1862, to Pia, youngest daughter of King Victor Emanuel of Italy. Issue of the union are two sons: Carlos, born September 28, 1863, and Alfonso, born July 31, 1865.

The area and population of Portugal were, according to Pery ("Geographia e Estadistica geral de Portugal," Lisbon, 1875), as follows:

PROVINCES.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1874.
Minho	2,821	1,018,690
Tras os Montes	4,292	416,761
Beira Alta	4,551	976,477
Beira Baixa	4,707	413,615
Estremadura	6,934	903,465
Alemtejo	9,425	375,996
Algarve	1,876	193,877
Total continental	34,606	4,298,881
Azores	922	260,072
Madeira	315	118,609
Total kingdom	35,843	4,677,562

The area of the Portuguese possessions, as given below, differs over 35,000 square miles from the statements of previous years. This is due to the fact that in Senegambia the area of the Portuguese colonies had been stated to be 3,000 square leguas (35,867 square miles). It has been recently found, however, that the Portuguese possessions in Senegambia include but very little territory, its area not exceeding twenty-five square miles. The following table shows the area and population of the Portuguese possessions in Asia and Africa (*see* Behm and Wagner, *Bevölkerung der Erde*, iv., 1876):

POSSESSIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
I. POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.		
Cape Verd Islands (nine inhabited)	1,487	90,704 (1875)
In Senegambia (Bissao, etc.)	25	9,282 (1873)
Islands of São Thomé and Principe	417	31,692 (1875)
Ajuda	14	700 (1865)
Angola, Benguela, Mossamedes	312,532	2,000,000
Mozambique, Sofala, etc.	382,692	300,000
II. POSSESSIONS IN ASIA.		
In India:		
Goa, Salsette, Bardez, etc.	1,395	474,234 (1864)
Damaun and Territory	31	40,980 (1866)
Diu and Gogola	10	12,303 (1864)
Indian Archipelago:		
Timor and Amboina	5,528	250,000
China:		
Macao	1.49	71,834 (1871)
Total	704,182	3,281,729

The following were the gross sums of the budget estimates for the financial year 1876 (value expressed in contos and milreis: 1 conto = 1,000 milreis; 1 milreis = $1.08; 5,747:290 means 5,747 contos and 290 milreis):

REVENUE.

1. Direct taxes	5,747 : 290
2. Register	2,564 : 480
3. Indirect taxes	12,615 : 779
4. National domain	2,689 : 716
5. Interest on bonds in Public Exchequer	442 : 716
	24,059 : 981

EXPENDITURE.

1. Interest on home and foreign debt	10,570 : 732
2. Ministry of Finance	3,826 : 571
3. " of Foreign Affairs	253 : 629
4. " of the Interior	2,018 : 434
5. " of Worship and Justice	528 : 010
6. " of War	3,548 : 144
7. " of the Navy and Colonies	1,295 : 339
8. " of Public Works	1,423 : 468
Total, ordinary	23,464 : 327
Total, extraordinary (chiefly construction of roads)	1,598 : 400
	25,062 : 727

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis was raised. In 1835 it amounted to 55,000,000 milreis; in 1875, to 348,601 : 250.

The movement of shipping in 1873 was as follows:

FLAG.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Sailing-Vessels.	Steamers.	Sailing-Vessels.	Steamers.
Portuguese:				
Sea-going vessels	676	48	962	39
Coast	5,298	154	5,011	161
Foreign	3,041	1,900	3,106	1,867
Total	9,015	2,102	9,079	2,067

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted in 1876 of 575 vessels, of which 39 were steamers. The total length of railways in operation, in October, 1876, was 966 kilometres, exclusive of 85 miles of railroads in mines.

The aggregate length of telegraph lines was 3,533; and of telegraph wires, 7,656 kilometres.

The military system is based on the law of June 23, 1864, which has been modified by several decrees of the year 1868, as well as by decrees of October 4, 1869, and December 15, 1875. The strength of the army in 1876, on the peace-footing, was 1,615 officers, and 32,356 men; on the war-footing, 2,566 officers and 71,378 men.

The trade of Portugal in 1872 was as follows (value expressed in contos; 1 conto = 1,000 milreis):

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports
Great Britain	18,857	13,671
France	4,111	1,044
Spain	2,493	1,822
Germany	1,046	483
Russia	899	449
Sweden and Norway	693	304
Brazil	3,199	3,556
United States	941	184
Portuguese colonies	800	132
Other countries	1,007	1,970
Total, 1873	34,046	23,615
" 1872	29,125	23,241

The following are the chief articles of import and export:

MISCELLANEOUS.	Imports.	Exports.
Cereals	1,788	518
Seeds, fruits	507	3,458
Colonial produce	3,794	669
Beverages	421	8,904
Animals and animal provisions	2,440	2,176
a. Provisions and articles of indulgence	8,950	15,725
Minerals	2,095	2,744
Metals	6,201	420
Wood	2,226	1,202
Hides, skins	1,011	1,489
Materials for spinning textures	318	43
Other manufactured articles	10,444	1,082
	2,438	479
	363	431
b. Raw materials and manufactured articles	25,096	7,890
Total	34,045	23,615

According to a report on education in Portugal, transmitted to the Washington Bureau of Education by Hon. B. Moran, United States minister at Lisbon (dated December, 1875), the number of elementary schools was 2,244, of which 1,910 were for boys and 334 for girls; the number of pupils was 113,097 (92,834 boys, 20,263 girls); of teachers, 2,609 (2,114 males, 495 females). Secondary instruction was imparted in 18 lyceums, with 2,385 pupils, and in 123 other secondary schools. The University of Coimbra had 52 professors, 15 assistants, and 913 students, of whom 39 studied theology, 343 law, 6 political economy, 56 medicine, 104 mathematics, 262 philosophy, 103 drawing. The Polytechnic School at Lisbon had 174, the Military Academy of the same city 272, and the Polytechnic School at Oporto 109 students. In the Medico-Surgical Schools of Lisbon, Oporto, and Funchal there were in all 277 students. The principal special schools are the Academies of Fine Arts at Lisbon and Oporto, with 277 students; the Conservatory of Music at Lisbon, with 95 students; and the Industrial and Commercial Institution, with 388 students. The total annual expenditure for education was $1,200,000.

The Portuguese Cortes was formally opened by the King January 2d. In his speech his Majesty said that the most friendly relations were maintained with foreign powers. Referring to the happy termination of the arbitration of the question respecting the title to Delagoa Bay, the King said that he had manifested his gratitude to President MacMahon, of France (by whom the question had been decided), for the impartiality and justice with which he had considered so delicate an affair. He spoke of the visits of the Seyid of Zanzibar and the President of the Transvaal Republic, who had signed a treaty giving advantages to the colony of Mozambique. Among the subjects commended to the deliberation of the Cortes were the adoption of measures for improving the condition of the colonies, and for further strengthening the possession of the Portuguese territories; also moral and material reforms, including an improvement of the system of public instruction on the basis of compulsory education, and measures for the construction of railways in Beira. With regard to the budget, it was announced that the prosperity of the country enabled the Government to dispense with any new taxes. In view of the prosperous condition of the Treasury, Senhor Ardrade Corvo, Minister for the Colonies, intended to ask the Cortes to authorize the negotiation of a loan for colonial improvements, such as the construction of railways, bridges, landing-stages, roads, telegraphs, and lighthouses.

Mr. Watson, British secretary of legation at Lisbon, has published some facts showing that a rapid and great improvement has taken place in the condition of the finances of Portugal within the last ten years, as exhibited by the budgets for 1866–'67, 1871–'72, and 1876–'77, respectively. In 1866 the total revenue of the kingdom was estimated at not more than £3,529,000, while the expenditure amounted to £4,694,900, thus showing an estimated deficit of £1,165,900. In the budget of 1871–'72 the revenue had risen to £4,915,069, while the amount of expenditure had increased only £220,000, and the two items balanced each other. In the budget for 1876–'77 the revenue was estimated at £5,346,661, showing an increase in five years of £430,000, or of £86,000 per annum; while the expenditures were estimated at £163,539 more than that amount. The increase of revenue is caused not by the application of new principles of finance, but by the greater productiveness of the taxes, and especially of the customs duties. The chief item of increase in the expenditures is in the

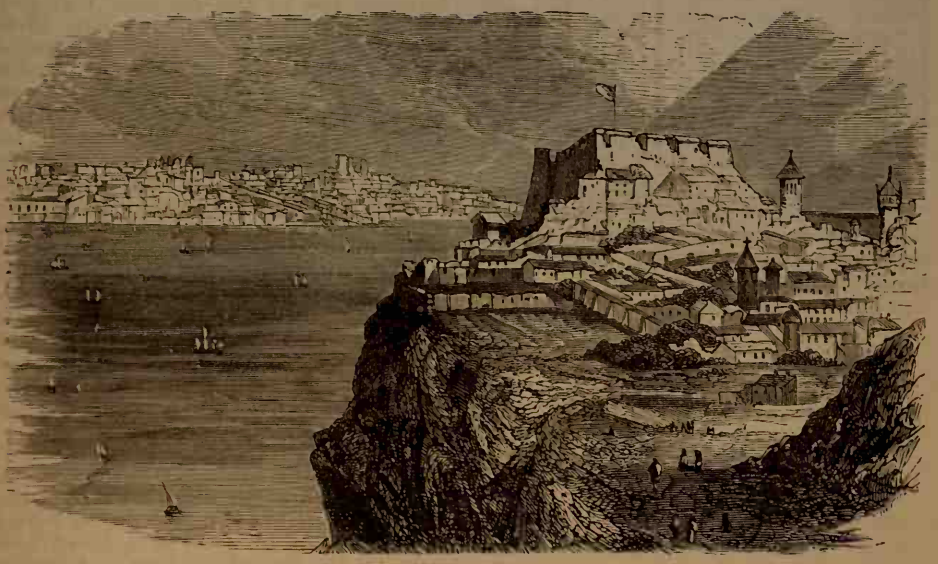
interest on the public debt, which has grown from £1,362,137 in 1866 to £2,450,758 in 1876.

The Cortes was closed by a royal decree at the beginning of April, after having had a quiet session. The House of Peers, just before the closing, gave an expression of confidence in the Government, the vote upon the same being 45 to 24 votes.

The Opposition, or Liberal party of the country, have exhibited a moderate degree of activity. On the 19th of March, the Opposition members of the two Chambers, excluding the Republican group, held a consultation upon the propositions for constitutional reform, and other measures which they intended to advocate. On the 25th of March a demonstration of the Democratic party was made in celebration of the electoral victories which had been gained by their sympathizers in France. About two hundred persons took part in the affair, including several foreigners. Oliveira Marreca presided. The meeting had for a second object the promotion of a union between the two democratic parties of the country, the "Old" and the "New" Democracy.

Several provinces were suffering at the beginning of the year from a scarcity of provisions. The crops of the last year had failed in consequence of the drought, and the present season threatened to be still more unfavorable. The Government was obliged to take measures to furnish the poorer part of the population with corn, and to see to the transportation of the same.

A financial crisis took place in May among the weaker banks. It was relieved by the importation of gold by the Government, and by the discounting of the bills of the suffering banks by the stronger concerns. The crisis was renewed with greater intensity in the middle of August, when the bills which had



LISBON, FROM THE SOUTH BANK OF THE TAGUS.

been discounted for the weaker banks had run their course. As the condition of these banks was not improved, the stronger banks refused to renew their bills. The gold which had been imported from England had been sent away again by the operation of the high rate of exchange, and all the banks issuing notes in the country were compelled to close. To relieve the crisis, the Government issued a decree authorizing the suspension of all engagements for two months.

In November, Senhor Bargona, Minister of Justice, was succeeded in that office by Senhor Avelino, Minister of Public Works. Senhor Laurenço Carvalho, former Director of the Douro Railway, was appointed Minister of Public Works. The Duke of Saldanha, embassador to the court of St. James, or Great Britain, died in London in November. Senhor d'Antas, embassador to the Spanish court, was appointed to succeed him, and Count Balboni was appointed embassador to the court of Spain.

PRESBYTERIANS. I. Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.—The Presbyterian Church in the United States had, in 1874, thirty-six synods, mostly in the North, 172 presbyteries, 4,744 ministers, 5,077 churches, and 535,210 communicants. The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church, as they were reported to the General Assembly in May, 1876:

SYNODS.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Albany	5	150	126	17,871
Atlantic	6	51	113	8,937
Baltimore	4	128	132	14,704
Central New York	5	184	167	20,612
China	6	49	28	1,297
Cincinnati	4	159	159	19,860
Cleveland	4	139	162	19,932
Colorado	4	39	38	1,436
Columbus	5	121	168	15,756
Erie	6	175	236	29,622
Geneva	5	120	99	13,005
Harrisburg	4	150	177	22,957
Illinois, Central	4	154	182	16,199
Illinois, North	4	165	148	15,257
Illinois, South	3	109	152	9,877
India	5	41	18	584
Indiana, North	4	86	146	11,048
Indiana, South	4	120	159	16,085
Iowa, North	4	88	126	6,765
Iowa, South	4	110	185	10,857
Kansas	5	127	194	7,567
Kentucky	3	56	82	5,929
Long Island	3	105	67	14,917
Michigan	6	144	154	14,385
Minnesota	4	92	114	5,942
Missouri	6	124	207	9,711
Nebraska	3	39	79	2,098
New Jersey	9	350	260	43,760
New York	5	319	166	36,178
Pacific	6	130	123	8,210
Philadelphia	8	371	292	48 460
Pittsburg	5	159	195	25,382
Tennessee	4	39	58	3,480
Toledo	4	82	100	9,433
Western New York	6	172	146	19,668
Wisconsin	5	97	119	7,479
Thirty-six synods	172	4,744	5,077	535,210

The following table, showing the totals of the several statistical items of the Church, is appended to the official report of the proceedings of the General Assembly:

Synods	36
Presbyteries	172
Candidates	705
Licentiates	324
Ministers	4,744
Licensures	159
Ordinations	137
Installations	255
Pastoral dissolutions	253
Ministers received	53
" dismissed	27
" deceased	85
Churches	5,077
" organized	113
" dissolved	58
" received	3
" dismissed	6
Added: examination	48,240
" certificate	22,498
Communicants	535,210
Baptisms: adults	15,753
" infants	18,987
Sunday-school membership	555,347
CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Home missions	$314,693
Foreign missions	399,767
Education	81,182
Publication	36,945
Church erection	76,335
Relief-fund	60,845
Freedmen	39,810
Sustentation	33,421
General Assembly	33,498
Congregational	6,633,557
Miscellaneous	2,100,150
Total	$9,810,223

This shows an increase over 1875 of 29 candidates, 20 licentiates, 38 ministers, 76 churches, and 29,176 communicants; and a decrease of 1 presbytery, 8 licensures, 20 ordinations, 81 installations, and 25 dissolutions. The contributions have also increased $183,629, although most of the specified items have decreased.

The *Committee of Ministerial Relief* reported that the amount of funds for current use, received from 2,100 churches and from all other sources, had been $78,055.20, the whole of which had been expended. The receipts were $734.23 in advance of those of the previous year, and were $1,145.60 more than those of the most prosperous year preceding it.—The *Board of Education* reported to the General Assembly that their receipts for the year had been $72,040.97, a gain of $3,861.83 over the receipts of the year before. The payments in behalf of current work had been $56,989.58. The balance of the debt standing over, amounting to $15,000, and $15,000 of loans made during the present year, had also been paid.—The *Board of Publication* reported to the General Assembly that their total receipts for 1875–'76 had been $293,717.94, and their expenditures $267,946.63. The contributions to the missionary fund of the board for carrying on its benevolent work had amounted to $52,176.06. For the same work there had been directly expended $49,712.59. The board had issued during the year 89,500 copies of new publications, 835,800 copies of reprints, and 5,746,673 copies of periodicals.—The *Board of Church Erection* reported to the General Assembly that their receipts since their last report had been $125,016. Appropriations had been made to 136 churches, amounting in all to $70,500.—The *Committee on Freedmen* reported to the General Assembly that their total receipts for the year had been $54,958.84; their expenditures had been $53,137. One hundred and thirteen missionaries had been employed during the year, eight churches had been organized, and 855 persons had been added to the Church.—The *Board of Home Missions* reported to the General Assembly that their receipts for the year ending April 1, 1876, had been, from churches, $234,677.33; from legacies, $33,103.59; from miscellaneous sources, $19,936.99; total, $287,717.01. Their expenditures had been $284,226.21, in which sum was included the amount of the debt ($24,372.78) reported by the board to the previous General Assembly. The receipts were $25,907.36 less than those of the previous year. During the year 1,035 missionaries had been engaged in work under the direction of the board; 3,500 churches and stations had been supplied, and the largest number of additions to the churches on profession for several years had been made.—The *Board of Foreign Missions* reported that their receipts for the year ending April 30th had been $517,688.69, and their expenditures $515,593.62. Their debt on the 30th of April, 1876, amounted to $36,187.93, having been reduced $2,095.07.—The following are the statistics of the missions:

MISSIONS.	Missionaries, American and Native.	Lay Teachers and others.	Communicants.	Pupils in the Schools.
Indian tribes	13	21	1,595	283
Mission to the Jews	1	..	....	....
Mexico	4	29	2,300	40
South America	20	29	771	402
Africa	12	24	483	281
India	48	208	769	7,910
Siam (Laos)	11	19	62	104
China	60	86	1,157	781
Chinese in California	2	6	64	121
Japan	6	8	118	195
Persia	64	85	760	1,102
Syria	26	112	498	2,282
Total	267	627	8,577	13,501

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America met in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18th. The Rev. Henry C. Van Dyke, D. D., was chosen moderator. The Assembly adopted a report which called the attention of the presbyteries to the importance of the relation of the Church to the German population, urged them to seek all proper opportunities for labor among this people, and to devise means whereby they may be more extensively and more deeply impressed with the Presbyterian faith and order. It advised the presbyteries to seek out proper German candidates for the ministry, and to communicate, in respect to them, with the Presbyterian German theological schools. It made provision for the collection of information concerning the German work, by means of a circular addressed to the presbyteries containing inquiries respecting the distinctive features which belong to the transition from the German to the American condition. A committee was appointed to communicate with the presbyteries, receive and arrange the desired information, and report to the next General Assembly. This committee was also directed to give attention to the whole subject of a denominational literature in German; to confer, if they thought best, with the Board of Publication in respect to the publication of books in German; and to consider what shall be done by the Church, if anything, in respect to Presbyterian newspapers, and other means of instruction through the press.—The delegation who had been appointed to attend the Conference of Presbyterians which was held in London in July, 1875, relative to the formation of a general alliance of Presbyterian churches, reported concerning the proceedings of the Conference and the organization of the Alliance. The meeting of the Alliance was to have been held on the first Tuesday in July, 1876; but in deference to the wishes of American Presbyterians, who would be engaged in services appropriate to the Centennial celebration, it had been postponed to July, 1877. The Assembly adopted the following resolution on the subject:

Resolved, That our branch of the Presbyterian Church, as represented in this General Assembly, approves the constitution proposed by the London Conference, and cordially enters into the Presbyterian Alliance on this basis: That the Moderator and the stated and permanent Clerks of the Assembly, and the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., the Rev. James McCosh, D. D., and the Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., be a special committee to appoint delegates from this Church to the first meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance at Edinburgh, July, 1877.

The committee who had been appointed by a previous Assembly to correspond with the Reformed Church in America on the subject of union, reported concerning the result of their negotiations, which they embodied in the following minute:

Whereas, These committees were originally appointed to confer in regard to the desirableness and practicability of union between the two bodies which they represent; and whereas, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the year 1874 declined to continue their committee (as had been recommended) for further conference concerning "union," and subsequently appointed a committee to confer with us in regard to "coöperation," a matter which had not been committed to us by the General Assembly; and whereas, a document has been presented to us by said committee containing certain proposals and measures relating to "coöperation," and by our several Boards of Missions, Publication, etc.; and whereas, the "terms of correspondence" already existing between the two bodies provide for the most friendly relations, which we trust will always be continued; and whereas, the main object proposed to be accomplished by this scheme of "coöperation" can hardly be attained without it: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we inform the committee of the Reformed Church that, in our judgment, the plan proposed by them is inexpedient; and that, in reporting our action to the next General Assembly, we request to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

This report was adopted.

During the meetings of the Assembly, the Rev. Dr. Talmage sent a dispatch by telegraph to a prominent member of the Southern General Assembly, in session at the same time at Savannah, Ga., asking if anything could be done by the Northern Assembly that would forward the establishment of fraternal relations between the two bodies. He received an answer that any spontaneous resolution of the Assembly would receive respectful consideration. The subject was referred to the Committee on Correspondence. This committee reported the following as a suitable form in which to embody the expression of the Assembly:

The committee to whom was referred the resolution on fraternal correspondence with the General Assembly now in session at Savannah, report that they are unanimously and heartily in sympathy with the objects contemplated in the resolutions; and recognizing the fact that the two Assemblies accept the same Confession of Faith, form of government, and directory of worship, and are closely bound together by historical as well as doctrinal and ecclesiastical ties; and—

Whereas, These Churches, one in faith, order, and labor, are called by the Great Head of the Church to united efforts for the extension of his kingdom throughout the country and the world, and as no adjustment of differences is accomplished by rehearsal of the past: Therefore, with a view to the expression of the united and hearty wishes of this

body, that at the earliest practicable moment we may see the establishment of correspondence with the other Assembly, we hereby

Resolve, That this Assembly reiterates its cordial desire to establish fraternal relations with that Assembly on terms of perfect equality and reciprocity, so soon as it is agreeable to their brethren to respond to this assurance by a similar expression.

This was adopted, and telegraphed to the Southern General Assembly. The Southern General Assembly, in the mean time, had taken action on the subject of fraternal relations. This action being reported the next day, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution in substance identical with that of that body, as declarative of the spirit in which its action was taken, as follows:

In order to show our disposition to remove, on our part, all real or seeming hinderance to friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that, while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Southern General Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Northern Assembly, or of the historical bodies of which the present Assembly is the successor, are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Southern General Assembly, or of the historical body or bodies of which it is the successor.

The previous General Assembly had sent down to the presbyteries an overture providing for a basis of representation in the General Assembly, by synods instead of by presbyteries, as had always before been the rule. The object was to reduce the number of members of the General Assembly, which had become inconveniently large. The report of the vote of the presbyteries showed that 19 presbyteries had answered the overture in the affirmative, 101 in the negative, and that 53 presbyteries had not reported. The overture was consequently lost. The subject was again referred to a committee, who were to prepare a plan for reduced representation to the General Assembly, publish their report in all the Church papers before the spring meetings of the presbyteries, and report to the next General Assembly. The necessary action was taken to carry into effect the provision which had been adopted by the Church for the election of elders for a term of years, by churches preferring that tenure to one for life. The deliverances of previous General Assemblies of both branches of the Church, condemning promiscuous dancing, and regretting the giving of dancing-parties by Christian families, were reaffirmed. The session of each church was declared fully competent to decide when discipline in such cases is necessary, and when it should be administered. It was declared not in accordance with Presbyterian usage to invite persons to the Lord's Supper who are not connected with any branch of the visible Church. A committee was appointed to inquire whether Roman Catholic baptisms should be recognized as valid, and report to the next General Assembly.

The sixth anniversary of the *Woman's Foreign Missionary Society* was held at Philadelphia, April 27th and 28th. The receipts for the year had amounted to $77,561.53. Sixteen new missionaries had been taken under the care of the Society during the year. The report stated that during the same period 110 auxiliary societies and 56 mission bands had been added to the list, making a present total of 648 of the former and 342 of the latter. Nineteen new presbyterial societies had also been organized, making 26 in all.

II. Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern General Assembly). The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church, as they were reported to the General Assembly in May, 1876:

Synods	12
Presbyteries	68
Ministers and licentiates	1,079
Candidates	189
Churches	1,820
Licensures	41
Ordinations	47
Installations	72
Pastoral relations dissolved	54
Churches organized	45
" dissolved	30
Ministers received from other denominations	2
Churches " " "	5
Elders	5,415
Deacons	3,177
Members added on examination	7,693
" " certificate	3,454
Whole number of communicants	112,183
Adults baptized	2,416
Infants "	4,656
Number of baptized non-communicants	22,230
Children in Sunday-schools and Bible-classes	67,384
MONEYS CONTRIBUTED.	
Sustentation	$39,591
Evangelistic fund	15,500
Invalid fund	9,641
Foreign missions	45,054
Education	32,522
Publication	8,666
Presbyterial	11,886
Pastors' salaries	543,429
Congregational	382,314
Miscellaneous	50,068
Total	$1,138,671

The *Executive Committee of Publication* reported to the General Assembly that their receipts had been: From contributions of the churches, $6,570.21; from sales and subscriptions, $35,394.79; and receipts from other sources swelled the total amount of available funds to $42,704.26. Their disbursements had been $41,866.24. The assets of the committee amounted to $61,105.20, and their liabilities to about $20,000. The business capital now amounted to $39,576.36. The arrangements with the Reformed Church in America, contemplated in the plan of coöperation between the two Churches, had been in part begun. The Reformed Board had approved for sale all the books of the committee but one, and all the publications of the Reformed Board but a few small volumes were offered on the shelves of the committee's store. The objections in the case of the excepted books were based upon the introduction into them "of sentiments or incidents connected with the recent troubles of the country which might not produce edification in the opposite section from that in which they were first issued."—The

Executive Committee on Education reported to the General Assembly a deficiency of a little over $3,000 in their receipts. The entire amount of funds furnished had been $15,131.97. The committee were still in debt about $32,000. Ninety-five persons were enrolled upon the list of beneficients, of whom fifty-four were pursuing their studies at theological seminaries. — The *Committee on Evangelistic Labor* reported that thirty-six out of sixty-four presbyteries employed evangelists. Fifty evangelists had been employed during the year, eleven more than had been employed the previous year.—The *Executive Committee on Sustentation* reported to the General Assembly that their total receipts during the year for the several departments classed under the general head of sustentation (embracing sustentation, the evangelistic fund, the colored evangelistic fund, the invalid fund, and the relief fund) had amounted to $45,800.91. This amount, together with the balance of $12,185.85 which was on hand, made the total amount under the control of the committee during the year $57,986.76. The receipts for sustentation had been $22,664.68, against $21,186.65 the preceding year. The receipts of the evangelistic fund had been $852.22 more than those of the previous year, and the payments to presbyteries $578.82 more than those of the year before. Fifty-one evangelists had been employed by thirty-six presbyteries, with generally satisfactory results. The receipts for the colored evangelistic fund had been sufficient to meet the demands that had been made upon it. The receipts for the invalid fund had been $1,700.25 more than those of the previous year, and had been adequate to meet all the applications for aid.—The *Committee on Foreign Missions* reported to the General Assembly that their total receipts for the year from all sources had been $61,273.27, or $19,038.98 more than the total contributions of the preceding year. Their total expenditures had been $56,498.76, and their indebtedness had been reduced to $9,848.67. The Home Department had been managed at an expense of only a fraction more than seven per cent. of the receipts. A considerable increase was reported in the number of contributing churches, ladies' missionary associations (from 58 to 108), and Sunday-schools, and in the amount of contributions from them. The committee had six principal stations in the southwestern Indian Territory, one in Mexico, two in the United States of Colombia, two in the Empire of Brazil, one in Italy, one in Greece, one among the Greeks in European Turkey, and two in China, with a much larger number of out-stations in all these different parts of the world. Connected with these various stations were 12 schools of various grades, embracing in all more than 500 pupils. The number of laborers connected with the missions was 75. The General Assembly resolved to forward the work of the committee.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met at Savannah, Ga., May 18th. The Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D., of Virginia, was chosen moderator. The Assembly adopted resolutions expressing its approval, in general, of the proceedings of the Conference held in London in July, 1875; also of the general tenor of the constitution of the new alliance. It decided to appoint delegates to represent the Presbyterian Church in the United States in the General Council to be held in Edinburgh in 1877, "provided that this appointment of delegates shall not be understood as pledging any funds of the Church to defraying the expenses of the General Council;" and it provided that the delegates should select from their own number members to prepare any papers concerning the condition and position of the Church, to be spread upon the records of the council; further, that if the delegates shall be unable to attend the council, they should be authorized to represent the Church in an official letter. This action was supplemented by a resolution, "That, in appointing delegates to the General Presbyterian Alliance, it is with the distinct declaration that it is not to be regarded as another and a higher court, but as an assemblage of committees appointed by their several churches, which they represent for the purpose of joint conference and joint report, and for such action only as belongs to an association of delegates thus constituted." There were chosen as delegates to the council one minister and one elder from each synod, and four delegates from the Church at large. A committee had been appointed by the previous General Assembly to take into consideration the deliverances which had been uttered by the Southern Presbyterian Church through its General Assemblies on secular matters. This committee submitted a report, carefully reviewing and comparing all the declarations of the General Assembly touching questions of politics and slavery, from its organization in 1861 to the present time. It began by quoting the explicit declaration adopted at the formation of the Southern General Assembly, that the Church has nothing to do with political matters, and followed this with quotations to the same effect from a pastoral letter adopted in 1865; from the report on foreign correspondence in 1862; from a letter of the Synod of Kentucky to the General Assembly in 1867; from the declaration of 1861, that in its ecclesiastical capacity the Church is neither the friend nor the foe of slavery; and from declarations to the same effect in the Pastoral Letter of 1865. On the other hand, expressions were referred to which were alleged to be inconsistent with the principle thus enunciated in the narrative adopted in 1862; in the report of 1862 on theological seminaries, as in the Pastoral Letter of 1862; in the narrative of 1863; and in the narrative of 1864. In some of these papers the words "we," "our cause," "our army," referring to the

Southern side in the war, were inadvertently used, and should have been disapproved. The narrative of 1864 contained two expressions that deserved notice: first, it said: "The long-continued agitations of our adversaries have wrought within us a deeper conviction of the Divine appointment of domestic servitude, and have led to a clearer comprehension of the duties we owe to the African race." This was explained by the committee to mean: "By declaring the institution of slavery to be of 'Divine appointment,' the Assembly must not be understood as expressing the opinion that it was ordained of God as a positively Divine and obligatory institute of society for all communities, but simply that, as it was recognized and enforced by the law of the Confederate States, and was an existing relation prevailing throughout its boundaries, it was, in the sense of all established civil relations, a matter of Divine appointment for the time being in the midst of the people of the States." The other expression was: "We hesitate not to affirm that it is the peculiar mission of the Southern Church to conserve the institution of slavery, and make it a blessing both to master and slave." Of this the committee said:

From all that is known to us as to the meaning intended by the Assembly which adopted that paper, as well as from the context itself, it is manifest that its true intent was not to assert that it was the duty of the Church to conserve the institution of slavery in the sense of perpetuating it—a word never used by it in reference to this subject—but to make the best of the relation and arrangement as it existed, and, by the administration of that gospel which is intrusted to the Church, "make it a blessing both to master and slave."

The report closed by proposing the following declaration:

1. We solemnly reaffirm the explicit and formal statement set forth at the time of the organization of our General Assembly in 1861, in an "address to the Churches of Jesus Christ throughout the earth." This document clearly and forcibly details our position concerning the nature and functions of the Church as a spiritual body, and, therefore, "non-secular and non-political."

2. Inasmuch as some incidental expressions, uttered in times of great public excitement, are found upon our records, and have been pointed out in the report of the committee aforesaid, which seem to be ambiguous or inconsistent with the above declarations and others of like import, this Assembly does hereby disavow them wherever found, and does not recognize such as forming any part of the well-considered, authoritative teachings or testimony of our Church.

The report and declaration were adopted. The Assembly had been asked by the Presbytery of St. Louis to take some action in regard to fraternal relations with the Northern General Assembly. Correspondence also passed during the session of the Assembly between some of its members and members of the Northern General Assembly on the same subject. The following resolutions bearing upon the matter were adopted by a vote of 83 to 6:

Resolved, That the action of the Baltimore Conference of 1875 (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875), approved by the Assembly at St. Louis, explains with sufficient clearness the position of our Church.

But, inasmuch as it is represented by the overture that misapprehensions exist in the minds of some of our people as to the spirit of this action, in order to show our disposition to remove on our part all real or seeming hinderances to friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that, while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Northern Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Southern Presbyterian Assemblies are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character or standing of the Northern General Assembly, or of the historical body or bodies of which it is the successor.

A report was adopted on the subject of a theological institute for colored people. It recommended that such an institute be established; that it be located at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and the Rev. Dr. Stillman be appointed its principal.

III. UNITED, REFORMED, AND ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIANS. (*a.*) *United Presbyterian Church of North America.*—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church, as they were presented to the General Assembly at its meeting in May, 1876: Number of synods, 8; of presbyteries, 57; of ministers without charge, 159; of pastors and stated supplies, 465; of congregations with pastors or stated supplies, 561; of congregations vacant, 248; of members, 77,414; of adults baptized, 500; of infants baptized, 3,961; of Sunday-schools, 638; of officers and teachers in the same, 7,289; of Sunday-school scholars, 53,364; of theological seminaries, 4; of colleges, 3; total amount of contributions, $873,675.

The *Board of Education* reported to the General Assembly that their total receipts for the year had been $2,673.88, besides which they had a balance from the previous year of $372.86. Their total expenditures had been $3,732.45; their total liabilities were $2,860.71. Twenty young men intending to enter the ministry had been aided by the funds of the Church.—The *Board of Publication* reported to the General Assembly as the condition of their finances: Total assets, $101,736.55; total liabilities, $30,540.22; receipts for the year, $25,178.39; expenditures, $27,085.32; cash on hand May 1, 1876, $1,504.39.—The *Board of the Freedmen's Mission* reported to the General Assembly that their total receipts since the last report had been $12,388.80. The treasurer had at present a balance of $573. An appropriation of $12,000 was asked to pay all indebtedness, furnish the school-building, and carry on the work for the coming year.—The *Board of Ministerial Relief* reported to the General Assembly that their total receipts for the year had been $2,501.42, and their total expenditures $644.43. Four ministers, or families of deceased ministers, had received help during the year.—The *Board of Home Missions* reported to the General Assembly that the total contributions to their treasury for the year had been $35,294.82, being thirteen dollars more than had been contributed

during any previous year in the history of the board. Claims amounting to $32,824.91 had been paid during the year, leaving a balance in the treasury of $2,709.43.—The *Board of Foreign Missions* of the United Presbyterian Church reported to the General Assembly that their total receipts for the year had been, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, $75,061.20, and their total expenditures $71,950.06. There was an apparent balance in the treasury of $3,111.14, but, taking into account the amount the board still owed, and the obligations coming due, it was estimated that there would be on the 1st of July a deficiency of $18,981.86. The estimates for the ensuing year called for $84,526, currency. This amount was approved by the General Assembly. Missions were supported in Syria, India, Egypt, and China, concerning which the following statistics were given: Number of foreign missionaries, 38; of native laborers, 114, of whom 4 were ordained and 9 were licensed. Number of communicants: in Syria, 84; in India, 153; in Egypt, 86; in China, 21; total, 915, an increase of 142; number of baptisms, 136. Number of pupils in the schools: in Syria, 417; in India, 1,143; in Egypt, 1,151; in China, 25; total 2,736. 11,890 volumes had been used in the mission fields, chiefly in Egypt.

The eighteenth General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in North America met in Philadelphia, May 24th. The Rev. Dr. James Brown, of Keokuk, Iowa, was chosen moderator. A resolution was adopted protesting "most solemnly against the opening of the Centennial grounds on the Lord's-day," and pledging support to the Centennial Commission in the resolution they had adopted to close these grounds on that day.

The subject of permitting the use of instruments of music in the churches was brought to the attention of the Assembly by a petition for the repeal of the section of the Directory of Worship which prohibits such instruments. The committee to whom it was referred reported an overture to be submitted to the presbyteries repealing the section. The overture was lost, failing to receive the two-thirds vote requisite to pass it, although it received the vote of a majority of the members present (86 to 74). The Committee on Conference with the Associate Reformed Synod of the South made a report recommending the coöperation of the two bodies in all Church work. Their action was approved. The presbyteries were instructed to require all congregations under their care to seek through them whatever preaching they might desire; and ministers and licentiates were forbidden to make any arrangements with congregations for preaching except through the presbyteries under whose care the congregations may be. A plan to establish a theological seminary in India, to be under the care of the Presbytery of Sealkote, was heartily approved.

(*b.*) The *General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America* met in Philadelphia, May 18th. The Rev. John Alford, of Newcastle, Del., was chosen moderator. The report of the treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions showed that the expenditures for the year had been $57, while the receipts were $63, and that a balance remained in the treasury of $1,453.55. The Board of Domestic Missions reported that the amount of their appropriations had been $1,950. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America (O. S.) on the subject of a union of the two bodies. A report on the "Signs of the Times" was adopted. It reviewed the state of the religious and secular world, and designated the first Thursday in November as a day of thanksgiving, and Thursday of the first week in January as a day of fasting and prayer, in the Church.

(*c.*) The *Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church* met in Pittsburg, Pa., May 24th. The Rev. Joseph Beattie, missionary to Syria, was chosen moderator. The synod was composed of about one hundred and fifty members, representing about one hundred ministers and congregations. The whole amount of contributions given by the churches during the year was $190,000, or about nineteen dollars per member. The number of theological students was increasing.

(*d.*) The *Associate Synod of North America* met at Portland Mills, Ind., May 24th. The Rev. H. S. Atchison was chosen moderator. It appeared from the statistical tables that this body embraced the four presbyteries of Iowa, Clarion, Muskingum, and Northern Indiana, and that it had 12 ministers, 2 licentiates, 34 congregational charges or stations, and 1,115 communicants. The total amount of contributions to the various causes of the Church during the year had been $679.85.

(*e.*) The *Associate Reformed Synod of the South* met at Hopewell, S. C., September 21st. The Rev. William B. Pressly was chosen moderator. The committee who were appointed by the synod of the previous year to confer with a similar committee of the United Presbyterian Church, with a view to the coöperation of the two Churches in certain departments of their work, reported that the two committees had met at Baltimore, December 15, 1875, and agreed upon a plan of coöperation. This plan provided that "the presbyteries of each Church shall sustain the same relation to those of the other that they do to the coördinate courts of their own body, and that the ministers and licentiates of each shall be eligible to appointments and settlements in congregations of the other;" that the courts of each shall respect the discipline of the other; that ministers and members of the two bodies be recommended to cultivate friendly relations and Christian fellowship with each other; that the existing relations of the two Churches (actual coöpera-

tion) in the work of foreign missions be continued; that a friendly coöperation of help and non-interference be practised in the fields of home missions and Church extension; that the two bodies coöperate in building and sustaining the Normal or Training School of the United Presbyterian Church for the Freedmen, established at Knoxville, Tenn.; and that, in the work of publication, the Associate Reformed Synod coöperate with the Board of Publication of the United Presbyterian Church. These provisions were adopted by the Synod. The Committee on Correspondence with the United Presbyterian Church was reappointed, but was instructed to take no direct steps toward union without further instruction. The Board of Foreign Missions reported that their receipts for the year had been $4,732.69, and their ordinary expenses $604.08. They had invested the sum of $2,664, and had $1,464.61 on hand.

IV. Cumberland Presbyterians. — The forty-sixth General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at Bowling Green, Ky., May 18th. The Rev. J. M. Gill, of Elkton, Ky., was chosen moderator.

The Committee on Missions reported that the missionary work of the year had in the aggregate exceeded that of any former year, especially so far as the collecting and disbursing of money are concerned. The gifts to the missionary cause had been far in advance of those of former years. The most important home-missions were at St. Louis, in Colorado, and on the Pacific coast.

The question was asked the Assembly by a presbyter, whether baptism, as administered by Roman Catholics, is to be regarded as a valid Christian baptism? The committee to whom it was referred expressed the opinion that it could not be so regarded, and recommended an answer in the negative. "Notwithstanding this," they reported, "each church session must decide for itself what shall be done in each particular case that may come before them, as no absolute rule can be laid down which will meet the peculiarities of every case." Their report was adopted by the Assembly. A resolution adopted by the Assembly declared "that, as a denomination of Protestants, we are not dependent on regular succession from the Roman Church, or any other body of Christians, for authority to preach the Gospel and administer the ordinances of the Church." The Committee on Education reported of the institutions of the Church: Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill., had an endowment and property estimated to be worth $264,700, and liabilities estimated at $3,017.55. The faculty numbered nine professors and three tutors, and nearly 300 students were in attendance. Cumberland University had eleven professors and 375 students. It was the oldest institution in the Church, and had had great reverses in the loss of its endowments and buildings during the war. Trinity University reported a year of "reasonable success." Bethel College, McKenzie, Tenn., reported four teachers, 110 matriculations, and five candidates for the ministry among its students. Cumberland Female College, McMinnville, Tenn., had an annual average of about 100 students. Waynesburg College had about 200 students. A new college building had been begun, which would cost over $60,000.

The Board of Publication reported to the General Assembly that their receipts and expenditures during the year had been each $56,206.14. The assets of the Publishing House, deducting liabilities, were valued at $49,499.01, showing an increase of value from the previous year of $21,528.46.

The *Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church* has been formed by the amicable separation of colored members from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and their organization into an independent body. The first number of their newspaper organ, *The Banner of Light*, was published in September, 1876. It stated that the number of members of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky, was, in May, 1874, 3,925; that the number of ministers at that time was seventeen; and that the value of church property was $12,550. Since that time the Presbytery of Missouri had added 240 members, and the same presbytery had raised $529.25 in 1874. Later reports than for 1874 had not been received from the other States.

V. Presbyterians in Canada. (*a.*) *Presbyterian Church in Canada.*—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church as they were reported to the General Assembly in June:

Synods	4
Presbyteries	33
Congregations	1,076
Ministerial charges	684
Ministers	664
Families	50,209
Communicants	82,186
Added during year	11,247
Sabbath scholars	57,949

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Stipend promised	$418,058 21
Paid by congregations	383,580 91
From other sources	32,608 70
College fund	14,917 97
Home missions	25,472 47
Foreign missions	16,173 53
Aged and infirm ministers	6,218 81
Assembly fund	5,062 24
French evangelization	11,219 93
Sabbath-school contributions	9,496 67
Total for schemes	88,561 63
Total for all purposes	989,090 29

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada met in Toronto, June 8th. The Rev. Dr. Topp was chosen moderator. Much of the time of the Assembly was spent in the discussion of the case of the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, who had expressed views regarded as not according to the standards of the Church. The basis of the charge against him lay in a sermon which he preached in Novem-

ber, 1875, in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, in which he expressed views at variance with the doctrines of the Church on the subject of everlasting punishment. He had been called to account by the lower courts of the Church, and examined by committees, but failed to satisfy his examiners, avowing that he held "that there was ground to hope that God would eventually remove sin and suffering entirely from every part of his dominions." Mr. Macdonnell spoke in the discussions on his case, and explained that his position was one of doubt. He was ready to believe the truth of God on the doctrine in question, but had not been able to satisfy his mind as to what the truth actually was. The Assembly adopted the following action on the case:

That this Assembly, sustaining the reference for judgment, find that, in the statement made before this Assembly, Mr. Macdonnell has declared that he does not hold the doctrine of everlasting punishment in the sense held by the Church and formulated in the Confession of Faith; nevertheless, that he has adopted no doctrinal views contrary to the Confession of Faith: Therefore, *Resolved*, first, That the above twofold statement is not satisfactory to this Assembly; second, that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Macdonnell, in the hope that they may be able to bring in a report as to Mr. Macdonnell's views which may be satisfactory to this Assembly.

The committee subsequently reported that Mr. Macdonnell had met with them and stated that, while he was desirous to meet the wishes of the Assembly in regard to conference with the committee, he respectfully referred them to the statement he had already made before the General Assembly, as clearly defining his position, and that the report of that statement, which was published in the *Daily Mail* of June 16th, was substantially correct. The committee offered the following minute relating to the case, which was adopted by the Assembly:

Considering—1. That this General Assembly has declared that the statement of his views made by Mr. Macdonnell before it was not satisfactory; 2. That, on meeting with the committee appointed by the Assembly to confer with him, he signified that he had at present no further statement to make, by which his position toward the doctrine in question might be modified; 3. That the doctrine of the eternity or endless duration of the punishment of the wicked, as taught in the Confession of Faith, is a doctrine of Scripture which every minister of this Church must hold and teach—the General Assembly feels under obligation to continue its care in this matter; but, inasmuch as Mr. Macdonnell expresses his regret for having preached the sermon which gave occasion to these proceedings, has intimated that his mind is at present in an undecided state as regards the doctrine in question, and has engaged, while seeking for the light, not to contravene the traditions of the Church, the Assembly, in the hope that Mr. Macdonnell may find his views in accord with the standard on the subject in question: *Resolved*, That further time be given him carefully to consider the matter; and that he be requested to report through his presbytery, to the next General Assembly, whether he accepts the teaching of the Church on the subject. The Assembly would commend their brother to the guidance of the Spirit of Truth, praying that, with the Divine blessing upon the further study of the Word of God, all difficulties as to the Scriptural evidence of the momentous doctrine incurred may speedily cease to perplex his mind.

(*b.*) A number of ministers of the *Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland* refused to enter into the union with the Canada Presbyterian Church, and, after the union was consummated, declared themselves to constitute the synod in connection with the Church of Scotland. This synod met in Montreal in June. The Rev. David Watson was appointed moderator. Trustees were appointed for the various funds of the synod, and the usual committees were also appointed. A petition was presented from the congregation of West King, praying for ordinances in connection with the Church of Scotland, and complaining of the proceedings which had resulted in their being deprived of their church property. A list was presented of congregations in similar circumstances. It was agreed that a commission, with synodical powers, be appointed to watch such cases, and, if that were called for, to appoint a deputation to proceed to Edinburgh and attend the next General Assembly, or the meetings at any time of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland.

VI. PRESBYTERIANS IN SCOTLAND. (*a.*) *The Church of Scotland.*—The General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland met in Edinburgh, May 18th, and was opened ceremonially by the Earl of Galloway as her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner. The Rev. Dr. Cook, of Borgue, was elected moderator. The statistical report stated that the total revenue of the Church for its various agencies and schemes had been £350,621, as against £282,834 in 1875. The income for the colonial scheme had been £17,138, and that for the Jewish mission £6,035. The income for home missions had been £11,857.

The report of the Endowment Committee showed that 25 churches had been endowed during the year, making a total of 240 churches endowed since the scheme was projected. The total number of charges, parishes, unendowed chapels, etc., now in possession of the Church, was 1,473. The income for home missions had been £11,857, showing a considerable increase over the income of the previous year. The income for the Jewish missions had been £6,035. The missions were established at Constantinople, Alexandria, Beyrout, Salonica, and Monastir. The income for foreign missions had been £12,949, and the expenditures for the same had been £8,679. An overture, declaring clergymen of the Church of England, among others, eligible for admission into the Scottish Church, was rejected, and an amendment was adopted declaring Presbyterian ministers alone eligible. A case of approach to ritualism in the church of Dunse was decided by the Assembly. An altar-cloth and cross had been introduced into

the church. The synod had ordered them removed. The Assembly, on appeal, confirmed the order of the synod.

(*b.*) *Free Church of Scotland.*—The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, May 18th. Dr. Thomas McLaughlan, of Edinburgh, was chosen moderator. Report was made that the sum of £70,357 had been raised for foreign missions, and £5,191 for the conversion of the Jews. The report of the colleges made mention of a bequest of £13,000, a gift of £8,000, of the raising of £10,000 toward a fourth chair in Aberdeen College, and of a legacy of £17,000 to the new college. The total amount of funds raised for Church purposes during the year had been £534,450 10*s.* 9*d.* A motion was adopted by an overwhelming majority, to the effect that nothing in recent legislation has altered the attitude of the State to the Church which led to the disruption; that the Free Church should not be moved from the ground which it had taken, etc. On the 25th of May the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland, consisting of 36 ministers and 34 elders, came into the Assembly, with its moderator at its head, and the union of the two bodies was formally consummated.

(*c.*) *Reformed Presbyterian Church.* — The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland met at Glasgow, March 13th. The Rev. David Taylor, of Glasgow, was chosen moderator. The statistical reports showed that the Church included 42 congregations, with 7,500 members, and that its annual contributions amounted to about £14,000. The synod, by a vote of 57 to 6, adopted a resolution in favor of union with the Free Church. This resolution, having received the approval of the presbyteries and synods, had now become the resolution of the Church. The Committee on Union was reappointed to carry the negotiations to a conclusion. The union with the Free Church was finally consummated in the General Assembly of that body, May 25th.

(*d.*) *Reformed Presbyterian Synod.*—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Scotland met in Glasgow, May 8th. The Rev. Robert Wallace was chosen moderator. His address was upon the duties devolving on covenanted witness. He spoke of the Church over whose synod he was moderator as the true Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The Church *called Reformed Presbyterian*, which was about to become amalgamated with the Free Church, had no proper claim to the designation *Reformed Presbyterian*. That Church had been for a number of years violating many of the distinctive principles and practices of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The business of the synod was of a routine character.

(*e.*) *United Presbyterian Church.*—The following are the statistics of the United Presbyterian Church, as reported in May, 1876: Number of congregations, 620; of elders, 5,075; members, 190,242; Sunday-school teachers, 12,129; Sunday-school scholars, 92,502; average Sunday attendance on church, 85,000. The total income for 1875 was £419,965.

The General Synod of the United Presbyterian Church (Scotland) met in Edinburgh, May 11th. The Rev. John Rankine was chosen moderator. The synod, by a vote of 373 to 45, gave its sanction to the union of the United Presbyterian Church in England with the English Presbyterian Church. An animated debate took place on the question of Disestablishment, at the end of which the synod resolved to issue a pastoral letter advocating a severance between the Church and the State. The attention of the synod was called to the case of the proposed monument to Thomas Gillespie in the churchyard of the Abbey of Dunfermline. It was intended to inscribe upon the monument a record of Mr. Gillespie's expulsion and deposition by the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, but the Government had refused to allow the word "deposed" to be used. A resolution was passed, declaring "that the synod hear with surprise and regret of her Majesty's Board of Works' refusal, and remit it to the Disestablishment Committee to coöperate with the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Dunfermline, with power to memorialize the Government in regard to the matter."

VII. Presbyterian Church in England.—The fortieth meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England was held in Liverpool, beginning May 1st. The Rev. Dr. J. Oswald Dykes was chosen moderator. The statistical report showed that the number of communicant members of the Church was 29,045—1,963 more than the number reported the previous year. The total amount of receipts for the year had been £98,484, and the total amount paid as stipends for the year had been £38,069. The total income for home missions had been £2,133. Seven new fields of labor had been occupied. The expenditures of the Foreign Mission Committee for the year had been £8,268, or £505 in excess of the income. The committee had twelve missionaries in China, besides three who were at home for rest, fifty-six native evangelists, and twenty-three students. The mission-stations were at Amoy, Swatow, and the island of Formosa. A motion for the immediate consummation of the union with the United Presbyterian congregations in England was carried, with only two dissentient votes. The Union Committee was reappointed to arrange for the reunion on the 13th of June.

The synod reassembled in Liverpool, June 13th, to perfect the union with the United Presbyterian Synod. The latter body met at the same time in a neighboring church in the same city. After transacting some routine business in each court, including the approval of the basis of union, the members of the two bodies marched in procession to Philharmonic

Hall, where they coalesced. The minutes of the two synods were read, and the moderators in turn declared the two churches one. The first Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England was then constituted. The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Morpeth, was elected moderator. Deputations were received from various Presbyterian churches in the United Kingdom, and the synod was visited by the Nonconformist ministers of Liverpool in a body. The United Church will consist of eleven presbyteries, with 263 congregations, 50,000 members, and a yearly income of £160,000.

VIII. Irish Presbyterian Church.—The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church met at Belfast, June 5th. The Rev. John Meneely, of Belfast, was elected moderator. Report was made that the total income of the Church for the year had been £141,152 9*s.* 9*d.*, or £1,307 5*s.* 3*d.* less than the income of the previous year. The report of the foreign missions was stated to be the most satisfactory that had ever been presented to the Assembly. The work was carried on principally in India and China. The subject of instrumental music in the churches was again discussed. Five of the congregations, which were reported as in offense the year before in employing instruments, had agreed to give up their use if the Assembly would provide them with precentors; but the ministers and congregations of Enniskillen and Queenstown still held out, and refused to submit to the decision of the previous Assembly. Action in their cases was deferred.

The Elementary Education Committee made a report of their action during the year, in opposing the attacks which had been made upon the non-sectarian system of education.

IX. Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.—The annual meeting of the Calvinistic Methodist Association (which, in spite of its name, is a Presbyterian body) was held at Tredegar, in June. The Rev. T. James, of Llanelly, presided. The following is a summary of the statistical reports: Number of churches, 33; of ministers, 30; of preachers, 8; of leaders, 123; of communicants, 2,339; of candidates for membership, 322; of children in the Church, 921.

X. Presbyterian Church in New South Wales.—Union of the Presbyterian churches was effected in New South Wales in 1865. In 1876 there were in the colony some 66 ministers and 108 churches, besides other preaching-places, with a total seating capacity for 24,000 persons. The number of Presbyterian churches in the colonies and mission-fields in the Southern seas was 407, with 350 ministers.

PROKESCH-OSTEN, Count Anton, an Austrian diplomatist, born December 10, 1795; died October 26, 1876. He became, in 1827, chief of the general staff of Admiral Count Dondolo, with whom he remained until 1830. In this position he concluded treaties for the amelioration of the condition of the Christians with the Pashas of St. Jean d'Acre and of Syria. In 1831 he went with the Austrian army to Bologna as imperial commissioner; in 1832 he was sent on a special mission to Rome, and in 1833 to Egypt, to mediate between the Sultan and the Viceroy. In 1834 he was appointed embassador to Greece, where he remained up to 1849, having been raised to the rank of major-general in 1843, and created a Freiherr (baron) in 1845. In February, 1849, he went to Berlin as embassador, remaining there until 1852; and in 1853 he became President of the Bundestag (Federal Diet) in Frankfort, having been in the mean while raised to the rank of lieutenant field-marshal, and created a privy councilor. In 1855 he was appointed imperial nuncio and embassador to Constantinople, and in 1867 envoy extraordinary to the same court, in which position he remained up to 1871. Upon his retirement from the service he was created a count. He wrote a number of works on the Eastern countries, his chief work being "Geschichte des Abfalls der Griechen vom türkischen Reich" (6 vols., 1867–'68).

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. In the table on next page is given a summary of the statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America for 1875–'76, as they appear in the *Church Almanac* for 1877 (Pott & Young, New York). The aggregate number of communicants is given as in forty-three dioceses and nine missionary districts. The number of communicants in the whole Church is estimated in the *Church Almanac* as 286,000. The aggregates of other items are given by the *Almanac* in a "general statistical summary" (in many instances incomplete), as follows: Number of dioceses, 45; of missionary districts (including Africa, China, and Japan), 13; of bishops, 59; of bishops elect, 2; of priests and deacons, 3,192; whole number of clergy, 3,251; number of parishes, about 2,800; number of ordinations in 37 dioceses and 5 missionary districts, 214; of candidates for deacon's orders in 35 dioceses and 5 missionary districts, 251; of churches consecrated in 18 dioceses and 3 missionary districts, 53; of baptisms in 40 dioceses and 9 missionary districts, 41,453; of confirmations in 43 dioceses and 9 missionary districts, 26,954; of Sunday-school teachers in 39 dioceses and 7 missionary districts, 24,894; of Sunday-school scholars in 40 dioceses and 7 missionary districts, 235,509; amount of contributions in 40 dioceses and 8 missionary districts, $6,804,448.29.

Whittaker's *Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Directory* gives as the number of communicants in the diocese of Arkansas, 768; in Florida, 828; in Oregon and Washington, 756; in Niobrara, 415; in the African missions, 400. This *Almanac* also gives the following totals: Number of bishops, 59; of bishops elect, 2; of priests and deacons, 3,171; of parishes, about 2,900; of baptisms, 42,031; of confirmations, 26,761; of communicants,

DIOCESES AND MISSIONS.	Clergy.	Parishes.	Communicants.
Alabama	27	41	3,575
Albany	110	137	10,552
Arkansas	13	13	.....
California	50	35	2,761
Central New York	98	105	10,874
Central Pennsylvania	91	87	6,244
Connecticut	192	153	17,683
Delaware	26	31	2,033
Easton	32	33	2,314
Florida	13	16	.....
Fond du Lac	24	23	1,691
Georgia	39	37	4,259
Illinois	94	74	7,448
Indiana	39	42	3,310
Iowa	43	64	2,689
Kansas	20	31	1,164
Kentucky	41	46	4,037
Long Island	95	87	12,561
Louisiana	31	44	3,864
Maine	22	31	2,059
Maryland	155	133	17,380
Massachusetts	148	105	14,110
Michigan	55	68	5,865
Minnesota	51	50	3,404
Mississippi	27	45	1,656
Missouri	51	44	4,765
Nebraska	23	26	1,059
New Hampshire	27	23	1,763
New Jersey	90	69	7,010
New York	305	193	29,884
North Carolina	60	78	4,347
Northern New Jersey	68	66	6,440
Ohio	73	77	5,870
Pennsylvania	194	120	22,475
Pittsburg	53	57	4,871
Rhode Island	41	44	5,574
South Carolina	47	53	4,062
Southern Ohio	42	44	4,362
Tennessee	30	53	3,056
Texas	21	30	2,001
Vermont	32	40	2,950
Virginia	139	160	11,925*
Western Michigan	33	33	3,022
Western New York	96	94	10,594*
Wisconsin	66	46	3,627
Oregon and Washington	19	23	.....
Dakota	7	..	174
Colorado and Wyoming	20	21	863
Montana, Utah, and Idaho	11	10	516
Nevada	..	..	317
Niobrara	11	..	.....
Northern Texas	9	7	500
Western Texas	9	11	468
Northern California	14	13	590
New Mexico and Arizona	2	..	.....
Western Africa	11	..	.....
China	9	..	170
Japan	5	..	47
Europe	5	6	.....
Total	..	..	284,835

268,534; of ordinations, 211; of candidates for orders, 331; of Sunday-school teachers, 26,429; of Sunday-school scholars, 245,397; amount of contributions, $6,539,927.79.

The following periodicals are published in the interest of the Protestant Episcopal Church: Weekly—The *Church Journal and Gospel Messenger*, New York; the *Churchman*, Hartford, Conn.; the *Episcopal Register*, Philadelphia, Pa.; the *Southern Churchman*, Alexandria, Va.; the *Standard of the Cross*, Cleveland, Ohio; the *Pacific Churchman*, San Francisco, Cal.; the *Western Church*, Milwaukee, Wis.; the *Oregon Churchman*, Portland, Oregon. Monthly—the *Parish Visitor*, New York; the *Church Eclectic*, Utica, N. Y.; the *Spirit of Missions*, New York; the *Church Magazine*, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the *Parish Messenger*. Quarterly—*American Church Review*, Newark, N. J.

* Number reported in 1875.

The forty-first annual meeting of the *Board of Missions* of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in Philadelphia, Pa., October 10th. Reports were made of the receipts and expenditures for the year, as follows: The total receipts of the board were $295,000.65; disbursements, $309,451.81; debt, $72,705.66; investments, $139,507.16. From and including 1835 till October, 1876, the total amount received and expended by the Domestic Committee had been, in round numbers, $2,500,000, giving an annual average of nearly $61,000 during forty-three years. More than forty-three dioceses and ten missionary jurisdictions had, for longer or shorter periods, been given to the work of the committee, and all but sixteen of these had also been receivers. Forty-four dioceses and missionary jurisdictions had contributed to the work of the Indian Commission. Contributions were also acknowledged from England, Japan, and Liberia. Two young men of the Chippewa Indians had been ordained to the diaconate, two others were ready to enter upon the same office, and four more had been received as candidates for holy orders. The missionary bishops of Japan reported that there were at Ozaka station 4 presbyters, 5 teachers, 27 communicants, 2 day-schools with 24 scholars, and 1 Sunday-school with 25 scholars; and at Tokio station 2 presbyters, 4 teachers, 35 communicants, 4 day-schools with 61 scholars, and 2 Sunday-schools with 68 scholars. Two persons had been baptized at Ozaka, and 19 persons had been baptized and 17 confirmed at Tokio. The Bishop of Hayti reported that there had been 50 baptisms and 27 confirmations in his diocese, and that there were in it 283 communicants and 88 Sunday-school scholars. The Commission of Home Missions to the Colored People reported that the normal school at Raleigh, N. C., the school and parish at Petersburg, Va., and the high-school at Charleston, S. C., were in a highly successful and prosperous condition. The Bishops of Nebraska and Dakota, of Colorado and Wyoming, and of Montana, Idaho, and Utah, made reports showing a steady advance of the interests of the Church in their respective dioceses.

A special meeting of the *House of Bishops* was held in Philadelphia, October 13th and 14th. The principal business of the meeting was the election of missionary bishops for the dioceses of China and Cape Palmas, Africa. The Rev. Samuel I. J. Scherenschewsky, D. D., was elected Missionary Bishop for China. Dr. Scherenschewsky had been elected to the same office one year before, but had then declined to accept it. At this time, however, he yielded to the renewed call of the bishops, and signified his acceptance. The Rev. John T. Magrath, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Jackson, Mich., was elected Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the *American Church Missionary Society* was held in Philadelphia, October 25th. The Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., presided. The receipts of the Society for the year had been $54,550.50. In the field of domestic missions the Society had more than one hundred and twenty-five stations, representing fourteen dioceses and three missionary jurisdictions. Forty-three missionaries had been commissioned, eight had resigned, one had died, and thirty-three were now in active service. In the field of foreign missions the Society occupied the city of Mexico, with a district surrounding it, having a radius of from two hundred to four hundred miles. More than sixty congregations were officially connected with the Church of Jesus, or, to describe it by its full legal title, "The Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of the Lord Jesus Christ Militant upon Earth." The worship of this Church is guided in accordance with a provisional service-book, entitled "Prayers and Hymns." This work is liturgical and responsive in character, and is to be enlarged and perfected by the legislative body of the Church, under the advice of the bishops who compose the Mexican Commission of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its ministry is constituted of men who were ordained by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, on his recent visit to Mexico, who have also been aided by former Roman Catholic priests who have renounced their Church. Seven candidates were awaiting holy orders. Many lay assistants were employed.

The tenth annual meeting of the *Evangelical Education Society* of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in Philadelphia, October 26th. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, presided. The report of the Board of Managers showed the financial condition of the Society to be as follows: Money on hand at the beginning of the year, $737.23; amount received during the year, $24,536.83. The Society was free from debt, and, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, had aided every worthy student who had applied for help. Forty-six students were on the Society's roll at the beginning of the year, and twenty-four had been added since. The number still upon the rolls was forty.

The annual meeting of the *New York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society* was held in New York City, October 22d. Report was made that during the year the Society had given away about 28,000 volumes of Bibles, prayer-books, and Testaments. The Society was at present engaged in publishing in separate parts a translation of the prayer-book into German, made under the supervision of a committee appointed by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The forty-third anniversary of the *Bishop White Prayer-Book Society* was held in Philadelphia, in October. The Society had during the year distributed 17,965 volumes of Bibles, prayer-books, and hymnals, at a total cost of $3,900. The receipts of the Society had been $2,620, leaving a deficiency of $1,280.

The anniversary of the *Society for the Increase of the Ministry* was held at Philadelphia, October 8th and 9th. The report was made for the year ending September 1, 1876. The Society had begun the year with $625.74 in the treasury, and had received till the date of the report, from 45 dioceses and missionary jurisdictions, the sum of $28,869.66. Its expenditures had been $32,939.50. It had aided 153 scholars, representing 42 dioceses and missionary jurisdictions. One in eight of all the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church now living had received help from the Society. It had assisted students from every diocese studying in every college and seminary of the Church.

The third meeting of the *Church Congress* was held at Boston, beginning November 14th. The opening address was delivered by Bishop Huntington, of Central New York. The Bishop of Massachusetts presided, and delivered an address of welcome to the Congress. The following topics were discussed during the sessions: "The True Place of Art in Christianity;" "Foreign Missions, under our Present Knowledge of Non-Christian Nations, their Morals and their Religions;" "The Relation of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Freedom of Religious Thought;" "The Relations of Secular and Religious Education;" "The Morals of Politics;" "The Just Liberty in the Adaptation of the Services to the Varied Wants of the People;" "The Prevention and Cure of Drunkenness;" "Revivals and Christian Nurture."

The *Diocesan Convention of Iowa* met in Davenport, May 31st. At a former meeting of the Convention, the Rev. J. H. Eccleston, of Philadelphia, had been elected bishop. The validity of the election was disputed on account of some informalities, and Dr. Eccleston declined to serve. A new election was therefore necessary. A letter was read from Dr. Eccleston declining a nomination. On the first ballot, the Rev. W. Stevens Perry, D. D., President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., received a very large majority of the votes, and was elected. A resolution was unanimously adopted commending the action of Dr. Eccleston in the case. Dr. Perry was ordained bishop at Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., September 10th.

The tenth annual session of the *National Convocation of the Haytian Church* was held in Port-au-Prince, beginning June 11th. Conferences on religious subjects formed a prominent feature of the meeting. The educational institution set on foot by Bishop Holly was cordially approved. It was decided to celebrate the completion of the tenth year of the existence of the Church by giving a contribution of one hundred dollars to the centennial fund of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, that Church having been the

means of helping on the national development of the Church in Hayti.

The *Commission of Bishops* appointed by the House of Bishops, and placed in charge of the relations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States with the "Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ Militant upon Earth," in October issued a circular calling attention to the need of the Mexican Church for help, inviting contributions in its aid, and stating the appointment of a committee of three presbyters and four laymen as a special auxiliary committee for Mexican relief, to take the needful measures for raising moneys and administering financial assistance to the Mexican Church during the pressure of its necessities.

PRUSSIA, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the German Empire. King, William I., German Emperor and King of Prussia. (For an account of the royal family, *see* GERMANY.)

The Prussian ministry in 1876 was composed as follows: President, Prince von Bismarck, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chancellor of the German Empire; Camphausen (appointed October 26, 1869), Minister of Finance; Count zu Eulenburg (December 9, 1862), Minister of the Interior; Dr. Leonhardt (December 5, 1867), Minister of Justice; Dr. Falk (January 22, 1872), Minister of Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs; General von Kameke (November 9, 1873), Minister of War; Dr. Achenbach (May 13, 1873), Minister for Commerce, Trade, and Public Works; Dr. Friedenthal (September 19, 1874), Minister of Agricultural Affairs; Von Bülow (June 6, 1876), Secretary of State in the Foreign Office; Hofmann (June 6, 1876), President of the Imperial Chancery.

According to the budget for the year 1876, the revenue and expenditures were estimated each at 651,429,400 marks (1 mark = 23.8 cents). The revenue, which is divided under seven heads, representing the various ministerial departments, with the exception of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was as follows:

I. MINISTRY OF FINANCE:		
1. Income from crown-lands and forests		74,231,354
2. Direct Taxes:		
a. Land-tax (Grundsteuer)	39,862,000	
b. House-tax	15,761,000	
c. Income-tax	29,347,000	
d. Class-tax (Klassensteuer)	41,505,000	
e. Trade-tax (Gewerbesteuer)	17,428,000	
f. Railroad dues	4,388,000	
g. Direct taxes in Hohenzollern	249,000	
h. Miscellaneous	156,000	
Total direct taxes		148,656,000
3. Indirect Taxes:		
a. Share of imperial customs and taxes	15,194,130	
b. Succession-tax	4,009,000	
c. Stamp-tax	23,000,000	
d. Bills of exchange	89,340	
e. Bridge, harbor, river, and canal dues	2,183,000	
f. Miscellaneous	1,743,530	
Total indirect taxes		46,210,000
4. State lottery		4,035,500
5. Seehandlung (Naval Commercial Institution)		3,450,000
6. The mint		2,304,000
7. State printing-office		1,424,600
8. Miscellaneous		43,861,671
Total revenue of Ministry of Finance		327,823,125
II. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND PUBLIC WORKS:		
1. General administration	1,148,778	
2. Produce of mines, furnaces, and saltines	103,175,545	
3. State railways	167,338,337	
4. Porcelain-manufactory in Berlin	555,000	
Total revenue of Ministry of Commerce, etc.		272,212,660
III. State Ministry		482,530
IV. Ministry of Justice		42,815,009
V. Ministry of the Interior		2,963,991
VI. Ministry of Agriculture		8,850,240
VII. Ministry of Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs		1,281,854
Total revenue		651,429,400

A remarkable feature of the revenue system of Prussia is the rapid increase of the receipts from railroads and other state undertakings, such as mines. It is expected that they will soon become a far more fruitful source of income than all taxation, direct or indirect.

The expenditures are divided into continuing (fortdauernde) and transitory (einmalige) and extraordinary (ausserordentliche) disbursements. The continuing are subdivided into current expenditures (Betriebsausgaben), administrative expenditures (Staatsverwaltungsausgaben), and charges on the consolidated fund (Dotationen). In the estimates for 1876 the branches of expenditures were as follows:

I. CURRENT EXPENDITURES:		
1. Ministry of Finance	66,674,980	
2. Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Public Works	202,566,865	
3. Ministry of State	507,275	
Total current expenditures		269,749,120
II. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES:		
1. Ministry of Finance	100,908,571	
2. Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Public Works	19,637,335	
3. Ministry of Justice	65,615,000	
4 Ministry of the Interior	35,064,552	
5. Ministry of Agriculture	9,836,707	
6. Ministry of Public Instruction, and Ecclesiastical Affairs	44,700,647	
7. Ministry of State	1,770,406	
8. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	411,600	
Total administrative expenditures		286,944,818
III. CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND:		
1. Addition to the "Krondotation" of the King	4,500,000	
2. Interest of public debt, exclusive of railroad debt	38,812,280	
3. Sinking-fund	16,658,983	
4. Annuities and management	1,729,737	
5. Herrenhaus (House of Lords)	163,110	
6. Abgeordnetenhaus (House of Deputies)	1,362,180	
Total charges on consolidated fund		62,466,180
Total continuing expenditures		619,160,118
Transitory and extraordinary expenditures		32,269,282
Total expenditures		651,429,400

The public debt, embracing the national debt bearing interest—which includes the consolidated debt, debt of provinces, non-consolidated loans, etc.—and the national debt not bearing interest, according to a report laid before the House of Deputies in the session of 1876, was on January 1, 1876, as follows:

I. National Debt bearing Interest:		
1. Consolidated debt of May 2, 1842 (Staatsschuldscheine)...	149,163,000	
2. Debt of provinces annexed in 1866.....	97,559,792	
3. Non-consolidated loans of 1850, 1852, 1853, 1862, and 1868.....	112,647,600	
4. War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark.....	2,889,942	
5. Preference loan of 1855.....	27,180,000	
6. Consolidated loan of 1870...	451,303,750	
7. State railroad debt.....	48,065,451	
Total national debt bearing interest.....		888,809,535
II. National Debt not bearing Interest:		
Floating debt (Schatzanweisungen).....		30,000,000
Total national debt.....		918,809,535

The following table exhibits the rapid reduction of the public debt of Prussia since 1872:

YEARS.	Total Public Debt.
1876.....	919,409,595
1875.....	947,113,086
1874.....	1,014,227,807
1873.....	1,081,382,307
1872.....	1,317,885,534

The session of the Prussian Diet was opened on January 16th, more than eighty members being present. Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance, and Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry, read the speech from the throne. The speech commenced by referring to the pressure weighing upon trade and industry, but expressed confidence that the Prussian people would succeed through their energy in overcoming the difficulties of the situation. The revenue was not so large as set down in the estimates for 1876, but sufficient to carry on the administration in the same manner as formerly, to allow larger grants in various departments, and to give further development to the great public works of construction which had been undertaken. The speech announced that the budget would be immediately submitted to the Diet, as also bills for settling the jurisdiction of the newly-created public authorities, altering the regulations for the administration of towns, forming a communal union for the city of Berlin, regulating the question of settlement and legal position of agricultural and forest laborers, completing the laws for the protection of forests, granting a legal sanction to the rules of the General Synod, and regulating the state's rights of supervision over the Evangelical Churches. The speech remarked that the preliminary labors connected with the drafting of a law upon the state right of supervision and administration of the property of Catholic dioceses were approaching their conclusion. The debates on the budget were prolonged by the frequent and violent attacks made by the members of the Centre upon the policy of the Government in regard to the Catholic Church; but on March 24th the Herrenhaus adopted it in the form it came up from the Abgeordnetenhaus. A considerable excitement was produced by the introduction of a Government bill for the sale of the Prussian railways to the empire. The bill has only two paragraphs. The first, which has five clauses, commences thus: "The Government is empowered to conclude treaties with the German Empire by which shall be transferred to the German Empire, by purchase for a proper consideration, all state railways, including those railways still to be constructed, as well as those already in existence, with all premises and all existing rights and obligations." The second clause provides that all state rights having reference to the administration or management of the railways not belonging to the state shall be transferred to the German Empire. The third clause states that there shall be ceded to the German Empire to the same extent all other rights or shares incumbent on the state in connection with the railways. The fourth clause recites that the German Government takes upon itself other state obligations connected with railways which are not its own. By the fifth clause the right of controlling the railways of the country is passed over to the Government. In the second paragraph the approval of both Houses of the Prussian Diet is reserved. With regard to the clauses 3 and 4 of the first paragraph, the explanations given in the bill occupy sixteen narrowly-printed pages. Stress is laid upon the long-needed reform of railway affairs

ROYAL PALACE, POTSDAM.

in Prussia, and the dangers of further delay in attending to the matter are pointed out. The most remarkable passage in these reasons is the following: "In case the endeavors of the Prussian Government respecting the transference of the Prussian railway property to the empire should fail by the opposition of some influential parties in the empire, there could be no doubt that Prussia herself would try with the greatest energy to accomplish the task, and would have especially to consider, as the next step in the carrying out of her railway policy, the enlargement and consolidation of her own railway system. What Prussia owes her confederates would then be paid, and nothing would henceforth hinder her opposing the detrimental division existing in the railway affairs, and the preponderance of private railway influence. The consequence of this Prussian railway policy would then probably be that by enlargement of the state railway system, and full development of the influence arising from the possession and administration of the railways, the ascendency of the interests of the Prussian lines would be felt far beyond the limits of Prussian territory."

As Herr Delbrück, the president of the office of the Chancellor of the Empire, resigned at the time when the House of Deputies began the discussion of the bill, it was believed by many that the resignation was caused by a disagreement between Bismarck and Delbrück, but Prince Bismarck emphatically declared that it was unconnected with the railway question, and solely due to the condition of Herr Delbrück's health. The bill was favorably received by the majority of the Diet as tending to strengthen the consolidation and unity of the empire, and it was on April 29th passed to a second reading in the House of Deputies by the test-vote of 206 against 165. The bill for the incorporation of the duchy of Lauenburg with the kingdom of Prussia was passed without opposition, and was unanimously ratified, on June 2d, by the Lauenburg Diet. The bill providing for the introduction of the new synodal constitution of the United Evangelical Church * was approved (by the House of Deputies, on May 9th, by 211 against 141 votes), and the bill for the administration of the property of the Catholic Church obtained the approval of all the parties except the Centre and the Poles—the vote in the House of Deputies being 211 for and only 92 against it. The violent opposition, on the part of the Poles, to another Government bill, which makes the German the only official language throughout the monarchy, proved likewise unavailing. On one of the most important bills of the session, the so-called Competence bill, which is designed to regulate the powers of all authorities created by the laws published in 1872 and 1875 concerning the self-government of provinces, an agreement between the Government and the majority of the two Houses was effected in the last days of the session. With regard to another important bill concerning the "Städteordnung," or municipal government, the majority of the House of Deputies refused to concur in the proposition of the Government as sanctioned by the House of Lords. It demanded an extension of the autonomy or self-government of cities to a degree which, in the opinion of the Government, would endanger the unity of the state, and a democratic change in the electoral law which at the present time, as the Government thought, would dangerously increase the influence of the Catholic Church and the social democratic party upon the masses of the population. The session was closed on June 30th by the Vice-President of the Ministry, Camphausen, without a speech from the throne.

The election of a new Prussian House of Deputies took place on October 27th. After the incorporation of the duchy of Lauenburg, which elects one deputy, the total number of the members of the Prussian Diet is 433. In the former Diet the two liberal parties, the National Liberals and the Party of Progress, had an aggregate of 242 members. In the new House they number 248, of whom 70 (an increase of 1) belong to the Party of Progress, and 178 (an increase of 5) to the National Liberals. To these must be added 3 "Old Liberals" (a decrease of 1), and 5 Liberals who are not connected with any of the parliamentary parties. The "Centre" has, as before, 88 members, among whom are 4 "Hospitanten" (visitors). The Poles have lost 3 districts, and have been reduced to 15. Northern Schleswig again sends 2 Danes. The various conservative parties have, as in the preceding House, an aggregate of 72 members.

The conflict between the Prussian Government and the Catholic Church continued throughout the year undiminished. On March 8th the Bishop of Münster, and on July 17th the Archbishop of Cologne, were deposed from their secs, and the property of their dioceses was placed under the administration of state officers.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. *Message of President* GRANT, *at the commencement of the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, December 5, 1876.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to, and in some degree recapitulate, the events and official acts of the past eight years.

It was my fortune, or misfortune, to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of seventeen I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a presidential campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter.

Under such circumstances it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred. Even had they not, differences of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters, must have arisen. It is not necessarily evidence of

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875, p. 655.

blunder on the part of the Executive because there are these differences of views. Mistakes have been made, as all can see and I admit, but it seems to me oftener in the selections made of the assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the Government—in nearly every case selected without a personal acquaintance with the appointee, but upon recommendations of the representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible, where so many trusts are to be allotted, that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that no Administration, from the time of Washington to the present, has been free from these mistakes. But I leave comparisons to history, claiming that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional within the law, and for the very best interests of the whole people. Failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent.

My civil career commenced, too, at a most critical and difficult time. Less than four years before, the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the States had revolted against the Government; and, of those remaining faithful to the Union, a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion and made an "enemy in the rear," almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained them openly and courageously; the former received the protection of the Government they would see destroyed, and reaped all the pecuniary advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs; many of them by obtaining contracts, and by swindling the Government in the delivery of their goods.

Immediately on the cessation of hostilities, the then noble President, who had carried the country so far through its perils, fell a martyr to his patriotism at the hands of an assassin.

The intervening time to my first inauguration was filled up with wrangliugs between Congress and the new Executive as to the best mode of "reconstruction," or, to speak plainly, as to whether the control of the Government should be thrown immediately into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it, or whether the victors should continue to have an equal voice with them in this control. Reconstruction, as finally agreed upon, means this and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised, giving an increase, as was supposed, to the Union-loving and Union-supporting votes. If *free*, in the full sense of the word, they would not disappoint this expectation. Hence, at the beginning of my first Administration, the work of reconstruction—much embarrassed by the long delay—virtually commenced. It was the work of the legislative branch of the Government. My province was wholly in approving their acts, which I did most heartily, urging the Legislatures of States that had not yet done so to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The country was laboring under an enormous debt, contracted in the suppression of rebellion, and taxation was so oppressive as to discourage production. Another danger also threatened us—a foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted, and was adjusted, without a war, and in a manner highly honorable to all parties concerned. Taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly three hundred millions of dollars, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time over four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. By refunding the six per cent. bonded debt for bonds bearing five and four and one-half per cent. interest, respectively, the annual interest has been reduced from over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars in 1869 to but little over one hundred millions of dollars in 1876. The balance of trade has been changed from over one hundred and thirty millions against the United States in 1869 to more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars in our favor in 1876.

It is confidently believed that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase, not diminish, and that the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments in 1879 will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of much desired further legislation on the subject.

A policy has been adopted toward the Indian tribes inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane, and has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except in a portion of Nebraska, and Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana Territories—the Black Hills region and approaches thereto. Hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked why the Government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by whites? The answer is simple: The first immigrants to the Black Hills were removed by troops, but rumors of rich discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has actually been found in paying quantity, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed—subject to the approval of Congress—by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and the approaches to settlement by citizens.

The subject of Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and my views so fully expressed therein, that I refer to their reports and recommendations as my own.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue on a friendly footing.

Questions have arisen from time to time in the foreign relations of the Government, but the United States have been happily free during the past year from the complications and embarrassments which have surrounded some of the foreign powers.

The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith contains information as to certain of the matters which have occupied the Government.

The cordiality which attends our relations with the powers of the earth has been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign nations in the exhibition which has just closed, and by the exertions made by distant powers to show their interest in and friendly feelings toward the United States in the commemoration of the centennial of the nation. The Government and people of the United States have not only fully appreciated this exhibition of kindly feeling, but it may be justly and fairly expected that no small benefits will result both to ourselves and other nations from a better acquaintance, and a better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants.

Congress at its last session saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse by withholding appropriations for representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries, and for certain consular officers, and by reducing the amounts usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts, and thus necessitating a change in the grade of the representatives. For these reasons, immediately upon the passage of the bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the present fiscal year, instructions were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia, and to the consular officers for whom no appropriation had been made, to close their respective legations and consulates, and cease from the performance of their duties; and in like manner steps were immediately taken to substitute *chargés d'affaires* for ministers-resident in Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, and Paraguay.

While thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of sound economy in the foreign service as in other branches of the Government, I cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small retrenchment secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction. I am of the opinion that a reëxamination of the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusions reached on these subjects at the last session of Congress.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, whose functions were continued by an act of the last session of Congress until the 1st day of January, 1877, has carried on its labors with diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the clerk of the court, transmitted herewith, bearing date November 14, 1876, it appears that within the time now allowed by law the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. This report also contains a statement of the general results of the labors of the court to the date thereof. It is a cause of satisfaction that the method adopted for the satisfaction of the classes of claims submitted to the court, which are of long standing and justly entitled to early consideration, should have proved successful and acceptable.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to state that the work of the joint commission for determining the boundary-line between the United States and British possessions from the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The final agreements of the commissioners, with the maps, have been duly signed, and the work of the commission is complete.

The fixing of the boundary upon the Pacific coast by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany by Article XXXIV. of the Treaty of Washington, with the termination of the work of this commission, adjusts and fixes the entire boundary between the United States and the British possessions, except as to the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work intrusted to the commissioner and the officers of the Army attached to the commission has been well and satisfactorily performed. The original of the final agreement of the commissioners, signed upon the 29th of May, 1876, with the original "list of astronomical stations observed," the original official "list of monuments marking the international boundary-line," and the maps, records, and general reports relating to the commission, have been deposited in the Department of State. The official report of the commissioner on the part of the United States, with the report of the chief astronomer of the United States, will be submitted to Congress within a short time.

I reserve for a separate communication to Congress a statement of the condition of the questions which lately arose with Great Britain respecting the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842.

The Ottoman Government gave notice, under date of January 15, 1874, of its desire to terminate the treaty of 1862, concerning commerce and navigation, pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-second article thereof. Under this notice the treaty terminated upon the 5th day of June, 1876. That Government has invited negotiations toward the conclusion of a new treaty.

By the act of Congress of March 23, 1874, the President was authorized, when he should receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman Government or that of Egypt had organized new tribunals likely to secure to citizens of the United States the same impartial justice enjoyed under the exercise of judicial functions by diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, to suspend the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, and to accept for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of the new tribunals. Satisfactory information having been received of the organization of such new tribunals in Egypt, I caused a proclamation to be issued upon the 27th of March last, suspending the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, in Egypt, according to the provisions of the act. A copy of the proclamation accompanies this message. The United States has united with the other powers in the organization of these courts. It is hoped that the jurisdictional questions which have arisen may be readily adjusted, and that this advance in judicial reform may be hindered by no obstacles.

The necessary legislation to carry into effect the convention respecting commercial reciprocity concluded with the Hawaiian Islands in 1875 having been had, the proclamation to carry into effect the convention as provided by the act approved August 15, 1876, was duly issued upon the 9th day of September last. A copy thereof accompanies this message.

The commotions which have been prevalent in Mexico for some time past, and which unhappily seem to be not yet wholly quieted, have led to complaints of citizens of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted to the satisfaction of both Governments. The frontier of the United States in that quarter has not been exempt from acts of violence by citizens of one republic on those of the other. The frequency of these is supposed to be increased and their adjustment made more difficult by the considerable changes in the course of the lower part of the Rio Grande River, which river is a part of the boundary between the two countries. These changes have placed on either side of that river portions of land which by existing conventions belong to the jurisdiction of the Government on the opposite side of the river. The subject of adjustment of this cause of difficulty is under consideration between the two republics.

The Government of the United States of Colombia has paid the award in the case of the steamer Montijo, seized by authorities of that Government some years since, and the amount has been transferred to the claimants.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce that the joint commission for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Mexico, under the convention of 1868, the duration of which has been several times extended, has brought its labors to a close. From the report of the agent of the United States, which accompanies the papers transmitted herewith, it will be seen that within the time limited by the commission one thousand and seventeen claims on the part of citizens of the United States against Mexico were referred to the commission. Of these claims, eight hundred and thirty-one were dismissed or disallowed, and in one hundred and eighty-six cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the Mexican Republic, amounting in the aggregate to four million one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty cents. Within the same period nine hundred and ninety-eight claims on the part of the citizens of the Mexican Republic against the United States were referred to the commission. Of these claims eight hundred and thirty-one were dismissed or disallowed; and in one hundred and sixty-seven cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the United States, amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-one cents.

By the terms of the convention the amount of these awards is to be deducted from the amount awarded in favor of our citizens against Mexico, and the balance only to be paid by Mexico to the United States, leaving the United States to make provision

for this proportion of the awards in favor of its own citizens.

I invite your attention to the legislation which will be necessary to provide for the payment.

In this connection I am pleased to be able to express the acknowledgments due to Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the commission, who has given to the consideration of the large number of claims submitted to him much time, unwearied patience, and that firmness and intelligence which are well known to belong to the accomplished representative of Great Britain, and which are likewise recognized by the representative in this country of the republic of Mexico.

Monthly payments of a very small part of the amount due by the Government of Venezuela to citizens of the United States on account of claims of the latter against that Government continue to be made with reasonable punctuality. That Government has proposed to change the system which it has hitherto pursued in this respect, by issuing bonds for part of the amount of the several claims. The proposition, however, could not, it is supposed, properly be accepted, at least without the consent of the holders of certificates of the indebtedness of Venezuela. These are so much dispersed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain their disposition on the subject.

In former messages I have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation with regard to fraudulent naturalization and to the subject of expatriation and the election of nationality.

The number of persons of foreign birth seeking a home in the United States, the ease and facility with which the honest immigrant may after the lapse of a reasonable time become possessed of all the privileges of citizenship of the United States, and the frequent occasions which induce such adopted citizens to return to the country of their birth, render the subject of naturalization and the safeguards which experience has proved necessary for the protection of the honest naturalized citizen of paramount importance. The very simplicity in the requirements of law on this question affords opportunity for fraud, and the want of uniformity in the proceedings and records of the various courts, and in the forms of the certificates of naturalization issued, affords a constant source of difficulty.

I suggest no additional requirements to the acquisition of citizenship beyond those now existing, but I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the necessity and wisdom of some provisions regarding uniformity in the records and certificates, and providing against the frauds which frequently take place, and for the vacating of a record of naturalization obtained in fraud.

These provisions are needed in aid and for the protection of the honest citizen of foreign birth, and for the want of which he is made to suffer not infrequently. The United States has insisted upon the right of expatriation, and has obtained after a long struggle an admission of the principle contended for by acquiescence therein on the part of many foreign powers and by the conclusion of treaties on that subject. It is, however, but justice to the government to which such naturalized citizens have formerly owed allegiance, as well as to the United States, that certain fixed and definite rules should be adopted governing such cases, and providing how expatriation may be accomplished.

While immigrants in large numbers become citizens of the United States, it is also true that persons, both native-born and naturalized, once citizens of the United States either by formal acts or as the effect of a series of facts and circumstances, abandon their citizenship and cease to be entitled to the protection of the United States, but continue on convenient occasions to assert a claim to protection in the absence of provisions on these questions.

And in this connection I again invite your attention to the necessity of legislation concerning the marriages of American citizens contracted abroad, and concerning the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of children born of American parents in a foreign country.

The delicate and complicated questions continually occurring with reference to naturalization, expatriation, and the status of such persons as I have above referred to, induce me to earnestly direct your attention again to these subjects.

In like manner, I repeat my recommendation that some means be provided for the hearing and determination of the just and subsisting claims of aliens upon the Government of the United States within a reasonable limitation, and of such as may hereafter arise. While, by existing provisions of law, the Court of Claims may in certain cases be resorted to by an alien claimant, the absence of any general provisions governing all such cases, and the want of a tribunal skilled in the disposition of such cases upon recognized fixed and settled principles, either provides no remedy in many deserving cases or compels a consideration of such claims by Congress or the Executive Department of the Government.

It is believed that other governments are in advance of the United States upon this question, and that the practice now adopted is entirely unsatisfactory.

Congress by an act approved the 3d day of March, 1875, authorized the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form a State government, with the name of the State of Colorado, and therein provided for the admission of said State, when formed, into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States.

A constitution having been adopted and ratified by the people of that State and the acting Governor having certified to me the facts as provided by said act, together with a copy of such constitution and ordinances as provided for in the said act, and the provisions of the said act of Congress having been duly complied with, I issued a proclamation upon the 1st of August, 1876, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the Army has been actively employed during the year in subduing, at the request of the Indian Bureau, certain wild bands of the Sioux Indian nation and in preserving the peace at the South during the election. The commission constituted under the act of July 24, 1876, to consider and report on the "whole subject of the reform and reorganization of the Army" met in August last, and has collected a large mass of statistics and opinions bearing on the subject before it. These are now under consideration, and their report is progressing. I am advised, though, by the president of the commission that it will be impracticable to comply with the clause of the act requiring the report to be presented, through me, to Congress on the first day of this session, as there has not yet been time for that mature deliberation which the importance of the subject demands. Therefore, I ask that the time of making the report be extended to the 29th day of January, 1877.

In accordance with the resolution of August 15, 1876, the Army regulations prepared under the act of March 1, 1875, have not been promulgated, but are held until after the report of the above-mentioned commission shall have been received and acted on.

By the act of August 15, 1876, the cavalry force of the Army was increased by 2,500 men, with the proviso that they should be discharged on the expiration of hostilities. Under this authority, the cavalry regiments have been strengthened, and a portion of them are now in the field pursuing the remnants of the Indians with whom they have been engaged during the summer.

The estimates of the War Department are made up on the basis of the number of men authorized by

law, and their requirements, as shown by years of experience; and also with the purpose on the part of the bureau officers to provide for all contingencies that may arise during the time for which the estimates are made. Exclusive of engineer estimates (presented in accordance with acts of Congress calling for surveys and estimates for improvements at various localities), the estimates now presented are about six millions in excess of the appropriations for the years 1874–'75 and 1875–'76. This increase is asked in order to provide for the increased cavalry force (should their services be necessary), to prosecute, economically, work upon important public buildings, to provide for armament of fortifications and manufacture of small-arms, and to replenish the working stock in the supply departments. The appropriations for these last named have for the past few years been so limited that the accumulations in store will be entirely exhausted during the present year, and it will be necessary to at once begin to replenish them.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War:

1. That the claims under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the Army during the war be removed from the offices of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission. These claims are of precisely similar nature to those now before the Southern Claims Commission, and the War Department bureaus have not the clerical force for their examination nor proper machinery for investigating the loyalty of the claimants.

2. That Congress sanction the scheme of an annuity-fund for the benefit of the families of deceased officers; and that it also provide for the permanent organization of the Signal Service; both of which were recommended in my last annual message.

3. That the manufacturing operations of the Ordnance Department be concentrated at three arsenals and an armory, and that the remaining arsenals be sold, and the proceeds applied to this object by the Ordnance Department.

The appropriations for river and harbor improvements for the current year were $5,015,000. With my approval, the Secretary of War directed that of this amount $2,000,000 should be expended, and no new work should be begun and none prosecuted which were not of national importance. Subsequently this amount was increased to $2,237,600, and the works are now progressing on this basis.

The improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, under James B. Eads and his associates, is progressing favorably. At the present time there is a channel of twenty and three-tenths (20.3) feet in depth between the jetties at the mouth of the pass, and eighteen and one-half (18½) feet at the head of the pass. Neither channel, however, has the width required before payments can be made by the United States. A commission of engineer officers is now examining these works, and their reports will be presented as soon as received.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that branch of the service to be in condition as effective as it is possible to keep it within the means and authority given the Department. It is, of course, not possible to rival the costly and progressive establishments of great European powers with the old material of our Navy, to which no increase has been authorized since the war, except the eight small cruisers built to supply the place of others which had gone to decay. Yet the most has been done that was possible with the means at command; and by substantially rebuilding some of our old ships with durable material, and completely repairing and refitting our monitor fleet, the Navy has been gradually so brought up that, though it does not maintain its relative position among the progressive navies of the world, it is now in a condition more powerful and effective than it ever has been in time of peace.

The complete repairs of our five heavy iron-clads are only delayed on account of the inadequacy of the appropriations made last year for the working bureaus of the Department, which were actually less in amount than those made before the war, notwithstanding the greatly enhanced price of labor and materials, and the increase in the cost of the naval service, growing out of the universal use and great expense of steam-machinery. The money necessary for these repairs should be provided at once, that they may be completed without further unnecessary delay and expense.

When this is done, all the strength that there is in our Navy will be developed and useful to its full capacity, and it will be powerful for puposes of defense, and also for offensive action, should the necessity for that arise within a reasonable distance from our shores.

The fact that our Navy is not more modern and powerful than it is, has been made a cause of complaint against the Secretary of the Navy, by persons who at the same time criticise and complain of his endeavors to bring the Navy that we have to its best and most efficient condition; but the good sense of the country will understand that it is really due to his practical action that we have at this time any effective naval force at command.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows the excess of expenditures (excluding expenditures on account of previous years) over receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, to be $4,151,988.66.

Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are $36,723,432.43.

Estimated revenue for the same period is $30,645,-165, leaving estimated excess of expenditure, to be appropriated as a deficiency, of $6,078,267.43.

The Postmaster-General, like his predecessor, is convinced that a change in the basis of adjusting the salaries of postmasters of the fourth class is necessary for the good of the service, as well as for the interests of the Government, and urgently recommends that the compensation of the class of postmasters above mentioned be based upon the business of their respective offices, as ascertained from the sworn returns to the Auditor of stamps canceled.

A few postmasters in the Southern States have expressed great apprehension of their personal safety on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made public lest it should result in the loss of their lives. But no positive testimony of interference has been submitted, except in the case of a mail-messenger at Spartanburg, in South Carolina, who reported that he had been violently driven away while in charge of the mails, on account of his political affiliations. An assistant superintendent of the railway mail service investigated this case, and reported that the messenger had disappeared from his post, leaving his work to be performed by a substitute. The Postmaster-General thinks this case is sufficiently suggestive to justify him in recommending that a more severe punishment should be provided for the offense of assaulting any person in charge of the mails, or of retarding or otherwise obstructing them by threats of personal injury.

"A very gratifying result is presented in the fact that the deficiency of this Department during the last fiscal year was reduced to $4,081,790.18, as against $6,169,938.88 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase in its ordinary receipts (which greatly exceed the estimates therefor) and a slight decrease in its expenditures."

The ordinary *receipts* of the Post-Office Department for the past seven fiscal years have increased at an average of over eight per cent. per annum, while the increase of *expenditures* for the same period has been but about 5.50 per cent. per annum, and the *decrease* of *deficiency* in the revenues has been at the rate of nearly two per cent. per annum.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture accompanying this message will be found one of great interest, marking, as it does, the great progress of the last century in the variety of products of the soil, increased knowledge and skill in the labor of producing, saving, and manipulating the same to prepare them for the use of man; in the improvements in machinery to aid the agriculturist in his labors, and a knowledge of those scientific subjects necessary to a thorough system of economy in agricultural production, namely, chemistry, botany, entomology, etc. A study of this report by those interested in agriculture and deriving their support from it will find it of value, in pointing out those articles which are raised in greater quantity than the needs of the world require, and must sell, therefore, for less than the cost of production, and those which command a profit over cost of production because there is not an over-production.

I call special attention to the need of the Department for a new gallery for the reception of the exhibits returned from the Centennial Exhibition, including the exhibits donated by very many foreign nations; and to the recommendations of the Commissioner of Agriculture generally.

The reports of the District Commissioners and the Board of Health are just received—too late to read them and to make recommendations thereon—and are herewith submitted.

The International Exhibition held in Philadelphia this year, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, has proved a great success, and will, no doubt, be of enduring advantage to the country. It has shown the great progress in the arts, sciences, and mechanical skill, made in a single century, and demonstrated that we are but little behind older nations in any one branch, while in some we scarcely have a rival. It has served, too, not only to bring peoples and products of skill and labor from all parts of the world together, but in bringing together people from all sections of our own country, which must prove a great benefit in the information imparted and pride of country engendered.

It has been suggested by scientists interested in and connected with the Smithsonian Institution, in a communication herewith, that the Government exhibit be removed to the capital and a suitable building be erected or purchased for its accommodation as a permanent exhibit. I earnestly recommend this, and believing that Congress would second this view, I directed that all Government exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition should remain where they are, except such as might be injured by remaining in a building not intended as a protection in inclement weather, or such as may be wanted by the Department furnishing them, until the question of permanent exhibition is acted on.

Although the moneys appropriated by Congress to enable the participation of the several Executive Departments in the International Exhibition of 1876 were not sufficient to carry out the undertaking to the full extent at first contemplated, it gives me pleasure to refer to the very efficient and creditable manner in which the board appointed from these several Departments to provide an exhibition on the part of the Government have discharged their duties with the funds placed at their command. Without a precedent to guide them in the preparation of such a display, the success of their labors was amply attested by the sustained attention which the contents of the Government Building attracted during the period of the Exhibition from both foreign and native visitors.

I am strongly impressed with the value of the collection made by the Government for the purposes of the Exhibition, illustrating, as it does, the mineral resources of the country, the statistical and practical evidences of our growth as a nation, and the uses of the mechanical arts and the applications of applied science in the administration of the affairs of Government.

Many nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States to increase the interest in any permanent exhibition Congress may provide for. For this act of generosity they should receive the thanks of the people, and I respectfully suggest that a resolution of Congress to that effect be adopted.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy is partially, no doubt, in the enlightenment of electors. The compulsory support of the free school, and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language—after a fixed probation—would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to the country to become citizens, who are educated in their own language, should acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take interest enough in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make such laws nor to select those who do.

I append to this message, for convenient reference, a synopsis of administrative events and of all recommendations to Congress made by me during the last seven years. Time may show some of these recommendations not to have been wisely conceived, but I believe the larger part will do no discredit to the Administration. One of these recommendations met with the united opposition of one political party in the Senate, and with a strong opposition from the other, namely, the treaty for the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States, to which I will specially refer, maintaining, as I do, that if my views had been concurred in, the country would be in a more prosperous condition to-day, both politically and financially.

Santo Domingo is fertile, and upon its soil may be grown just those tropical products of which the United States use so much, and which are produced or prepared for market now by slave-labor almost exclusively; namely, sugar, coffee, dye-woods, mahogany, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc. About seventy-five per cent. of the exports of Cuba are consumed by the United States. A large percentage of the exports of Brazil also find the same market. These are paid for almost exclusively in coin—legislation, particularly in Cuba, being unfavorable to a mutual exchange of the products of each country. Flour shipped from the Mississippi River to Havana can pass by the very entrance to the city on its way to a port in Spain, there pay a duty fixed upon articles to be reëxported, transferred to a Spanish vessel and brought back almost to the point of starting, paying a second duty, and still leave a profit over what would be received by direct shipment. All that is produced in Cuba could be produced in Santo Domingo. Being a part of the United States, commerce between the island and mainland would be free. There would be no export duties on her shipments nor import duties on those coming here. There would be no import duties upon the supplies, machinery, etc., going from the States. The effect that would have been produced upon Cuban commerce, with these advantages to a rival, is observable at a glance. The Cuban question would have been settled long ago in favor of "free Cuba." Hundreds of American vessels would now be advantageously used in transporting the valuable woods, and other products of the soil of the island, to a market, and in carrying supplies and emigrants to it. The island

is but sparsely settled, while it has an area sufficient for the profitable employment of several millions of people. The soil would have soon fallen into the hands of United States capitalists. The products are so valuable in commerce that emigration there would have been encouraged; the emancipated race of the South would have found there a congenial home where their civil rights would not be disputed, and where their labor would be so much sought after that the poorest among them could have found the means to go. Thus in cases of great oppression and cruelty, such as has been practised upon them in many places within the last eleven years, whole communities would have sought refuge in Santo Domingo. I do not suppose the whole race would have gone, nor is it desirable that they should go. Their labor is desirable—indispensable almost—where they now are. But the possession of this territory would have left the negro "master of the situation" by enabling him to demand his rights at home on pain of finding them elsewhere.

I do not present these views now as a recommendation for a renewal of the subject of annexation, but I do refer to it to vindicate my previous action in regard to it.

With the present term of Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me further than as a citizen of the republic, always taking a deep interest in the honor, integrity, and prosperity of the whole land. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 5, 1876.

Impeachment of William W. Belknap.

On the 2d of March, 1876, Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, submitted to the House of Representatives the following resolutions:

Resolved, That William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to prepare and report without unnecessary delay suitable articles of impeachment of said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate, and there impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States of America, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they deem appropriate.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Speaker appointed, as the committee called for in the second resolution, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Bass, and Mr. Danford.

March 3d.—A message was received by the Senate notifying it of the action of the House, and thereafter the committee of the House, having appeared at the bar of the Senate, demanded that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said William W. Belknap to answer said impeachment.

The President *pro tempore:* "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee of the House of Representatives, the Senate will take order in the premises."

The committee thereupon withdrew.

Mr. Edmunds offered the following order:

Ordered, That the message of the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of William W. Belknap be referred to a select committee, to consist of five Senators.

The resolution was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President *pro tempore* was authorized to appoint the committee; and Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Thurman, and Stevenson, were appointed.

March 6th.—Mr. Edmunds, from this committee, reported the following, which was agreed to:

Ordered, That the Senate will, according to its standing rules and orders in such cases provided, take proper order thereon (upon the presentation of articles of impeachment), of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives herewith.

March 8th.—As Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, the chief witness against the Secretary, had fled to Canada, on report of the Judiciary Committee the House recommitted the resolution to proceed with the impeachment, and instructed the committee to take further testimony. At the same time, a bill was passed to protect witnesses against being held to answer for any act concerning which they may testify.

March 30th.—The Committee on the Judiciary of the House reported articles of impeachment, which were ordered to be printed, and which were adopted on April 3d, with resolutions appointing managers on the part of the House, and directing the articles to be presented. On the same day the Clerk of the House appeared at the bar of the Senate, and said that the House had agreed to the articles of impeachment, and that the House had appointed Mr. Scott Lord, of New York; Mr. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky; Mr. William P. Lynde, of Wisconsin; Mr. John A. MacMahon, of Ohio; Mr. George A. Jenks, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Elbridge G. Lapham, of New York; and Mr. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, managers to conduct the impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

April 4th.—The managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives appeared at the bar of the Senate and exhibited the following articles. Proclamation being made, Manager Lord read the articles:

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in the names of themselves and of all the People of the United States of America, against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors while in said office.

ARTICLE I. That William W. Belknap, while he was in office as Secretary of War of the United States of America, to wit, on the 8th day of October, 1870, had the power and authority, under the laws of the United States, as Secretary of War as aforesaid, to appoint a person to maintain a trading-establishment at Fort Sill, a military post of the United States; that said Belknap, as Secretary of War as aforesaid, on the day and year aforesaid, promised to appoint one Caleb P. Marsh to maintain said trading-establishment at said military post; that thereafter, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, the said Caleb P. Marsh and one John S. Evans entered into an agreement in writing substantially as follows, to wit:

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1870, by and between John S. Evans, of Fort Sill, Indian Territory, United States of America, of the first part, and Caleb P. Marsh, of No. 51 West Thirty-fifth Street, of the city, county, and State of New York, of the second part, witnesseth, namely:

Whereas the said Caleb P. Marsh has received from General William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States, the appointment of post-trader at Fort Sill aforesaid; and whereas the name of said John S. Evans is to be filled into the commission of appointment of said post-trader at Fort Sill aforesaid, by permission and at the instance and request of said Caleb P. Marsh, and for the purpose of carrying out the terms of this agreement; and whereas said John S. Evans is to hold said position of post-trader as aforesaid solely as the appointee of said Caleb P. Marsh, and for the purpose hereinafter stated:

Now, therefore, said John S. Evans, in consideration of said appointment and the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid by said Caleb P. Marsh, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, hereby covenants and agrees to pay to said Caleb P. Marsh the sum of twelve thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly in advance, in the city of New York aforesaid; said sum to be so payable during the first year of this agreement absolutely and under all circumstances, anything hereinafter contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and thereafter said sum shall be so payable, unless increased or reduced in amount, in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this agreement.

In consideration of the premises, it is mutually agreed between the parties aforesaid as follows, namely:

1. This agreement is made on the basis of seven cavalry companies of the United States Army, which are now stationed at Fort Sill aforesaid.

2. If at the end of the first year of this agreement the forces of the United States Army stationed at Fort Sill aforesaid shall be increased or diminished not to exceed one hundred (100) men, then this agreement shall remain in full force and unchanged for the next year. If, however, the said forces shall be increased or diminished beyond the number of one hundred (100) men, then the amount to be paid under this agreement by said John S. Evans to said Caleb P. Marsh shall be increased or reduced in accordance therewith and in proper proportion thereto. The above rule laid down for the continuation of this agreement at the close of the first year thereof shall be applied at the close of each succeeding year, so long as this agreement shall remain in force and effect.

3. This agreement shall remain in force and effect so long as said Caleb P Marsh shall hold or control, directly or indirectly, the appointment and position of post-trader at Fort Sill aforesaid.

4. This agreement shall take effect from the date and day the Secretary of War aforesaid shall sign the commission of post-trader at Fort Sill aforesaid, said commission to be issued to said John S. Evans at the instance and request of said Caleb P. Marsh, and solely for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this agreement.

5. Exception is hereby made in regard to the first quarterly payment under this agreement, it being agreed and understood that the same may be paid at any time within the next thirty days after the said Secretary of War shall sign the aforesaid commission of post-trader at Fort Sill.

6. Said Caleb P. Marsh is at all times, at the request of said John S. Evans, to use any proper influence he may have with said Secretary of War for the protection of said John S. Evans while in the discharge of his legitimate duties in the conduct of the business as post-trader at Fort Sill aforesaid.

7. Said John S. Evans is to conduct the said business of post-trader at Fort Sill aforesaid solely on his own responsibility and in his own name; it being expressly agreed and understood that said Caleb P. Marsh shall assume no liability in the premises whatever.

8. And it is expressly understood and agreed that the stipulations and covenants aforesaid are to apply and bind the heirs, executors, and administrators of the respective parties.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

JOHN S. EVANS. [SEAL.]
CALEB P. MARSH. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of
E. J. BARTLETT.

That, thereafter, to wit, on the 10th day of October, 1870, said Belknap, as Secretary of War aforesaid, did, at the instance and request of said Marsh, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, appoint said John S. Evans to maintain said trading-establishment at Fort Sill, the military post aforesaid; and, in consideration of said appointment of said Evans so made by him as Secretary of War as aforesaid, the said Belknap did, on or about the 2d day of November, 1870, unlawfully and corruptly receive from said Caleb P. Marsh the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; and that at divers times thereafter, to wit, on or about the 17th day of January, 1871, and at or about the end of each three months during the term of one whole year, the said William W. Belknap, while still in office as Secretary of War as aforesaid, did unlawfully receive from said Caleb P. Marsh like sums of one thousand five hundred dollars, in consideration of the appointment of the said John S. Evans by him, the said Belknap, as Secretary of War as aforesaid, and in consideration of his permitting said Evans to continue to maintain the said trading-establishment at said military post during that time. Whereby the said William W. Belknap, who was then Secretary of War as aforesaid, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

ART. II. That said William W. Belknap, while he was in office as Secretary of War of the United States of America, did, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the 4th day of November, 1873, willfully, corruptly, and unlawfully, take and receive from one Caleb P. Marsh the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, in consideration that he would continue to permit one John S. Evans to maintain a trading-establishment at Fort Sill, a military post of the United States, which said establishment said Belknap, as Secretary of War as aforesaid, was authorized by law to permit to be maintained at said military post, and which the said Evans had been before that time appointed by said Belknap to maintain; and that said Belknap, as Secretary of War as aforesaid, for said consideration, did corruptly permit the said Evans to continue to maintain the said trading-establishment at said military post. And so the said Belknap was thereby guilty, while he was Secretary of War, of a high misdemeanor in his said office.

ART. III. That said William W. Belknap was Secretary of War of the United States of America before and during the month of October, 1870, and continued in office as such Secretary of War until the 2d day of March, 1876; that as Secretary of War as aforesaid said Belknap had authority, under the laws of the United States, to appoint a person to maintain a trading-establishment at Fort Sill, a military post of the United States, not in the vicinity of any city or town; that on the 10th day of October, 1870, said Belknap, as Secretary of War as aforesaid, did, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, appoint one John S. Evans to maintain said trading-establishment at said military post, and that said John S. Evans, by virtue of said appointment, has since, till the 2d day of March, 1876, maintained a trading-establishment at said military post; and said Evans, on the 8th day of October, 1870, before he was so appointed to maintain said trading-establishment as aforesaid, and in order to procure said appointment and to be continued therein, agreed with one Caleb P. Marsh that, in consideration that said Belknap would appoint him, the said Evans, to maintain said trading-establishment at said military post, at the instance and request of said Marsh, he, the said Evans, would pay to him a large sum of money, quarterly, in advance, from the date of his said appointment by said Belknap, to wit, twelve thousand dollars during the year immediately following the 10th day of October, 1870, and other large sums of money, quarterly, during each year that he, the said Evans, should be permitted by said Belknap to maintain said trading-establishment at said post; that said Evans did pay to said Marsh said sum of money quarterly during each year after his said appointment, until the month of December, 1875, when the last of said payments was made; that said Marsh, upon the receipt of each of said payments, paid one-half thereof to him, the said Belknap. Yet the said Belknap, well knowing these facts, and having the power to remove said Evans from said position at any time, and to appoint some other person to maintain said trading-establishment, but criminally disregarding his duty as Secretary of War, and basely prostituting his high office to his lust for private gain, did unlawfully and corruptly continue said Evans in said position, and permit him to maintain said establishment at said military post during all of said time, to the great injury and damage of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States stationed at said post, as well as of emigrants, freighters, and other citizens of the United States, against public policy, and to the great disgrace and detriment of the public service.

Whereby the said William W. Belknap was, as Secretary of War as aforesaid, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

ART. IV. That said William W. Belknap, while he was in office and acting as Secretary of War of the United States of America, did, on the 10th day of October, 1870, in the exercise of the power and authority vested in him as Secretary of War as aforesaid by law, appoint one John S. Evans to maintain a trading-establishment at Fort Sill, a military post of the United States; and he, the said Belknap, did receive from one Caleb P. Marsh large sums of money, for and in consideration of his having so appointed said John S. Evans to maintain said trading-establishment at said military post, and for continuing him therein, whereby he has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in his said office.

Specification 1. On or about the 2d day of November, 1870, said William W. Belknap, while Secretary of War as aforesaid, did receive from Caleb P. Marsh one thousand five hundred dollars, in consideration of his having appointed said John S. Evans to maintain a trading-establishment at Fort Sill aforesaid, and for continuing him therein.

Here follow sixteen similar specifications charging the receipt of money at various times, the whole amount being twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

ART. V. That one John S. Evans was, on the 10th day of October, in the year 1870, appointed by the said Belknap to maintain a trading-establishment at Fort Sill, a military post on the frontier, not in the vicinity of any city or town, and said Belknap did, from that day continuously to the 2d day of March, 1876, permit said Evans to maintain the same; and said Belknap was induced to make said appointment by the influence and request of one Caleb P. Marsh; and said Evans paid to said Marsh, in consideration of such influence and request and in consideration that he should thereby induce said Belknap to make said appointment, divers large sums of money at various times, amounting to about twelve thousand dollars a year, from the date of said appointment to the 25th day of March, 1872, and to about six thousand dollars a year thereafter until the 2d day of March, 1876, all

which said Belknap well knew; yet said Belknap did, in consideration that he would permit said Evans to continue to maintain said trading-establishment, and in order that said payments might continue to be made by said Evans to said Marsh as aforesaid, corruptly receive from said Marsh, either to his, the said Belknap's, own use, or to be paid over to the wife of said Belknap, divers large sums of money at various times, namely: the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 2d day of November, 1870; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 17th day of January, 1871; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 18th day of April, 1871; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 25th day of July, 1871; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 10th day of November, 1871; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 15th day of January, 1872; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 13th day of June, 1872; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 22d day of November, 1872; the sum of one thousand dollars on or about the 28th day of April, 1873; the sum of seventeen hundred dollars on or about the 16th day of June, 1873; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 4th day of November, 1873; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 22d day of January, 1874; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 10th day of April, 1874; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 9th day of October, 1874; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 24th day of May, 1875; the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on or about the 17th day of November, 1875; the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars on or about the 15th day of January, 1876: all of which acts and doings were while the said Belknap was Secretary of War of the United States, as aforesaid, and were a high misdemeanor in said office.

And the House of Representatives by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles of accusation or impeachment against the said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation, or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said William W. Belknap may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The President *pro tempore*: "The Chair informs the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives."

The managers thereupon withdrew.

The Chief-Justice, Hon. Morrison R. Waite, administered the requisite oath to the Senators. Thereafter, on being notified, the managers appeared and asked for process in the case, when the Senate

Ordered, That a summons be issued to William W. Belknap, returnable on Monday, the 17th day of the present month, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

April 17th.—Mr. Belknap, being called, was represented by Hon. Matthew Carpenter, who said: "Mr. President, William W. Belknap, a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa, in obedience to the summons of the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment to try the articles presented against him by the House of Representatives of the United States, appears at the bar of the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, and interposes the plea"—which he asked the Secretary to read, and requested that it be filed.

The Secretary read the plea:

That at the time when the said articles of impeachment were exhibited and presented against him, the said Belknap, he, the said Belknap, was not, nor hath he since been, nor is he now, an officer of the United States; but at the said times was, ever since hath been, and now is, a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa; and this he, the said Belknap, is ready to verify. Wherefore he prays judgment whether this court can or will take further cognizance of the said articles of impeachment.

Mr. Carpenter announced that Judge Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and himself, appeared as counsel for Mr. Belknap.

The managers were given until the 19th, at one o'clock, to consider what replication to make to the plea.

April 19th.—Mr. Manager Lord presented the replication to the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment.

The Secretary read the replication:

1. That the matters alleged in the said plea are not sufficient to exempt the said William W. Belknap from answering the said articles of impeachment, because they say that at the time all the acts charged in said articles of impeachment were done and committed, and thence continuously done, to the 2d day of March, A. D. 1876; the said William W. Belknap was Secretary of War of the United States, as in said articles of impeachment averred, and therefore that, by the Constitution of the United States, the House of Representatives had power to prefer the articles of impeachment, and the Senate have full and the sole power to try the same.

2. For a second and further replication to the plea of the said William W. Belknap, say that the matters alleged in the said plea are not sufficient to exempt the said William W. Belknap from answering the said articles of impeachment, because they say that, at the time of the commission by the said William W. Belknap of the acts and matters set forth in the said articles of impeachment, he, said William W. Belknap, was an officer of the United States, as alleged in the said articles of impeachment; and they say that the said William W. Belknap, after the commission of each one of the acts alleged in the said articles, was and continued to be such officer, as alleged in said articles, until and including the 2d day of March, A. D. 1876, and until the House of Representatives, by its proper committee, had completed its investigation of his official conduct as such officer in regard to the matters and things set forth as official misconduct in the said articles, and the said committee was considering the report it should make to the House of Representatives upon the same, the said Belknap being at the time aware of such investigation, and of the evidence taken, and of such proposed report.

And the House of Representatives further say that, while its said committee was considering and preparing its said report to the House of Representatives recommending the impeachment of the said William W. Belknap for the matters and things set forth in the said articles, the said William W. Belknap, with full knowledge thereof, resigned his position as such officer on the said 2d day of March, A. D. 1876, with intent to evade the proceedings of impeachment against him. And the House of Representatives resolved to impeach the said William W. Belknap for said matters as in said articles set forth on said 2d day of March, A. D. 1876. And the House of Representatives say that by the Constitution of the United States the House of Representatives had power to prefer said articles of impeachment against the said William W. Belknap, and that the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment has full power to try the same.

The following order was made:

Ordered, That the respondent file his rejoinder with the Secretary on or before the 24th day of April instant, who shall deliver a copy thereof to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and that the House of Representatives file their sur-rejoinder, if any, on or before the 25th day of April instant; a copy of which shall be delivered by the Secretary to the counsel for the respondent.

Ordered, That the trial proceed on the 27th day of April instant, at twelve o'clock and thirty minutes afternoon.

April 27th.—The rejoinder was read, as follows:

That the replication of the House of Representatives, first above pleaded to the said plea of him, the said Belknap, and the matters therein contained in manner and form as the same are above pleaded and set forth, are not sufficient in law for the said House of Representatives to have or maintain impeachment thereof against him, the said Belknap, and that he, the said Belknap, is not bound by law to answer the same.

And as to the second replication of the House of Representatives of the United States, secondly above pleaded, saith that it is not true, as in that replication alleged, that he, the said Belknap, was Secretary of War of the United States from any time until and including the 2d day of March, A. D. 1876.

2. And the said Belknap further saith, as to the said second replication of the House, secondly above pleaded, that it is not true, as in that replication alleged, that he, the said Belknap, was Secretary of War until the said House of Representatives, by any committee of the said House raised or instructed for that purpose, or having any authority from the House of Representatives in that behalf, had investigated the official conduct of him, the said Belknap, as Secretary of War, in regard to the matters and things set forth as official misconduct in the said articles of impeachment.

3. And the said Belknap, as to the said second replication

of the said House, secondly above pleaded, further saith that at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes in the forenoon of that day, he, the said Belknap, resigned the office of Secretary of War, by written resignation under his hand, addressed and delivered to the President of the United States, and the President of the United States then and there accepted the said resignation, by acceptance in writing under his hand, then and there indorsed upon the said written resignation.

4. And the said Belknap, as to the said second replication of the House, secondly above pleaded, further saith that, when the said House of Representatives took the first proceeding in relation to the impeachment of him, the said Belknap, and when the matter was first mentioned in the said House—that is, in the afternoon of the 2d day of March, A. D. 1876—the said House of Representatives was fully advised and well knew that he, the said Belknap, had before then resigned the said office of Secretary of War, and that he, the said Belknap, was not then an officer of the United States, as the facts were.

5. And the said Belknap, as to the said second replication of the House, secondly above pleaded, further saith that the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department were informed of his resignation while examining charges against him, and that thereupon the said committee declared that they, the said committee, had no further duty to perform in the premises.

6. And said Belknap, as to the said second replication of the House, secondly above pleaded, further saith, although true it is that he did resign his position as Secretary of War on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1876, nevertheless it is not true, as alleged in that replication, that he, said Belknap, resigned his said position with intent to "*evade*" any proceedings of said House of Representatives to impeach him, said Belknap; but, on the contrary thereof, he avers the fact to be, that a standing committee of said House, known as the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department, without any authority from or direction of said House of Representatives to examine, inquire, or investigate in regard to the matters and things set forth in said articles as official misconduct of him, said Belknap, had examined one Marsh, and he had made a statement to said committee, which said statement, if true, would not support articles of impeachment against him, said Belknap, but which said statement was of such a character in respect to other persons, some of whom had been and one of whom was so nearly connected with him, said Belknap, by domestic ties as greatly to afflict him, said Belknap, and make him willing to secure the suppression of so much of said statement as affected such other persons at any cost to himself; therefore he, said Belknap, proposed to said committee that, if said committee would suppress that part of said statement which related to said other persons, he, said Belknap, though contrary to the truth, would admit the receipt by him, said Belknap, of all the moneys stated by said Marsh to have been received by him from one Evans, mentioned in said statement, and paid over by said Marsh to any other person or persons; but said committee declined to accede to said proposition, and Hon. Heister Clymer, chairman of said committee, then declared to said Belknap that he, said Clymer, should move in the said House of Representatives, upon the statement of said Marsh, for the impeachment of him, said Belknap, unless the said Belknap should resign his position as Secretary of War before noon of the next day, to wit, March 2, A. D. 1876; and, said Belknap regarding this statement of said Clymer, as aforesaid, as an intimation that he, said Belknap, could, by thus resigning, avoid the affliction inseparable from a protracted trial in a forum, which would attract the greatest degree of public attention, and the humiliation of availing himself of the defense disclosed in said statement itself, which would cast blame upon said other persons, he yielded to the suggestion made by said Clymer, chairman as aforesaid, believing that the same was made in good faith by the said Clymer, chairman as aforesaid, and that he, said Belknap, would, by resigning his position as Secretary of War, secure the speedy dismissal of said statement from the public mind, which said statement, though it involved no criminality on his part, was deeply painful to his feelings, and did resign his said position as Secretary of War, as hereinbefore stated, at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes in the forenoon of the 2d day of March, A. D. 1876; and at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day and year last aforesaid he, said Belknap, caused said committee to be notified of his said resignation and of the acceptance thereof by the President of the United States as aforesaid; all of which was in pursuance and in consequence of the said suggestion so made by said Clymer; and thereupon said committee declared that they, the said committee, had no further duty to perform in the premises. And he, said Belknap, submits that, while said House of Representatives claims that said Clymer was acting on its behalf in said pretended examination of said Marsh, said House ought, in honor and in law, to be estopped to deny that said Clymer was also acting on behalf of said House in suggesting the resignation of him, said Belknap, as aforesaid, and ought not to be heard to complain of a resignation thus induced.

The Secretary read the sur-rejoinder of the House of Representatives:

1. That the said first replication to the plea of the said William W. Belknap to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him as aforesaid, and the matters therein contained, in manner and form as the same are above set forth and stated, are sufficient in law for the said House of Representatives to have and maintain the said articles of impeachment against the said William W. Belknap, and that the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment has jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine the same.

2. And the said House of Representatives, as to the first and second subdivisions of the rejoinder to the second replication of the House of Representatives to the plea of the defendant to the said articles of impeachment, wherein the said defendant demands trial according to law, the said House of Representatives do the like; and as to the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth subdivisions of the rejoinder of the said defendant to the said second replication, they say, reserving to themselves all advantage of exception to the insufficiency of the said subdivisions of said rejoinder to said second replication, that they deny each and every averment, in said several rejoinders to said second replication contained, or either of them, which denies or traverses the acts and intents charged against said defendant in said second replication, and they reaffirm the truth of the matters stated therein; and this the said House of Representatives pray may be inquired of by the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment.

To which respondent replied that he also demanded trial.

Application was thereupon made by counsel for Mr. Belknap for an adjournment until December, which was refused, and the following adopted, April 28th:

Ordered, That the Senate proceed first to hear and determine the question whether William W. Belknap, the respondent, is amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding his resignation of said office; and that the managers and counsel in such argument discuss the question whether the issues of fact are material, and whether the matters in support of the jurisdiction alleged by the House of Representatives in the pleadings subsequent to the articles of impeachment can be thus alleged, if the same are not averred in said articles.

Ordered, That the hearing proceed on May 4, 1876, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes P. M.; that the opening and close of the argument be given to the respondent; that three counsel and four managers may be heard in such order as may be agreed on between themselves; and that such time be allowed for argument as the managers and counsel may desire.

May 4th.—The argument of the points indicated in the resolution of April 28th was commenced, and continued on the 5th, 6th, and 8th of May. The points presented on the part of Mr. Belknap by his counsel, Messrs. Carpenter, Blair, and Black, were:

1. That articles of impeachment cannot be entertained against a private citizen in any case whatever;

2. That wherever articles of impeachment are exhibited, they must set forth every fact essential to constitute a high crime or misdemeanor, and every fact necessary to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the court; and

3. That the issues of fact arising upon the plea in abatement are immaterial—

contending that, by his resignation, he ceased to be an officer, and was only a private citizen at the time of his impeachment.

Messrs. Lord, Knox, Jenks, and Hoar, on the part of the managers, contended that Belknap, having been in office at the time the offenses charged were committed, and at the time when the investigation was in progress, and for a portion of the day when the resolution was passed, could not oust the Senate of jurisdiction by a resignation of his office when he found impeachment imminent.

The argument being concluded, it was

Ordered, That, until further notice, the attendance before the Senate, sitting for the trial of the impeachment, of the managers and the respondent will not be required.

The questions were held under advisement and consideration from May 15th to the 29th inclusive, when it was determined to take the vote.

May 29th.—The President *pro tempore* announced

the proposition before the Senate pending for determination.

Mr. Thurman submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, William W. Belknap, the respondent, is amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding his resignation of said office.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives and the respondent be notified, that on the — day of ——, at 12 o'clock meridian, the Senate will deliver its judgment in open Senate on the question of jurisdiction raised by the pleadings, at which time the managers on the part of the House and the respondent are notified to attend.

Resolved, That at the time specified in the foregoing resolution the President of the Senate shall pronounce the judgment of the Senate as follows: "It is ordered by the Senate sitting for the trial of the articles of impeachment preferred by the House of Representatives against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, that the demurrer of said William W. Belknap to the replication of the House of Representatives to the plea to the jurisdiction filed by said Belknap be, and the same hereby is, overruled; and going back to the first defect, and it being the opinion of the Senate that said plea is insufficient in law, and that said articles of impeachment are sufficient in law, it is therefore further ordered and adjudged that said plea be, and the same hereby is, overruled and held for naught, and said William W. Belknap is ordered to plead or answer to the merits within —— days;" which judgment thus pronounced shall be entered upon the journal of the Senate sitting as aforesaid.

Mr. Conkling moved to amend the first resolution by inserting at the end thereof, "before he was impeached."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Conkling having demanded a division of the question embraced in the resolutions of Mr. Thurman, and a separate vote thereon,

On the question to agree to the first resolution as amended,

Mr. Paddock further moved to amend the said resolution by striking out all after the word "resolved," and, in lieu thereof, inserting:

That William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, having ceased to be a civil officer of the United States by reason of his resignation before proceedings in impeachment were commenced against him by the House of Representatives, the Senate cannot take jurisdiction in this case.

Mr. Edmunds called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 29, nays 37.

So the amendment was rejected.

The question recurring on the first resolution of Mr. Thurman as amended,

On the question to agree thereto as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, William W. Belknap, the respondent, is amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding his resignation of said office before he was impeached—

Mr. Thurman called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 37, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, Hitchcock, Kelley, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte, Withers, and Wright—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, and Windom—29.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Barnum, Conover, Johnston, Merrimon, and Sharon—7.

So the first resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The question recurring on the second resolution of Mr. Thurman,

The said resolution having been amended on the motion of Mr. Bayard,

The question recurring on the resolution as amended, as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives and the respondent be notified that on Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Senate will deliver its judgment, in open Senate, on the question of jurisdiction raised by the pleadings, at which time the managers on the part of the House and the respondent are notified to attend—

On the question to agree thereto,

Mr. Thurman called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 45, nays 4.

So the second resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The question recurring on the third resolution,

The said resolution having been amended on the motion of Mr. Bayard and on the motion of Mr. Thurman to read as follows:

Resolved, That at the time specified in the foregoing resolution the President of the Senate shall pronounce the judgment of the Senate as follows: "It is ordered by the Senate sitting for the trial of the articles of impeachment preferred by the House of Representatives against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, that the demurrer of said William W. Belknap to the replication of the House of Representatives to the plea to the jurisdiction filed by said Belknap be, and the same hereby is, overruled; and, it being the opinion of the Senate that said plea is insufficient in law, and that said articles of impeachment are sufficient in law, it is therefore further ordered and adjudged that said plea be, and the same hereby is, overruled and held for naught;" which judgment thus pronounced shall be entered upon the journal of the Senate sitting as aforesaid—

On the question to agree thereto, Mr. Thurman called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 35, nays 22.

Mr. Whyte submitted an order, which was considered by unanimous consent; and the same having been amended on the motion of Mr. Edmunds, it was agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That each Senator be permitted to file his opinion in writing upon the question of jurisdiction in this case on or before the 1st day of July, 1876, to be printed with the proceedings in the order in which the same shall be delivered, and the opinions pronounced in the Senate shall be printed in the order in which they were so pronounced.

June 1st.—The President *pro tempore*: "The Senate is now ready to proceed with the trial. On the question of jurisdiction raised by the pleadings in this trial, it is ordered by the Senate sitting for the trial of the articles of impeachment preferred by the House of Representatives against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, that the demurrer of said William W. Belknap to the replication of the House of Representatives to the plea to the jurisdiction filed by said Belknap be, and the same hereby is, overruled; and, it being the opinion of the Senate that said plea is insufficient in law and that said articles of impeachment are sufficient in law, it is therefore further ordered and adjudged that said plea be, and the same hereby is, overruled and held for naught."

June 6th.—It was

Ordered, That William W. Belknap have leave to answer the articles of impeachment within ten days from this date; and that in default of an answer to the merits within ten days by respondent to the articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed as upon a plea of not guilty.

It was further

Ordered, That on the 6th of July, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, will proceed to hear the evidence on the merits of the trial in this case.

Ordered, That the managers furnish to the defendant, or his counsel, within four days, a list of witnesses, as far as at present known to them, that they intend to call in this case; and that, within four days thereafter, the respondent furnish to the managers a list of witnesses, as far as known, that he intends to summon.

June 16th.—Mr. Black presented a paper claiming that, as the vote on the former pleadings had stood 37 to 29, he was acquitted of the charges, two-thirds

not having voted against him, and that he could not be again put upon trial.

June 19th.—It was

Ordered, That the paper presented by the defendant on the 16th instant be filed in this cause; and the defendant having failed to answer to the merits within ten days allowed by the order of the Senate of the 6th instant, the trial shall proceed on the 6th of July next as upon a plea of not guilty: *Provided*, That the impeachment can only proceed while Congress is in session.

Ordered, That the Secretary issue subpœnas that may be applied for by the respondent for such witnesses to be summoned, at the expense of the United States, as shall be allowed by a committee, to consist of Senators Frelinghuysen, Thurman, and Christiancy; and that subpœnas for all other witnesses for the respondent shall contain the statement that the witnesses therein named are to attend upon the tender on behalf of the respondent of their lawful fees.

July 6th.—The case was opened on the part of the managers by Mr. Lynde, who, in closing, and in answer to a question, stated that the managers relied upon and referred to section 1781 of the Revised Statutes, and also to section 5501, to sustain the impeachment.

The examination of witnesses to support the allegations of the articles of impeachment was then proceeded with, and witnesses were produced and sworn on both sides and examined, the trial occupying until July 20th.

Argument on the part of Mr. Belknap was commenced on that day by Mr. Blair, who stated the propositions of the defense, as follows:

The questions are:

1. Whether the order dismissing the impeachment on the ground that more than one-third of the Senate have voted against the jurisdiction shall be granted;

2. Whether the question of jurisdiction be not involved in the plea of "not guilty" ordered by the majority of the Senate to be entered for the respondent;

3. Whether the facts alleged in the articles are proved; and

4. Whether the evidence established any improper conduct on the part of the respondent.

Mr. Manager Lynde followed, claiming that the impeachment should be sustained.

July 24th.—Argument continued by Mr. Manager Lapham, Mr. Manager Jenks, and Mr. Black.

July 25th, 26th.—Argument continued by Mr. Carpenter for the defense, who claimed, on the evidence—

1. The respondent stands before you under examination for almost seven years' administration of a great executive department of this Government, to which he was appointed for his ability, and his gallant service for the Union in the field.

2. We have shown that he possessed a spotless character from boyhood to 1869, when he was appointed Secretary of War; and that his administration of the War Department has been characterized by energy, ability, and integrity, never questioned save in the single transaction now under examination.

3. And in regard to this transaction we have explained every circumstance relied upon as evidence of guilt, dispelled every suspicion surrounding it, and we point you, in perfect confidence, to all the direct testimony in the case, which conclusively and emphatically acquits the respondent—

and on the law that the Senate had not jurisdiction.

July 31st.—It was

Ordered, That on Tuesday next, the 1st day of August, at 12 o'clock meridian, the Senate shall proceed to vote, without debate, on the several articles of impeachment. The presiding officer shall direct the Secretary to read the several articles successively, and after the reading of each article the presiding officer shall put the question following, namely: "Mr. Senator ———, how say you? Is the respondent, William W. Belknap, guilty, or not guilty, of a high crime"—or "high misdemeanor," as the charge may be—"as charged in this article?" Whereupon such Senator shall rise in his place and answer "guilty," or "not guilty," with his reasons, if any, as provided in the order already adopted.

And each Senator shall be permitted to file, within two days after the vote shall have been so taken, his written opinion, to be printed with the proceedings.

August 1st.—In accordance with such order, the Senate proceeded to vote on the articles, with the following result:

On the first article:

GUILTY—Messrs. Bayard, Booth, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Norwood, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—35.

NOT GUILTY—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom, and Wright—25.

Most of the Senators voting "not guilty" stating that they did so on the question of jurisdiction.

On the second article: "Guilty," 36, the same Senators who had thus voted on the first article, with Senator Maxey, who did not then vote. "Not guilty," 25.

On the third article, same vote: "Guilty," 36. "Not guilty," 25.

On the fourth article, same vote: "Guilty," 36. "Not guilty," 25.

On the fifth article: "Guilty," 37, same vote, with Senator Morton, who had been prevented by an accident from being present at the other votes. "Not guilty," 25.

The President *pro tempore:* "On this article, 37 Senators vote 'guilty,' and 25 Senators vote 'not guilty.' Two-thirds of the Senators present not sustaining the fifth article, the respondent is acquitted on this article. This concludes the action of the Senate on all the articles of the impeachment. The Chair will call the Senate's attention to Rule 22, which provides:

And if the impeachment shall not upon any of the articles presented be sustained by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, a judgment of acquittal shall be entered.

"If there be no objection to complying therewith, the Secretary will be directed to enter a judgment of acquittal. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it will be so entered."

PUGH, GEORGE ELLIS, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1876. He was born in that city, November 28, 1822. He graduated at the Miami University in 1840, began the practice of law, but when the Mexican War broke out he became captain in the Fourth Ohio Volunteers. In 1848–'49 he was a representative in the Ohio Legislature; was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati in 1850, and Attorney-General of Ohio in 1851. In 1854 he defeated Salmon P. Chase in the contest for the latter's seat in the United States Senate. He sat during the six years beginning March 4, 1855, serving on the Committees on Public Lands and the Judiciary, and was defeated by Governor Chase for the ensuing term. In 1860 Mr. Pugh was chairman of the Ohio delegation to the National Democratic Convention held in Charleston. During the war he defended Mr. Vallandigham. In 1863 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio. In 1864 he was defeated as a candidate for Congress by Benjamin Eggleston. In 1873 he was chosen to the State Constitutional Convention, from which he afterward withdrew.

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RAILROAD LAND-GRANTS. By the courtesy of the Commissioner of the Land-Office, Hon. J. A. Williamson, the following statement is furnished of all the lands certified to different railroads in the year ending June 30, 1876:

	Miles.
Alabama & Chattanooga	2,188
South & North Alabama	3,107
Memphis & Little Rock	7,897
Little Rock & Fort Smith	61,727
Cairo & Fulton	64,017
Burlington & Missouri River	280
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River	406
Dubuque & Sioux City	1,069
Grand Rapids & Indiana	2,002
Chicago & Northwestern	2,251
Wisconsin Railroad Farming Mortgage Land Co	40
Wisconsin Central	600
St. Paul & Pacific	19,616
Minnesota Central	40
St. Paul & Sioux City	2,238
Lake Superior & Mississippi	32,355
Southern Minnesota	4,803
Hastings & Dakota	480
Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston	160
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	84,249
St. Joseph & Denver City	128,376
Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf	8,677
Union Pacific	219,373
Kansas Pacific	63,665
Central Pacific	11,454
Burlington & Missouri River	340
Sioux City & Pacific	400
Oregon Branch (Central Pacific)	1,520
Oregon & California	14,629
Atlantic & Pacific	642
Southern Pacific	285,705
" "	41,178
Total	1,065,484

The following summary shows the total land-grants made by the United States Government for railroads and wagon-roads up to June 30, 1876:

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	Estimated Quantity in the Grants.	Estimated Quantity which Companies will receive.	Acres certified or patented.
Illinois	2,595,053.00	2,595,013.00	2,595,053.00
Mississippi	2,062,240.00	1,137,130.00	935,158.11
Alabama	3,579,120.00	2,708,135.00	3,832,309.12
Florida	2,360,114.00	1,760,467.00	1,760,468.39
Louisiana	1,578,720.00	660,411.70	1,072,405.45
Arkansas	4,878,149.14	2,753,171.00	2,368,494.18
Missouri	2,935,160.21	1,949,175.00	1,824,253.39
Iowa	6,795,527.31	4,215,327.76	3,855,129.24
Michigan	4,712,480.29	3,343,125.75	3,218,129.84
Wisconsin	4,808,436.07	3,558,452.69	2,625,489.21
Minnesota	9,992,041.95	7,876,638.95	6,437,582.92
Kansas	9,370,000.00	4,947,000.00	4,176,156.87
	55,717,041.97	37,504,087.85	33,700,629.72
Corporations—Pacific Railroads	159,486,766.00	150,281,766.00	8,359,490.75
	215,203,807.97	187,785,853.85	42,060,120.47
Wagon-roads—Wisconsin	302,930.36	302,930.36	302,930.36
Michigan	221,013.27	221,013.00	221,013.35
Oregon	1,888,600.00	1,863,600.00	683,169.75
	217,616,351.60	190,173,397.21	43,267,233.93
Deduct for lands reverted and lapsed, and for lands declared forfeited by Congress	6,859,544.55	4,569,120.44	4,007,590.75
Total	210,756,807.05	185,604,276.77	39,259,643.18

RANDALL, SAMUEL J., was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1828. Much of his life has been spent in mercantile pursuits, and he has served one term in the Pennsylvania Senate. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private soldier, and served under Colonel George H. Thomas. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, where he has continued by successive reëlections, serving on many important committees, and becoming chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. In December, 1876, he was elected by the Democrats Speaker of the House of Representatives—a position for which he had been an unsuccessful candidate at the beginning of the Forty-fourth Congress.

REDFIELD, ISAAC FLETCHER, an American jurist, born in Weathersfield, Vt., April 10, 1804; died in Boston, Mass., in March, 1876. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825, studied law, and practised at Derby, and afterward at Windsor, Vt. From 1835 to 1860 he was a Judge of the Supreme Court, being Chief-Justice from 1852; and from 1858 to 1862 he was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Dartmouth College. In 1861 he removed to Boston, where he continued to reside till his death. From January, 1867, he was for two years Special Counsel of the United States in Europe, having charge of many important suits and legal matters in England and France. He received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity College in 1848, and from Dartmouth in 1855. He was the author of "The Law of Railways" (1857; fifth edition, 2 vols., 1873); "The Law of Wills" (3 vols., 1864);

"The Law of Carriers and Bailments" (1869); "Leading American Railway Cases" (2 vols., 1870); and, with W. A. Herrick, "A Treatise on Civil Pleading and Practice" (1868). From 1862 till his death he was one of the editors of the *American Law Register*, published in Philadelphia. He edited Story "On Equity Pleadings" and "Conflict of Laws," and Greenleaf "On Evidence," and was a frequent contributor to periodicals.

REFORMED CHURCHES. I. Reformed Church in America.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Reformed Church in America, as they were reported to the General Synod in 1876:

CLASSES OF	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants.
Albany	17	19	2,857
Arcot	18	8	773
Bergen	16	17	1,336
Bergen (South)	12	14	1,684
Cayuga	12	8	1,233
Grand River	15	8	1,961
Geneva	18	17	2,043
Greene	10	9	1,441
Holland	17	15	2,400
Hudson	10	13	1,921
Illinois	22	23	2,066
Kingston	13	13	2,147
Long Island (North)	19	23	3,123
Long Island (South)	17	26	3,600
Michigan	9	19	597
Monmouth	10	14	1,314
Montgomery	22	19	2,328
Newark	13	19	2,490
New Brunswick	10	18	2,387
New York	25	31	6,254
Orange	26	22	3,995
Paramus	21	20	2,719
Passaic	12	13	1,778
Philadelphia	14	16	2,682
Poughkeepsie	11	15	2,254
Raritan	17	21	3,659
Rensselaer	13	13	2,193
Saratoga	14	15	1,693
Schenectady	12	15	2,346
Schoharie	13	12	940
Ulster	13	16	2,553
Westchester	14	17	1,914
Wisconsin	21	18	2,001
Total	506	546	74,600

Total number of families in the Church, 42,338; number of baptisms of infants during the year, 4,230; number of baptisms of adults, 1,954; number of catechumens, 23,027; number of Sunday-schools, 574; number of scholars in the same, 73,247; amount of contributions for religious and benevolent purposes, $210,035.88; of contributions for congregational purposes, $872,804.28.

The following are the statistics of the domestic missions, as given in the report of the board having that interest in charge: Number of churches and missions aided, 95; of missionaries employed, 83; of families, 4,873; of church-members, 6,673; amount of contributions by the missions to the Board of Domestic Missions, $983; amount of contributions by the missions to other benevolent objects, $3,788.

The following is a general summary of the missions:

STATISTICS.	China.	India.	Japan.	Total.
Stations	1	8	2	11
Out-stations	14	44	*	58
Missionaries	3	7	6	16
Assistant missionaries	4	8	7	19
Native ministers	3	2	...	5
Catechists, or preachers	10	19	6	35
Assistant catechists	...	3	...	3
Bible-readers	...	20	...	20
Schoolmasters	6	16	...	22
Schoolmistresses	...	15	...	15
Colporteurs	...	11	...	11
Churches	7	18	1	26
Communicants	537	780	125	1,442
Academies	...	2	1	3
" scholars in	...	94	28	122
Day-schools	4	40	3	47
" scholars in	101	1,228	30	1,359
Theological students	7	†	12	19
Dispensaries, with beds	...	1	...	1
Number of patients treated—no report	...	....	...	....

The *General Synod* of the Reformed Church in America met in Kingston, N. Y., June 7th. The Rev. John McClellan Holmes, D. D., was elected president. The committee who had been appointed to confer with a committee of the Northern General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church reported that they had held a joint meeting with the committee of the General Assembly, April 13, 1876. The committee of the Assembly presented a paper embodying the following points: The committees were originally appointed to confer regarding the desirableness and practicability of the union of the two Churches. The General Synod of the Reformed Church had in 1874 discontinued the Committee on Union, and substituted for it one to confer with the General Assembly's committee in regard to cooperation—a matter which had not been committed to it by the General Assembly. The terms of correspondence already existing between the two bodies provided for the most friendly relations, which the Assembly's committee trusted would always be continued; and the main objects proposed to be accomplished by this scheme of coöperation could easily be attained without it. The Assembly's committee had, therefore, resolved to inform the committee of the Reformed Church that, in their judgment, the plan proposed by them is inexpedient, and to ask of their Assembly to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The synod's committee further reported that they also deemed it inexpedient to pursue the subject of coöperation; and, with the earnest hope that the fraternal relations of the two Churches would ever be most pleasant, and fruitful of good results, asked to be discharged. They were discharged.—It was resolved to raise, during the year, $2,500 in aid of the Assembly's school at Tusealoosa, Ala., and of the work of evangelization undertaken by the Rev. H. B. Blake in North Carolina. Delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the Council of the Presbyterian Alliance,

* Four or five places have been supplied with native preachers.

† Almost the entire body of native helpers.

to be held in Edinburgh, July 4, 1877. A committee was appointed to prepare a critical edition of the "Heidelberg Catechism" in its English version, to be reported to the next synod. It was resolved to make, during the year, special efforts for the Board of Domestic Missions and the Church-Building Fund, and to raise the sum of $50,000 as an offering of thanksgiving. The Synod resolved that the experience of the Board of Foreign Missions in the conduct of the Indian agency placed under its control had proved the wisdom of the present civil management, and earnestly deprecated any change in it. The library committee of the Gardner A. Sage Library called attention to a manuscript copy of the correspondence with the Classis of Amsterdam, extending from 1639 to 1771, and several printed pamphlets respecting the so-called Coetus controversy, and were authorized to have them translated into English.

A case involving important questions regarding the title to church property was decided in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, October 28th, in the suit of Jones, *et al.*, representing the interests of the Reformed Church in America, against Wadsworth, *et al.*, representing the Immanuel Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. A majority of the congregation of the Third Reformed Church in Philadelphia had withdrawn from connection with the Classis of the Reformed Church to which they belonged, and with their pastor, the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D. D., had united with the Presbyterian Church, as the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, and had attempted to take their church property with them. Suit was brought by a minority of the church to recover the property for the Reformed Church. The case was referred to Mr. Victor Guillon as referee, who in April gave a decision to the effect that the plaintiffs, and such of the congregation as were associated with them, were members of the Reformed Church in America, and were entitled, as such, to hold the property; that the property was to be held in trust by the corporation, and for members of that Church who shall adhere to and maintain the mode of faith and Church discipline of the Reformed Church in America; and that the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, on joining the Presbyterian Church, ceased to be pastor of the Reformed Church, and was enjoined from exercising his pastoral office in that Church; that the connection subsisting between the Third Reformed Church and the Reformed Church in America had never been lawfully dissolved, and that the alleged union of said church with the Presbyterian Church was null and void. This decision was confirmed in its terms by Judge Allison, of the Common Pleas Court, in October; the defendants were declared to have ceased to be members and officers of the Third Reformed Church, and were required to surrender and deliver to Daniel S. Jones, the only remaining trustee of the Third Reformed Church, the property of that corporation, to be held by it "in trust for such members of the congregation as shall adhere to and maintain the mode of faith and discipline of the Reformed Church in North America." This decision was based on the following rule of equity:

Whenever a church or religious society has been duly constituted as in connection with, or in subordination to, some ecclesiastical organization or form of church government, and, as a church so connected or subordinated, has acquired property by subscriptions, donations, or otherwise, it cannot break off this connection and unite with some other religious organization, or become independent, save at the expense of impairing its title to the property so acquired.

II. Reformed Church in the United States.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Reformed Church in the United States, as they are given in the *Almanac for the Reformed Church in the United States* for 1877, published by the Reformed Church Publication Board, Philadelphia:

SYNODS.	Classes.	Ministers.	Congregations.	Members.
United States	8	179	425	64,373
Ohio	12	151	238	23,458
Northwest	9	124	187	14,635
Pittsburg	5	55	124	9,510
Potomac	6	106	247	25,368
Eastern German	5	32	31	7,114
Total	45	647	1,352	144,458

Total number of members unconfirmed, 88,980; of baptisms, 13,258; of confirmations, 9,136; of individuals taking the communion during the year, 116,599; of Sunday-schools, 1,178; of scholars in the same, 76,010; of students for the ministry, 144; amount of benevolent contributions, $77,094.

The *Almanac* published at Cincinnati gives totals which differ but little from the above, as follows: Number of ministers, 650; of congregations, 1,347; of members, 143,609; of members unconfirmed, 88,256; of baptisms, 13,492; of confirmations, 8,845; of individuals receiving the communion during the year, 116,488; of Sunday-schools, 1,206; of scholars in the same, 76,570; of students for the ministry, 153; amount of contributions for benevolent purposes, $65,335; of contributions for congregational purposes, $364,544.

The theological institutions of this Church are: Theological Seminary at Tiffin, Ohio, chartered in 1831, J. H. Good, D. D., president; Mission House, Howard's Grove, Wis., J. Bossard, D. D.; Theological Department of Ursinus College, Freeland, Montgomery County, Pa., J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Collegeville, Pa.; Eastern Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pa., E. V. Gerhart, D. D.; Theological Department of Mercersburg College, E. E. Higbee, D. D., Mercersburg, Pa. The colleges are: Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, George W. Willard, D. D., president; Ursinus College, Freeland, Montgomery County, Pa., J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Collegeville, Pa.; Franklin and Marshall

College, Lancaster, Pa., Prof. W. M. Nevin, A. M., acting president; Mercersburg College, Mercersburg, Pa., E. E. Higbee, D. D., president; Catawba College, Newtown, N. C., Rev. J. C. Clapp, A. M.; Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa., G. W. Auginbaugh, D. D.; Calvin Institute, Cleveland, Ohio, H. J. Rütenick, D. D. The following seminaries are connected with this Church: Clarion Collegiate Institute, Rimersburg, Clarion County, Pa.; Juniata Collegiate Institute, Martinsburg, Blair County, Pa., Rev. S. R. Breidenbach, A. M.; Greensburg Female Collegiate Institute, Greensburg, Pa., Rev. Lucien Cort, A. M.; Blairstown Academy, Blairstown, Iowa, Rev. David P. Le Ferne, A. B.; Allentown Female College, Allentown, Pa., Rev. W. R. Hofford, A. M.; St. John's Select School, Knoxville, Md., G. L. Staley, D. D.; Female Seminary, Mercersburg, Pa., Rev. J. Hassler, A. M.

The following are the missionary (home missions), educational, and benevolent societies of this Church: Ohio Board of Missions, Tiffin, Ohio; Board of Missions of the Northwest, Galion, Ohio; Board of Missions of Ursinus Union, Lebanon, Pa.; Eastern Board of Missions, Harrisburg, Pa.; Board of Education of the Ohio Synod, Tiffin, Ohio; Board of Education of Ursinus Union, Lebanon, Pa.; Board of Education of the Eastern Synods, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bethany Orphan's Home, Womelsdorf, Berks County, Pa.; St. Paul's Orphan's Home, Butler, Pa.; Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows, Lancaster, Pa.; Board of Church Erection of the Synod of Ohio, Xenia, Ohio; Board of Church Erection of the Synod of the Northwest, Indianapolis, Ind. The treasurer's office of the Board of Foreign Missions is at Pittsburg, Pa. The list of periodicals comprises eleven English and three German publications, of which three are weekly, three semi-monthly, six monthly, and two quarterly.

It is only within a few years that steps have been taken looking to the organization of congregations of this Church in the Southern States. A congregation has been formed under the direction of the Indiana Classis at Winchester, Franklin County, Tenn., and a second in the Cumberland Mountains, about forty miles from the former. Mr. J. P. Roth, M. D., of Tennessee, has been studying for the ministry in Cincinnati, Ohio, with a view of engaging in the Southern work. Organizations of churches are contemplated at Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga.

III. Reformed Church in France.—The synod of 1872 and 1873 of the Reformed Church of France, as has already been recorded in the Annual Cyclopædia, adopted a confession of faith affirming the doctrines which are ordinarily described as Orthodox, with the requisition that all new ministers should subscribe to it as a condition to their being recognized by the Church. It also prescribed a declaration to which members of the congregations should give adhesion before they could vote. The Liberal or Unitarian party of the Church opposed this action, and refused to submit to the rules made by the synod. In the consistories and synods where they had majorities, the elections were held without regarding the conditions which had been imposed. These conditions having been recognized by the state as legal and valid, the elections so held were declared void and annulled by the Minister of Worship, and new elections were ordered. The Liberal party, in 1875, appealed to the Council of State against this order of the minister. Pending the appeal, the minister directed the new elections which he had ordered to be postponed till the case should be decided. A division of the Church was threatened in case the action of the synod was sustained by the Council of State. The Orthodox party professed a willingness to submit to a division, to allow the Liberals to be recognized by the state, and to yield to them a proportion of ecclesiastical property and support, if no other solution of the difficulty could be reached; but the Minister of Worship suggested that, if the Liberals withdrew, he would be unable to subsidize a new church, and would be obliged to recognize the Orthodox branch only as the legitimate Reformed Church. In April, 1876, the permanent commission of the synod waited upon M. Dufaure, Minister of Worship, with reference to the convocation of a new meeting of the synod, to consider the difficulties of the situation, and find a way out of them, if possible. On the 18th of April, a delegated body of the Liberal party, styled the Commission of Pacification of the Liberal Party, met at Paris, and invited the Liberals to negotiations with a view to secure a compromise of the questions in dispute. A conference was held and an agreement was reached, by which the Commission of Pacification engaged for the Liberal party that it would accept the Presbyterian synodal organization; that it would recognize the Declaration of Faith voted June 20, 1872, as the true expression of the general faith of the Church; that this declaration should not be the object of attacks by pastors in the exercise of their functions; and that the different ecclesiastical bodies should have the right to repress attacks upon it by all the disciplinary penalties within their power. The members of the permanent commission of the synod agreed that, in case the declarations made by the Liberal commission were accepted by that party, they would propose to the next synod that it withdraw from the demand that had been made upon the Council of State, to approve of the synodal rule requiring that "every candidate for the holy ministry must, before receiving consecration, declare that he adheres to the faith of the Church as declared by the General Synod," and would recommend to the synod to substitute for this rule the condition that "the act of consecration shall declare that the Declaration of Faith was read to the

candidate for the holy ministry before his consecration." The obligation of this agreement was held subject to the ratification of the bodies which the two commissions represented. Pending the convocation of electors to choose a new synod, it was agreed that the appeal of the Liberals to the Council of State should be held in abeyance; that the matter of the appeal, as well as the agreement of accord, should be held subject to the ratification of a new assembly of Liberals to be called at Nimes; and that all concessions so far made on both sides should be considered as made solely with a view to pacification. This agreement met with no favor from the Orthodox party. One of the members of the permanent commission refused to sign it, and published a letter against it. Several consistories, presbyterial councils, and pastoral conferences, adopted resolutions protesting against it, as in effect surrendering all that was essential in the Confession of Faith, and in the safeguards which the synod had erected to secure its integrity. A meeting of delegates of the Liberal party, to consider the agreement, was held at Nimes, July 12th and 13th. It adopted an elaborate and skillfully-drawn paper, defining the construction which would be put upon the terms of the agreement of accord by the Liberal party. The members of the permanent commission replied to this paper, July 25th, that they did not interpret the agreement in the sense put upon it by the Liberal conference, but repelled it, and charged that the construction given the agreement by the conference essentially changed its nature.

Another conference was held at Rouen, November 8th, to attempt to adjust the differences of opinion within the Church and prevent schism. It was attended by persons of both parties, but the Orthodox members conducted the proceedings. It adopted a paper protesting against schism, and calling upon the friends of peace to work for the union of the Church on the common ground of attachment to its faith and its historical institutions and traditions; expressing the belief that the synod alone can prevent disintegration, and asking its immediate convocation; calling upon the consistories and presbyterial councils to accept the religious conditions of the electorate; declaring attachment to the synodal organization and the self-government of the Church; calling upon the synod to authorize the formula of consecration already in use, or one similar to it; agreeing to ask the withdrawal of the demand for confirmation by the state of the rule requiring candidates for consecration to the ministry to declare their adherence to the Declaration of Faith; and affirming that the ecclesiastical judicatories already possessed the power to restrain all attacks against the general faith of the Church.

On the 9th of December, M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice and Worship, ordered the elections to be held in all the consistories and presbyterial councils during the second half of February, 1877, and directed that the parish registers be closed previous to the elections on the 31st of January. These elections, it was further ordered, should be held in accordance with the religious conditions of the electorate as the General Synod had determined them, while the responsibility for regulating the mode of applying the conditions was left to the several bodies. This decree was confirmed December 18th, by M. Martel, successor to M. Dufaure in the office of Minister of Justice and Worship.

IV. Reformed Church of Holland.—The synod of this Church in 1875, at the request of about four hundred pastors, who deemed the form of the Declaration of Faith required of candidates for confirmation to be too dogmatic, changed it so as to give it a more liberal sense. The synod of 1876 revoked this action, and again made the old form obligatory. A meeting of the Liberal party was held at Amsterdam in October, at which it was determined to petition the synod to reconsider its later action, and restore the form of confession adopted in 1876. The Orthodox party in the synod is represented to be seeking a separation from the Liberal party.

V. Christian Reformed Church of the Netherlands. — The Christian Reformed Church of the Netherlands was separated from the Reformed Church in 1834, partly for doctrinal reasons and partly with the object of giving expression to their desire that the Church should be free from state control. It consists of about 350 congregations, and has upward of 300 ordained ministers, about 40,000 communicants, and about 120,000 adherents. The members of the Church are stated to be, as a rule, of the middle and humbler classes. In May, 1875, 70 students were being educated for the ministry, under the care of five professors. A sixth professor was appointed by the synod which met that year at Bois-le-Duc, and an effort was projected to raise the sum of £7,000, to render the theological school at Kampen more efficient.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH. At the meeting of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, held at Ottawa, Ont., in July, reports were presented from thirty-four congregations, giving their statistics as follows: Number of families, 2,311; of communicants, 3,549; of children in the Sunday-schools, 4,905; of teachers in the same, 400; amount of contributions by the congregations, $151,131.41.

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church met at Ottawa, Ont., July 12th. Bishop Charles Edward Cheney was chosen presiding bishop, in place of Bishop Cummins, deceased. The committee appointed at a previous meeting of the General Council to report on the points of difference between the Reformed Episcopal Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States made the following report:

1. These Churches differ essentially as to what constitutes the Church of Christ. The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, as represented by a large majority of its ministers and members, holds that in the Church of Christ exists only one form or order of church government, a threefold ministry of bishops, priests, and deacons, based on the divine right of the bishops, who are the successors of the apostles in their apostolic office, and derive their authority from them by succession in an unbroken chain. On this theory, only such bodies of Christians as possess this order and succession—corrupt though they may be in doctrine and in living—are parts of Christ's Church. The Reformed Episcopal Church protests against this theory as unchristian, in that it denies the claims of the Protestant evangelical Churches around us. It holds that the true Church consists of all who are joined to Christ by a living faith, and which, under varying forms of organization, is yet one in Christ Jesus. The claims of the apostolical succession, as above cited, this Church repudiates—holding to episcopacy, not as of divine right, but simply as a very ancient and desirable form of church polity. Hence, while the Protestant Episcopal Church, in its corporate capacity, turns away from the Protestant Churches around us, to seek fellowship with the older, corrupt Churches—as, for example, the Russo-Greek Church—the Reformed Episcopal Church, with an equally historic episcopate, and bishops who are only presiding presbyters, not diocesan prelates, seeks the fellowship of all Protestant evangelical Churches, exchanges pulpits with their ministers, and sits down with them at the Lord's table.

2. They differ concerning the nature of the Christian ministry. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the presbyter is called a priest, and the Ordinal contains this formula: "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands." The Reformed Episcopal Church abjures this dogma as unscriptural and dangerous, leading to many superstitions; strikes the word "priest," as applied to the minister, from its Ordinal and Prayer-Book, and knows but one priest, Christ Jesus.

3. They differ as to the nature and office of the sacraments. It is claimed, as the teaching of their standards, by a large majority of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that the sacraments convey special grace, to be derived through no other channels: (*a.*) Baptism. The Protestant Episcopal Church, as thus represented, holds that the grace of regeneration (a regeneration of some sort) is inseparably connected with baptism. (*b.*) The Lord's Supper. In the same way, the Protestant Episcopal Church holds that, after the priestly consecration of the elements, Christ is present as he was not before, and that the recipient feeds upon him by virtue of the presence thus induced or communicated.

The Reformed Episcopal Church regards the sacraments as institutions divinely appointed, and as means of grace, because they represent truth; but repudiates the theory that they convey a grace peculiar to themselves, and which is not common to other divinely-appointed means: (*a.*) Baptism. The Reformed Episcopal Church knows of but one regeneration—that by the Holy Ghost through the Word—of which baptism is to be regarded as the outward and visible sign. (*b.*) The Lord's Supper. The Reformed Episcopal Church holds that the Supper of the Lord is a memorial of redemption by Christ's death, and through faith we derive grace from him in this Supper, as we do in all other divinely-appointed means.

4. The Protestant Episcopal Church suffers altars to be erected in its churches, and tolerates auricular confession and prayers for the dead, with other imitations of Rome. The Reformed Episcopal Church prohibits the erection of altars in its churches, or introduction into public worship of anything calculated to teach sacerdotalism.

5. The Protestant Episcopal Church "deposes" all clergymen leaving its communion, following them with an attempted badge of disgrace. The Reformed Episcopal Church commends any bishop or presbyter, who desires to leave it, to another evangelical Church, with its prayers and love.

6. The Protestant Episcopal Church, in receiving communicants from Protestant Churches, generally enforces a rubric which requires them to be confirmed. The Reformed Episcopal Church invariably receives to its membership, by letter or other satisfactory evidence, communicants of other Churches, dispensing with confirmation, unless desired.

7. The Protestant Episcopal Church discourages the use of extemporaneous prayer in the stated services of the Church, prohibiting it by canon. The Reformed Episcopal Church allows and encourages the use of extempore prayer with its liturgy, and values meetings for social worship, in which the laity participate, as promoting the spiritual growth of churches.

This report was returned to the committee, with power to carry out the suggestions and recommendations contained in it. A series of resolutions was adopted expressing gratification that the Reformed Episcopal Church was not divided by territorial divisions of nationality, province, or State, but that its council sat and its bishops were chosen irrespective of such divisions. The Committee on Doctrine and Worship made a report suggesting some changes in the service and some additions to it. The report was recommended to the next Council. Finally, all propositions offered to the Council for changes in the Prayer-Book were referred to the Committee on Doctrine and Worship, to be reported by that committee to the Council of 1879, to be acted upon, and finally adopted or rejected by the Council of 1880. The following resolution was introduced, and was referred to the Committee on Canons and Constitution, to be considered by them, and reported upon at the next meeting of the Council:

Resolved, That the Council hereby affirms the principle that none but communicants, duly enrolled as such, shall be permitted to vote for delegates to synod or council, or for the lay officers to be associated with the pastor in the admission, dismission, or discipline of church-members. That the Committee on Constitution and Canons be hereby directed to report, at the next ensuing annual meeting of the Council, such amendment as may be necessary in order to embody these principles in the canons.

The sum of $7,687 was offered on a call of the parishes on the account of their assessments for the general enterprises of the Church. The Sustentation Committee reported that they had received $3,000 from a friend, to be used in mission-work in the States of South Carolina and Georgia. The late George Curtis, of Boston, had bequeathed $25,000 by will.

A resolution declaring it desirable that the members of the Reformed Episcopal Church partake of the Holy Communion in a sitting posture was introduced and referred to the Committee on Doctrine and Worship.

The Council decided to elect one missionary bishop. The Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., of

Chicago, Ill., was chosen. He was consecrated during the time of the session of the Council. Bishop Cridge, of Victoria, British Columbia, who had been chosen bishop at the preceding meeting of the General Council, was also consecrated at the same time. The consecration sermon was preached by Bishop Nicholson. The act of consecration, or "laying on of hands," was participated in by Bishops Cheney and Nicholson, Bishop Carman of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, and ministers or presbyters of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Reformed Episcopal Churches.

During the meeting of the Council, the Rev. Benjamin Johnson and the Rev. P. F. Stevens, evangelists in the South, made statements of successful labors and of the progress of the churches under their care.

The Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., elected Missionary Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was born at Pendleton, near Manchester, England, December 13, 1833. He moved with his parents to the State of Wisconsin in 1835. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1859. He was admitted to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1861. During the civil war he served in the national army as chaplain, colonel, and brevet brigadier-general. In 1870 he was chosen State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wisconsin, and was afterward twice reëlected to that office. He received the degree of D. D. from Lawrence University, Wisconsin, in 1873. In 1874 he was elected President of the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. The next year he withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church to join the Reformed Episcopal Church, and became rector of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago. In 1876 he became editor of *The Appeal*, a newspaper organ of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was for seven years a regent of the University of Wisconsin.

RHETT, Robert Barnwell, died in St. James Parish, La., September 14, 1876. He was born at Beaufort, S. C., December 24, 1800. He was known by his family name of Smith until 1837, when he assumed the name of Rhett, a colonial ancestor. He became a lawyer, and in 1826 was elected to the State Legislature. In 1832 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, and during the Nullification movement was an ardent advocate of State rights. From 1836 to 1849 he was a Representative in Congress. He entered the United States Senate in 1850, but resigned his seat in 1852. He was a zealous advocate of the doctrines of Calhoun, and is said to have been the first in late years* to propose in Congress a dissolution of the Union. He was a leading member of the South Carolina Secession Convention in 1860, and in the convention subsequently held at Montgomery he was chairman of the committee which reported the Confederate Constitution. He afterward became a member of the Confederate Congress. He was owner of the Charleston *Mercury*, which was conducted during the war by his son, Robert Barnwell Rhett. After the war Mr. Rhett retired from public life. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in New York in 1868.

* *See* Annual Cyclopædia, vol. i. (1861), p. 121.

RHODE ISLAND. The financial condition of the State of Rhode Island is quite satisfactory. There was a balance in the Treasury on the 30th of April amounting to $396,185.53. The receipts from that time to November 30th were $259,396.55, making the total resources for that period $655,582.08. The disbursements amounted to $671,853.29. The estimated receipts for the period from November 30 to April 30, 1877, were $550,000; estimated expenses, $350,000; estimated balance at the end of the fiscal year, $183,728.79. The actual balance on hand January 4, 1877, was $296,442.83. The bonded debt of the State at the end of the year was $2,545,000. At the same time there was in the sinking-fund $362,750.60.

The following are the school statistics of the year:

Number of children, five to fifteen years of age ..	53,316
DAY-SCHOOLS.	
Number of different pupils enrolled	39,323
Average number belonging to the schools	36,516
Average attendance	27,021
Number of schools (graded, 466; ungraded, 291).	757
Average length of schools	9 months
Number of teachers regularly employed	861
Amount paid male teachers	$97,138 33
Average wages paid male teachers per month	$81 49
Amount paid female teachers	$310,425 37
Average wages paid female teachers per month	$46 73
EVENING-SCHOOLS.	
Number of different pupils enrolled	3,179
Average attendance	1,585
Number of schools	28
Average length of schools	13 weeks
RECEIPTS.	
State appropriation for day and evening schools	$91,568 31
Town appropriations for day and evening schools.	358,586 86
Town appropriations for land, buildings, and furniture	151,370 69
District taxation, individual and corporations	69,255 18
Registry taxes and all other sources	63,335 26
Total	$734,116 30
EXPENDITURES.	
Teachers' wages and other current expenses, day-schools	$473,283 33
Teachers' wages and other current expenses, evening schools	15,732 33
School supervision	11,788 50
Land, buildings, furniture, and apparatus	208,662 53
Total	$709,466 69
Current expenditure for day-schools *per capita* of school population, five to fifteen years of age	$9 10
Current expenditure for day-schools *per capita* of pupils enrolled	12 33
Current expenditure for day-schools *per capita* of average attendance	17 95

The State Farm, at Cranston, contains 420 acres, and on it are located the principal charitable and penal institutions of the State, which are under the general charge of the Board of Charities and Correction. The appropriation made for the support of the farm during the fiscal year was $70,000, while $24,785.29 was

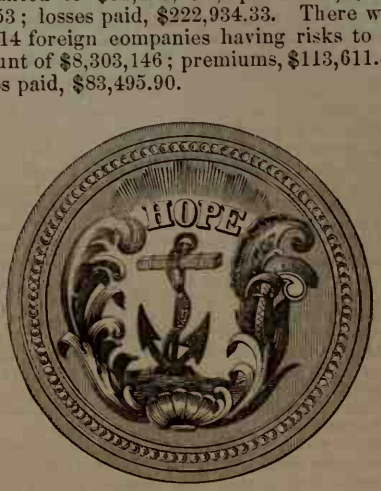
received from the board of inmates and other sources, making the total resources $94,785.29. Up to December 31st payments had been made amounting to $76,044.78. The estimated expenses for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1878, are $89,500, and the appropriation required is $74,000. The number of inmates of the Asylum for the Insane at the beginning of 1877 was 196, against 170 a year before. Of these 91 were women. In the Almshouse there were 142 inmates, of whom 68 were men, 60 women, 6 boys, and 8 girls. The total number at the end of 1875 was 137. The number in the Workhouse and House of Correction was 258, of whom 57 were women; in the same institution in 1875 there were 284. The average number of inmates in the three institutions on the farm for the year was 566, making the average cost of each $123.72, or $2.38 per week.

Good progress has been made on the new State-prison, which is located on the farm. The main building is nearly completed. The amount thus far expended on it is $254,116.60. The total estimated cost is $334,000. The number of convicts in the old prison at the end of the year was 86, in the jail 147, including 14 females. The latter institution is used jointly by the State and the county of Providence. The receipts of the year on prison account were $4,173.82; on jail account, $15,594.89: total, $19,768.71. The expenditures were: on prison account, $7,328.45; on jail account, $15,447.31: total, $22,775.76.

The new Court-House for Providence County is likely to be completed during the coming year. Its whole cost is estimated at $225,000, and the State has appropriated $180,000 for its construction. The courts have heretofore been held in the State-House at Providence.

There are 39 savings-banks in the State, and the total amount of deposits on the 28th of November was $50,511,979.41. The number of depositors was 99,865, a decrease of 1,770 during the year; the average amount due each depositor was $505.80, an increase of 95 cents. The decrease in the total deposits was $799,351; of this sum, $319,078.91 was paid out in dividends by two banks in course of liquidation. The largest amount due any one depositor was $48,092.87. The average dividend of the year was a small fraction over six per cent. The total resources of the banks were $52,287,389.64. There are other State banks having aggregate resources and liabilities of $5,056,968.46. The assets and liabilities of the Rhode Island Hospital and Trust Company on the 28th of November were $7,040,806.98. Its capital is $500,000, and it had in deposits $2,239,843.44, and in moneys in trust $3,905,683.05.

The six fire and marine insurance companies chartered by the State Legislature have a capital of $1,300,000; assets, $2,153,945; liabilities, $633,005. The total risks of these home companies amounted to $8,809,577; premiums, $110,613.48; losses paid, $29,446.06. There were 104 companies of other States doing business in Rhode Island, whose risks there amounted to $31,423,576; premiums, $406,818.53; losses paid, $222,934.33. There were also 14 foreign companies having risks to the amount of $8,303,146; premiums, $113,611.82; losses paid, $83,495.90.



STATE SEAL OF RHODE ISLAND.

The adjourned session of the Legislature began at Providence on the 11th of January, and continued until the 20th of April. Three amendments to the constitution of the State were proposed. One of these gave foreign-born soldiers and sailors, citizens of the United States, honorably discharged from service during the late war, the same right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions in all legally organized town, district, or ward meetings, on the same conditions as native-born citizens. Another, abolishing the registry-tax, gave every male citizen, twenty-one years old, with two years' residence in the State and six months in the district, a right to vote for all civil officers and in town meetings, except in election of city council in any city, or on any proposition to impose a tax, or for the expenditure of money in any town or city, in which cases he must have paid a tax on his property valued at least at $134. Another looked to the adoption of a general corporation law.

An amendment was made to the general statutes in relation to the General Assembly, which makes the House of Representatives consist of one member for every 3,023 inhabitants of a town, and one additional for every fraction exceeding one-half of this ratio, provided, however, that each town shall be entitled to at least one representative, and no town to more than twelve. This makes the House consist at present of 72 members.

An amendment of the laws in relation to the exemption of property from taxation occupied a good deal of attention, and excited prolonged discussion. The exemptions finally agreed upon were as follows:

Property belonging to the State; lands ceded or belonging to the United States; buildings for free public schools; buildings for religious worship, and

the land upon which they stand, and immediately surrounding the same, to an extent not exceeding one acre, so far as said buildings and land are occupied and used exclusively for religious or educational purposes; the estates, persons, and families of the president and professors, for the time being, of Brown University, for not more than ten thousand dollars for each such officer, his estate, person, and family included; property specially exempt by charter, unless such exemption shall have been waived in whole or in part; lots of land used exclusively for burial-grounds; land of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, held by the tribe, or in severalty according to their usage, but not including any land owned in fee simple by a member of the tribe: provided that such land shall not be liable to taxation for the support of the poor, or the erection or repair of schoolhouses, or the support of public schools; the property, real and personal, held for or by any incorporated library society, or any free public library, or any free public library society, so far as said property shall be held exclusively for library purposes; or for the aid or support of poor friendless children, or for the aid or support of the aged poor, or for the aid or support of the poor generally, or for a hospital for the sick or disabled, and any fund given or held for the purpose of public education; almshouses, and the land and buildings used in connection therewith, except that almshouse estates, when belonging to the town, shall be subject to taxation for school purposes, in the school-district in which they are situated; the estate of any person, who, in the judgment of the assessor, is unable, from infirmity or poverty, to pay the tax; the bonds and other securities issued and exempted from taxation by the Government of the United States.

An amendment to the statutes in relation to divorce provided for giving effectual notice to the person against whom proceedings are instituted in case such person resides without the State. An act in relation to manufacturing corporations limits the liability of individual stockholders to the proportion of the shares of stock held by them. Another act established a Board of Harbor Commissioners. An act providing for the inspection of dams and reservoirs was defeated.

The first Board of Harbor Commissioners was appointed by the Governor on the 14th of June, and organized on the 28th of that month. It consists of J. H. Shedd, H. F. Potter, and Jedediah Williams.

While the Legislature was in session, the canvass for the State election, which occurred on the 5th of April, had been carried through. The first political convention was that of the Prohibitionists, which was held at Providence, on the 22d of February. Candidates for State offices were put in nomination as follows: for Governor, Albert C. Howard, of East Providence; for Lieutenant-Governor, Alfred B. Chadsey, of North Kingston; for Secretary of State, Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence; for Attorney-General, Warren R. Perce, of Providence; for General Treasurer, Alonzo D. Vose, of Woonsocket. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we declare our continued hostility to the policy of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and our confidence in prohibitory measures as the only safe and wise policy.

Resolved, That we declare our conviction that the present license law is producing a wide-spread demoralization, and increasing the evils of intemperance, and we demand its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That we reiterate our uncompromising opposition to the bribery and corruption which have too often characterized our State elections, and we summon the people of Rhode Island to set the seal of their rebuke upon the party that seeks to corrupt our politics.

Resolved, That while we will use all proper means to secure the enactment and enforcement of prohibition, we will omit no effort to promote the temperance reform by moral and educational agencies.

The Democratic Convention was held at Providence on the 16th of March, and nominated, for Governor, General George Lewis Cooke, of Warren; for Lieutenant-Governor, Ziba O. Slocum, of Gloucester; for Secretary of State, John B. Pierce, of North Kingston; for Attorney-General, Oscar S. Lapham, of Providence; for General Treasurer, W. P. Congdon, of Newport. Mr. Cooke declining to be a candidate, Mr. William B. Beach, of Providence, was named for the vacancy on the ticket. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Democracy of Rhode Island, now in convention assembled, in view of the approaching presidential election, feel it due to their fellow-Democrats of the Union to declare their political attitude: therefore—

Resolved, That we reaffirm our devotion to the Union of the States on the broad and liberal principles of its founders, that all are equal in the Union.

Resolved, That we denounce the violation of this equality of rights by the Federal Government, in its illegal and wicked interference with our sister States, and we call upon all patriots, of whatsoever party affiliations, to unite with us in wresting the control of the Government from the hands of those who have trampled upon this fundamental principle of our Union.

Resolved, That the astounding developments so recently made through the committees of Congress and the courts, of Federal official corruptions at Washington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, and many other cities, have stamped indelible disgrace upon the Administration of President Grant and his advisers, and should convince all candid men that an immediate change of rulers and policy is imperatively demanded.

Resolved, That the present blighted condition of the business interests of the country is due to and chargeable upon the Republican party, in that it deserted the well-tried and established theory of all enlightened governments of the earth, and adopted an irredeemable currency.

Resolved, That the only possible return to prosperity is a return to a sound currency, based on a gold redemption, and that we are in favor of such return at the earliest moment consistent with the business interests of the country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to that long-standing system of legalized robbery, under the name of protection to American producers, by which the few are enriched at the expense of the many, and demand in its stead a tariff for revenue.

Delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis were chosen, and a State Central Committee appointed.

The Republican Convention was held at Providence on the 23d of March. The nominations were: For Governor, Henry Lippitt, of Providence; for Lieutenant-Governor, Henry T. Sisson, of Little Compton; for Secretary of State, Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence for

Attorney-General, Willard Sayles, of Providence; for General Treasurer, Samuel Clark, of Lincoln. Delegates to the National Convention were chosen, and a State Central Committee appointed, but no platform or resolutions were adopted.

The whole number of votes cast for Governor at the election was 19,037, of which 8,689 were for Henry Lippitt, 6,733 for Albert C. Howard, and 3,599 for William B. Beach, while 16 were returned as "scattering." As a majority of all the votes cast are necessary to elect in this State, there was no choice. The only candidate for a State office who was elected was Joshua M. Addeman for Secretary of State. He received 15,395 votes out of a total of 19,081, John B. Pierce having 3,684, and "scattering" 2. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, and Treasurer, were therefore chosen by the Legislature at the regular session, which began on the 30th of May. That body was composed of 27 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the Senate, and 62 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the House of Representatives. The Republican majority was therefore 17 in the Senate and 52 in the House, or 69 on a joint ballot. It elected the regular Republican candidates to the State offices to be filled. The vote in "grand committee" was: For Governor, Henry Lippitt 74, A. C. Howard 29; for Lieutenant-Governor, Henry T. Sisson 70, Alfred B. Chadsey 28; for Attorney-General, Willard Sayles 96, W. R. Perce 7; for Treasurer, Samuel Clark 97, A. D. Vose 6. The choice had to be made from the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes at the popular election.

The regular session of the Legislature was held, as usual, at Newport, and continued from May 30th to June 14th. Henry B. Anthony was reëlected to the Senate of the United States, receiving 31 votes in the Senate to one for

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Charles S. Bradley, and 66 in the House of Representatives to three for Mr. Bradley. The only measure of importance was an act approving the amendments to the constitution proposed by the preceding Legislature, and providing for their submission to a vote of the people at the election for members of Congress and presidential electors on the 7th of November.

The Democrats held their convention for the nomination of presidential electors at Providence, on the 20th of September. The candidates selected were William Beach Lawrence, Charles R. Cutler, A. B. Lewis, and Olney Arnold. A single resolution was adopted ratifying and confirming "the platform of the Democratic National Convention adopted at St. Louis."

The Republican Convention for the nomination of presidential electors was held at Providence, on the 4th of October. The candidates were Samuel G. Arnold, George H. Corliss, Nathan F. Dixon, and Charles H. Fisher. Mr. Corliss's nomination was made unanimously and without a ballot. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the Republican electors of the State of Rhode Island, in convention assembled, hereby affirm their allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, as set forth in the platform adopted by the National Convention at Cincinnati, and as illustrated in the characteristic letters of acceptance of the candidates there nominated.

Resolved, That this convention favors economy in administration of the Government, and a rigid accountability of all officers charged with public trusts; that it demands an early resumption of specie payments; that it insists on the protection of all citizens of the United States in the exercise of their rights and privileges; that it denounces the recent action of the National House of Representatives in the removal of faithful officers, who had periled their lives for the defense of the Union, to make room for men who had fought to destroy it.

Resolved, That "the government of the people, by the people, and for the people," to establish which the lamented Lincoln fell a martyr, and members of this party sacrificed life and treasure, shall continue to be the mission of the Republican party; and that until peace and good order shall prevail in every section of the land, and the free exercise of speech and the enjoyment of equal rights shall be secured to every citizen, the mission of the party shall not end.

Resolved, That in all future calls for conventions by the State Central Committee, they are hereby requested to drop the name of National Union Republican, and substitute the name of Republican, thereby placing the party in this State in line with the Republican party of the country.

At the election in November, the whole number of votes cast for presidential electors was 26,627, of which the Republican candidates received 15,787, the Democratic candidates 10,712, the Prohibition ticket 68, and the Greenback ticket 60. The Republican plurality over the Democratic vote was therefore 5,075, and the majority 4,947. Benjamin T. Eames and Latimer W. Ballou, Republicans, were elected as Representatives in Congress from the two districts of the State. All three of the proposed amendments to the constitution were defeated, three-fifths of all the votes cast being necessary to ratify them. The vote stood: For the amendment to Article V., relating to foreign-born soldiers and sailors, 9,187, against it 9,418; for the amendment to Article VI., modifying the property qualification for the suffrage, 10,700, against it 11,432; for the amendment to Article VII., relating to a general corporation law, 11,038, against it 10,956.

Question having been raised as to the validity of the election of George H. Corliss for presidential elector, on the ground that he was one of the United States Centennial Commissioners when chosen, Governor Lippitt, on the 23d of November, submitted to the judges of the Supreme Court for their decision the following questions, prepared by the Attorney-General:

1. Is the office of commissioner of the United States Centennial Commission such an office of trust or profit under the United States as to disqualify him for the office of elector of President and Vice-President of the United States?

2. If so, does such a candidate for the office of elector, who receives a plurality of the legal votes given and declines said office, create such a vacancy as is provided for in section 7, chapter 11, of the General Statutes?

3. If not, is the disqualification removed by the resignation of said office of "trust or profit?"

4. If not, does the disqualification result in the election of a candidate next in vote, or in a failure to elect?

5. If, by reason of the disqualification of the candidate who received a plurality of the votes given, there was no election, can the General Assembly in grand committee elect an elector?

An opinion, signed by four of the five judges, was transmitted to the Governor on the 28th of November. In answer to the first question, they gave it as their opinion that a Centennial Commissioner held an office of trust under the United States, which disqualified him for the office of elector. In answer to the second question, it was declared that a vacancy could not be created by declining the office, for a person could not decline an office until elected to it, and, if not eligible, he could not be elected. In answer to the third question, the judges said:

3. We think the disqualification is not removed by the resignation of the office of trust, unless the office is resigned before the election. The language of the Constitution is that no person "holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be *appointed* an elector." Under our law, General Statutes, chapter 11, sections 1 and 2, the election by the people constitutes the appointment. The duty of the Governor is to "examine and count the votes, and give notice to the electors of their election." He merely ascertains—he does not complete—the appointment. A resignation, therefore, after the election is too late to be effectual.

The opinion was then given that "the disqualification does not result in the election of the candidate next in vote, but a failure to elect." Finally, the laws of the State provide that in case of a failure to elect, the Governor shall convene the Legislature at once "for the choice of electors to fill such vacancy by an election in grand committee." This, in the opinion of the judges, covered the existing emergency, and there was a vacancy which should be filled by the General Assembly convened for the purpose. Judge Stinees dissented from the views of the other judges on the first question, and gave a separate opinion, maintaining that Mr. Corliss was not disqualified from acting as an elector by reason of being a United States Centennial Commissioner. He contended that that was not an office of profit or trust within the meaning of the Constitution. On the other points he agreed with the majority of the judges.

The Governor summoned the Legislature to a special session on the 1st of December, and submitted to it the opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court. It proceeded immediately to elect William S. Slater in grand committee as an elector to fill the vacancy, and then adjourned to the 9th of January, 1877.

The work of compiling the statistics of the census taken in 1875 has been carried on during the year, and the aggregates of the four divisions into which they are classified are as follows: Population of the State, 258,239; value of farm and forest products for the year 1875, $5,028,329; value of the products of the fisheries and shore-farms, $1,337,087; value of the products of manufactures, $126,659,875. The value of the products of some of the most important of the manufactures of the State is as follows: Cotton-manufactures, $22,430,860; woolen-manufactures, $17,463,240; print-works, $16,497,100; iron-manufactures, $10,666,491; jewelry and silver-ware, $7,077,651.

RITSCHL, Friedrich, one of the foremost classical scholars of the nineteenth century, born April 6, 1806; died November 9, 1876. He became Privatdocent at the University of Halle

in 1829, was appointed Extraordinary Professor in 1832, and went to Breslau in the following year as the successor of Passow, and Assistant Director of the Philological Seminary. Here he remained until 1839, when he went to Bonn as Professor of Classical Literature and Assistant Director of the Philological Seminary. There he also held the positions of Librarian-in-chief, Director of the Academic Art Museum, and President of the Society of Archæologists in the Rhine Provinces. In 1865 he came in conflict with the Government, through a dispute with Prof. Jahn, and in consequence resigned his position, receiving in the same year a call to Leipsic, where he remained until his death. He published an edition of Plautus, with numerous prolegomena on the metres of this poet (3 vols., 1848–'54), which is considered his best work. The "Parerga Plautina et Terentiana" (1845) properly forms an introduction to the former work, and is also regarded as one of his best works. In the "Priscæ latinitatis Monumenta epigraphica" (1862) he gave over 100 lithographed plates, excellent imitations of the inscriptions dating before the age of Augustus.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The general position of the Roman Church underwent little change during the year 1876. The reign of the aged Pope Pius IX., already prolonged beyond precedent, continued during the year, and his attitude toward the Government of Victor Emanuel was unchanged. No encyclical letter or decree affecting the Church at large was issued by him. He made one promotion of cardinals, April 3d, when Bartholomew d'Avanzo, Bishop of Calvi and Teano, and Father Franzelin, of the Society of Jesus, were proclaimed. Bodies of pilgrims continued to visit Rome, to many of whom, and to delegations of Catholic associations in Italy and elsewhere, he addressed allocutions. Of the pilgrimages, the largest and most imposing was that from Spain, which was received in St. Peter's October 16th. He issued a brief on the centenary of St. Vincent de Paul, February 11th; and May 14th a decree in the case of the beatification of the venerable Redemptorist Hofbauer. Cardinal Donnet addressed the Pope June 29th, and the Bishop of Barcelona August 30th, in favor of the canonization of Christopher Columbus.

A brief to one of the German bishops, November 6, 1876, has a general bearing as an exposition of the Vatican Council:

VENERABLE BROTHER: Health and Apostolic benediction. We have learned with the greatest satisfaction, venerable brother, that you had already disapproved of the design which we have since deemed proper to condemn ourselves; and although we were well aware that the particular circumstances proceeding from the laws, the times, and the religious discussions, introduced in political assemblies, have paved the way to error, we, however, consider it useful to warn the erring, when a favorable opportunity presents itself.

But what is most painful to us is the rumor that has reached our ears regarding certain German priests, who, after having long delayed manifesting their adhesion to the dogmatic definition of the Vatican Council touching the infallible magisterium of the Roman Pontiff, have at last made their adhesion, but on declaring either that they had only made up their minds to do so because they saw those German bishops who had defended the opposite opinion in the Council accept the definition, or else that they admitted indeed the dogma defined without admitting the opportuneness of the definition.

Now, as the definitions of the General Council are infallible, because they proceed from the inspiration of the Holy Spirit assisting the Church, according to the promise of Jesus Christ, they cannot but teach the truth. But truth does not derive either its force or its character from the assent of men: rather, as it proceeds from God, it requires a full and entire consent, which cannot depend upon any condition whatever. And, indeed, no heresy could ever have been proscribed until now, in an efficacious manner, if the faithful had been permitted to wait, before submitting to the definition of the truth, for the assent of those who opposed this definition and found themselves condemned by it.

This doctrine, which is the same for the definitions of Œcumenical Councils and for the definitions of the Supreme Pontiffs, was clearly formulated by the Vatican Council when it taught, at the close of its definitions, "that the definitions of the Roman Pontiff are irreformable of themselves, and not in virtue of the consent of the Church" (session iv., c. iv., *in fine*). But it is still more absurd to accept the definition and still persist that it is inopportune. Indeed, the vicissitudes of our times, the errors as numerous as those that have ever existed, the new errors that hell belches forth every day for the destruction of the Church, the Vicar of Jesus Christ deprived of his freedom, and the bishops deprived not only of the power of assembling, but even of teaching, all attest with what opportuneness Divine Providence permitted that the definition of the pontifical infallibility should be proclaimed at a time when the right rule of belief and conduct was about to be deprived, and in the midst of multiplied difficulties, of all other support. But putting all these considerations to one side, if the definitions of the Œcumenical Council are infallible, precisely because they flow from the wisdom and counsel of the Holy Spirit, nothing is more absurd than to think that the Holy Spirit teaches indeed things that are true, but may still teach them inopportunely.

If, then, there be any of the priests in your diocese, warn them earnestly that it is not permitted to them so to limit their assent as to make it depend upon an act—even a praiseworthy act—of this or that bishop, rather than upon the authority of the Church; and that they must absolutely adopt the definition by a full and entire assent of the intelligence and will, if they do not wish to depart from the true faith.

In the mean time, while imploring for you those succors of Divine grace which are ever most abundant and most efficacious, as an earnest of our special good-will, we most affectionately bestow upon you, venerable brother, and upon your entire diocese, our Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the 6th of November, 1876, and in the thirty-first year of our pontificate. PIUS IX., Pope.

The Italian Government continued its course of hostility to the Catholic Church. A decree was issued to the prefects to prevent the taking of religious vows or entering religious orders. On the 12th of March, Bonghi, Minister of Public Instruction, issued a decree suppressing the Vatican University, and declaring that "superior instruction can be given only in Government institutions." Theological students were

not exempted from conscription, but were forced into the army. This called out a letter from Bishop Dupanloup to Signor Minghetti, for which the Pope thanked him in a brief dated March 27th. The Government also continued the sequestration of church property, and in July seized that of the foreign colleges in Rome. The Catholic party organized as far as possible to check the influence of all these movements, and a Catholic Congress met at Bologna, to which the Pope addressed a brief on the 25th of September.

In the German Empire, especially in Prussia, the penal laws against the Catholics were rigorously enforced, and the state claims to jurisdiction in spiritual matters were pushed to strange limits. Three priests, at different places, were punished by fine and imprisonment for withholding absolution from penitents in the confessional, and newly-ordained priests were similarly punished for saying their first mass. On one occasion a policeman interrupted the mass, seized the consecrated elements from the altar, and carried them to a Government inspector. The Government refused to censure this outrage on the religious feelings of its Catholic subjects. The prosecutions of bishops and clergy continued. Cardinal Ledochowski was released from prison February 3d, but was forbidden to enter Silesia or Posen under penalty of being interned at Torgau. He accordingly proceeded to Rome, whence, September 23d, he issued a formal protest against the law of June 7, 1876. On

ST. PETER'S CHURCH AND THE VATICAN PALACE, ROME.

March 8th John Bernard Brinckmann, Bishop of Münster, was deposed by the "Royal Tribunal of Ecclesiastical Affairs," on the charge of "having grossly violated his duties as a servant of the Church." The religious communities were steadily broken up, and the personal interposition of the Empress Augusta failed to save an orphan-house of the Sisters of the Infant Jesus. In some cases of vacancy, Old Catholic priests, by the nomination of patrons, or by an election where Catholics refrained from voting, were appointed and installed by the civil authorities in the Catholic churches. A Prussian law, promulgated June 7, 1876, subjected the church property absolutely to the administration of the civil authorities. The closing of all Catholic schools, and the attempts of the Government to adapt the religious instruction of Catholic pupils to suit its own views, raised new opposition from the Catholic bishops and clergy, who were in many parts forbidden by name from giving any elementary religious instruction to the young members of their congregations. Pius IX., in a brief to the Bishop of Paderborn, July 31, 1876, says: "We prefer to congratulate you on your fate, rather than condole with you, and that all the more because you not only maintained your dignity and that of your holy office, but that you continue to look after the flock confided to your care. We rejoice that you have gathered manifold fruits from it in

the fidelity and in the love of your clergy and of your people, as well as in the cheerfulness with which they endure persecutions, and prefer the purity of their faith and the preservation of its unity to everything else. We see an admirable evidence of this in the solicitude which your clergy shares with you for the education of youth, and in the plan they have adopted, and which you have approved, according to which teachers appointed exclusively by the secular authorities shall be required to prove their submission to the Church, and that they will teach her saving doctrines by word and example. The carrying out of this will necessarily require a supernatural force, together with a degree of firmness no less great to surmount the difficulties that will rise up in its way; but God, who inspired this plan, will also supply the means for realizing this end." The Archbishop of Cologne also protested against the substitution of a catechism compiled by a Government official in the place of the regular catechism of his diocese. To encourage the Catholics of Germany in their difficult position, the Pope addressed a brief (August 14th) to the congress about to assemble.

Another curious episode in the *Kulturkampf* was the course of the Government in making numerous arrests at Marpingen, a small village in one of the Rhenish provinces, where the Blessed Virgin was believed by many to have appeared to some children near a fountain. No convictions followed, and the Government only intensified the resentment of the Catholics. The trial of Bishop Janiszewski, one of the coadjutors of Cardinal Ledochowski, resulted, October 7th, in an acquittal, but his proceedings were carefully watched to insure subsequent conviction. The whole course of Government during the year had gained little for the Old Catholic movement, and strengthened the Catholic party.

In France the Catholic hierarchy inaugurated (January 10th) a Free Catholic University at Paris, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris delivering the opening address. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction, attempted to thwart this movement of the Catholic body, and to check the schools of the Christian Brothers. This led to agitation. A convention of Catholic committees was held in May, and the attempt to prevent the university from granting degrees excited such warm debates in the French Chambers that the Catholic party secured liberty of education. The whole hierarchy of France assembled to consecrate with imposing rites the Basilica of Lourdes (July 1st), surrounded by thousands of pilgrims. They transmitted a letter to the Pope, who replied by a brief (July 22d).

In Spain the question of a modification of the Concordat in regard to liberty of worship led to warm debates. The Bishop of Salamanca, in a speech of remarkable power, induced the Cortes to maintain the actual position. A brief of Pope Pius IX. (March 4th), to the Spanish bishops, says:

Since the time when, in deference to the oft-repeated requests made to us by the Spanish Government, we sent our nuncio to Madrid, we instructed him to use every effort with the ministers of the nation, and with the most serene Catholic sovereign, to prevent the attempts made upon the Church in troublous and revolutionary times from being fully carried out, and for the faithful execution of the Concordat of 1851 and the treaties made subsequent to it. And as in the Constitution of 1869 a grave innovation was made in that kingdom upon the Church and upon the aforesaid Concordat, which had the force of law, by the public promulgation of the freedom of worship, our nuncio, from the time of the arrival at his post, directed all his cares and endeavors, in conformity with the instructions he had received, to restore in their full force all the rigor of this Concordat, rejecting, as to matters connected with it, every innovation of a nature calculated to endanger religious unity. In the mean time we have deemed it our duty to address a letter to the Catholic sovereign, to acquaint him with our sentiments on this subject. When the Spanish journals published the plan of the new Constitution submitted to the examination of the Superior Councils of the nation, and the eleventh chapter of which relates to the legal sanction of the freedom or toleration of non-Catholic worship, we immediately desired our Cardinal-Secretary of State to confer about it with the representative of the Spanish nation, and show him, in remitting to him the document in question, dated August 13, 1875, the just demands which right and duty exacted from us against the aforesaid chapter. The declarations put forth on this occasion were subsequently renewed by the Holy See, in the reply it felt called upon to make to several observations made by the Spanish Government on this point; and our nuncio at Madrid did not cease to ask the Ministers of State, at his interviews with them, that these protests should be inserted in the public acts of the ministry. But we have the extreme sorrow of seeing that everything we have done, either personally or through our Cardinal-Secretary of State and the nuncio at Madrid, has not yet had the desired result. Already, however, to divert from your country the misfortune of a false toleration, you, beloved son, and venerable brethren, have very justly and very properly expended your zeal and presented your protests and your petitions. To these protests, and to those of all the bishops and of the greater part of the faithful of Spain, we again upon this occasion unite ours, and we declare that the aforesaid chapter of the constitutional project of law which tends to give the weight and force of a public law to the toleration of all non-Catholic worship, under what form soever it may be presented, absolutely conflicts with the rights of truth and of the Catholic religion, abrogates, in violation of all right, the Concordat concluded between the Holy See and the Spanish Government on this most important and cherished point, burdens the state itself with a great crime, and, in opening the way to error, paves the road to persecution of the Catholic religion; moreover, it prepares an accumulation of evils for the downfall of this illustrious nation, which, in rejecting this false liberty or toleration in question, requires with all its means and with all its strength that the religious unity which it has inherited from its ancestors, and which is intimately allied with its historical monuments, with its morals, and its national glory, be maintained sound and unimpaired.

In Russia the severities against the United or Catholic Greeks were maintained, and representations made palliating the course of Gov-

ernment, which elicited a protest from the clergy of Chelm (June 1st).

In Turkey the general amnesty granted by Murad on his accession permitted Mgr. Hassoun, Patriarch of the Catholic Armenians, who had been banished by the grand-vizier Mahmoud Pasha, to return to Constantinople (July 6th). His restoration gave hopes of a speedy extinction of the schism which had caused his exile.

The policy adopted by Government in Switzerland was maintained, though not so rigorously, but Bishop Mermillod remained in exile, and the Catholic churches continued to be held by the Old Catholics, to whom they had been handed by the state.

The Church in other parts of Europe had few events of note. In May, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, which had been purchased by Lord Lovat, was given to the Benedictines, who established the first monastery seen in Scotland since the Reformation.

In the United States the influence was felt of the attempt to make the Catholic Church an element in the political questions of the day. In Ohio, a law passed to secure Catholics from official proselytizing in the State penal and eleemosynary institutions was repealed (January 21st). A new diocese, Alleghany, in Pennsylvania, was established, and steps taken to erect a Prefecture Apostolic for the Catholic Indians. The cathedral in Baltimore, the first Roman Catholic cathedral in the country, was solemnly consecrated with great pomp (May 25th), and in the same month Archbishop Purcell, the oldest bishop in the United States, and, with few exceptions, the oldest in the world, celebrated his golden jubilee. The operation of the public-school system on the rights of Catholics was discussed in many parts: in January, at Erie, between F. A. Crandall, editor of the *Sunday Morning Gazette*, and Bishop Mullen, leading to a general meeting of Catholics, who indorsed the bishop; in May there was a public discussion at Kingston, N. Y., between the Rev. James Dougherty and Rev. Mr. Vanderveer; in February Bishop McQuaid lectured on the topic before the Free Religious Association of Boston; Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, couched his views on the subject in the following brief sentences:

DECLARATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Enemies of the Catholic Church assert that the bishops and clergy of the Catholic Church are hostile to the public schools of the country, and are leagued together to destroy them. Americans! read our Declaration, and learn our true sentiments:

1. The Catholic bisbops and clergy have no intention whatever to interfere with your public-school system. Build as many schools as you wish, we will never say a word against it, and we will leave to yourselves the care of your own children.

2. You wish your schools to be free from all religious influence; in other words, you wish them not to be sectional or sectarian in any case. The episcopate of the Catholic Church says, in this regard, Do witb your children as you please.

3. We Catholics, on the other hand, are under the conviction that children are sent to school not only to be formed into citizens, but also and especially to be educated into good men and good Christians, and our Church believes, in all earnest, with Guizot, the celebrated Protestant statesman of France, tbat education can by no means be separated from religious influence. Therefore, while leaving your schools and their management peacefully in your own hands, we claim the right of having schools of our own, from which religion shall not be excluded, but be allowed to exercise its salutary influence on youth.

4. We claim the right on the plea that we are a religious body in tbis free country, whose Constitution most solemnly guarantees the free exercise of religious belief to all its citizens, and the fullest personal freedom in regard to the dictates of conscience. Now, there is not a more essential or a more precious liberty than that of parents to educate their children in the manner which they think will make them happy for time and for eternity. Therefore, the Catholic people, with logical sequence, claim tbe protection of the Government, so as not to be molested in their schools.

5. We say, protection. No doubt, justice and equality would entitle the Catholic people of this country to exemption from taxation for the support of other schools, or to a share of the public-school fund in proportion to the number of pupils in their schools. But even this claim we are disposed to waive in your favor.

6. You can have no reason to fear the effect of our system on the Commonwealth, because experience has proved that tbe students of our colleges, academies, and schools, are as good and as useful citizens as those who come out of your institutions. And if in every other branch of human action you admit the principle of competition and believe in its beneficial influence, why should you exclude it from education, and deprive yourselves of the benefit which emulation would produce?

7. We fear that, notwithstanding this sincere, precise, and solemn declaration, tbere will yet be found fanatical men and political speakers who will endeavor to excite their hearers by asserting the imaginary opposition of the Catholic clergy to the public schools of the country. It is one of the misfortunes of this world that it cannot get rid of men who, like Don Quixote, are perpetually fighting against windmills, under tbe plea of imminent dangers to their fellow-men. Such men do not wish to know the truth, and though we repeat it a thousand times that we do not oppose their schools, any more than we adore images, or trust more in the Blessed Virgin than in the merits of Christ, they will a thousand times renew tbe charge and swear tbat we do. We do not expect to silence such men; but we appeal to all fair-minded citizens not to be led astray by the bigoted or ignorant ranting of men who would blind them for their own political ends.

We ask no favor or privilege. All we ask is to be let alone in following the dictates of our own conscience; and you cannot refuse this, without undermining the Constitution, and preparing tbe way for loss of the same freedom for yourselves.

Americans! we are willing to rally witb you under the flag and Constitution, and maintain them with our blood, as we have done heretofore. But we cannot help fearing that both are in peril, while a large number of our fellow-citizens, in and out of office, allow themselves to be influenced by fanatical or self-interested politicians, or by infidel and revolutionary foreigners, who come to us with the proud pretension of teacbing us what republican government is, about wbich they know nothing themselves. All we ask is, that you will not go to such men to learn what we aim at—what are our sentiments. Give us a fair hearing, and receive this declaration as the sincere expression of our true principles, which we make before God and men, actuated by no

other motive than our desire for the welfare and progress and perpetuity of our country, such as the fathers of '76 made it, and intended that it should remain.

Your sincere friend, and lover of the American Republic,

+ JOHN B. PURCELL,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

In Iowa, an attempt to amend the constitution so as to establish the Protestant religion virtually in all the educational and eleemosynary institutions excited agitation and remonstrance from Catholics. In Arizona, Chief-Justice Dunne, who had delivered a lecture bearing on the school-question, was removed from office by President Grant. The attempt to add an amendment to the Constitution of the United States failed from a want of concurrence between the two Houses of Congress, the difficulty being to use words that would enable the Protestant Bible, general doctrines, and hymns, to be maintained in the schools, without at the same time making the amendment an instrument by which public schools might themselves be suppressed; and to authorize grants to educational and eleemosynary institutions where the general principles of the Protestant religion might be taught, while grants were forbidden to those where the Catholic religion was inculcated.

In Mexico, Bishop Moreno, of Lower California, was imprisoned in October, and subsequently exiled.

The new President of Ecuador, Borrero, attempted to pursue the policy of Moreno in encouraging religious influences, but his administration was soon brought to a close.

The Catholic Church in Venezuela underwent a series of attacks. Under the government of Guzman Blanco the archbishop was driven into exile, monasteries and convents were suppressed, celibacy was abolished by law, civil marriage established, and, finally, President Blanco issued a mandate to Congress in these terms: "I have taken upon myself to pass a law which shall declare the Church of Venezuela independent of the Roman episcopate, and ask that you further order that parish priests shall be elected by the faithful, the bishops by the rectors of parishes, the archbishops by Congress."

The difficult position of affairs in Brazil was brought to an unsatisfactory conclusion for the time. On the 29th of April Pius IX. addressed a letter of instructions to the bishops.

The press teemed with attacks on the bishops and Catholic party, and the stage used its influence to render the Catholic Church contemptible as compared with Masonry. This excited a warm protest from the bishops, which was, however, disregarded (May 6th). The fall of the ministry, however, the release of the bishops, and the raising of the interdict, quieted matters for a time, but left the original point undecided. This called forth a second brief (August 28th) from the Pope, insisting on the reorganization of the Sodalities in conformity to the rules of the Church. The feeling of hostility was seen in the case of the Bishop of Rio Janeiro, who was driven from his pulpit (October 22d).

The missions of the Catholic Church in heathen countries showed generous devotedness. In January, 1876, the Rev. Messrs. Bouchard, Paulmier, and Ménoret, were put to death by the Tuariks, while on their way to Timbuctoo. On February 22d the mission at Ning-kooe-foo, China, was destroyed; and on the 8th of April a massacre of Christians took place at Kiang-peetin; this was followed, July 13th, by the execution of Wang, a native Catholic priest, at Ning-kooe-foo. Among the losses sustained by death, the Catholic Church had to deplore the decease of Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, and his daughter, Sarah M. Brownson Tenney, in America; the eminent theologian Perrone; Cardinals Antonelli, Barrios, and Patrisi, in Italy.

RUSSIA (Empire of all the Russias), an empire in Europe and Asia. Emperor, Alexander II., born April 17 (April 29, new style), 1818; succeeded his father, February 18 (March 2), 1855; crowned at Moscow, August 26 (September 7), 1856. Heir-apparent, Grand-duke Alexander, born February 26 (March 10), 1845; married November 4, 1866, to Maria Dagmar (born November 26, 1847), daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union are two sons and one daughter: Nicholas, born May 6, 1868; George, born April 28, 1871; and Xenia, born March 25, 1875.

By the cession of the Kuriles to Japan, in 1875, the area of Siberia was reduced about 1,922 square miles; while, on the other hand, the annexation of Khokan, which by a ukase of March 2, 1876, was organized as a Russian province under the name of Ferghana, added to the empire a territory of 28,270 square miles, with a population of 960,000. The area and population of the great divisions of the Russian Empire were, in 1876, reported as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Square Miles.	Population.
1. European Russia, inclusive of Poland and of the Sea of Azov	1,944,677	71,730,980
2. Grand-duchy of Finland	144,228	1,882,622
3. Caucasia	172,843	4,893,332
4. Siberia	4,824,561	3,428,867
5. Central Asia	1,305,523	4,650,213
Total Russian Empire	8,391,832	86,586,014

If the Caspian Sea, which embraces 169,666 square miles, and is now almost wholly encircled by Russian territory, be included in the area of the empire, the total area would amount to 8,561,498 square miles.

The religious statistics of the empire, exclusive of Finland, but embracing European Russia, Poland, Caucasia, Siberia, and Central Asia, and including Christians, Jews, Mohammedans and pagans, were, according to the *Petersburger Kalender* of 1876, as follows:

CREEDS.	European Russia.	Poland.	Caucasia.	Siberia.	Central Asia.
Orthodox Greek	54,853,956	34,135	2,072,039	2,936,827	274,089
Sectarians	992,674	4,926	47,592	79,347	46,467
Armenian Gregorians	38,720	.....	595,310	15	1
United Greek	.....	246,485	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholics	2,897,560	4,596,956	25,915	24,316	1,396
Armenian Catholics	.....	.....			
Protestants	2,355,488	327,815	7,825	5,563	418
Total Christians	61,138,398	5,210,317	2,748,681	3,046,068	322,321
Israelites	1,944,378	815,433	22,732	11,941	3,396
Mohammedans	2,363,658	426	1,987,213	61,059	3,016,302
Pagans	258,125	245	4,683	286,016	14,740
Total non-Christians	4,566,161	816,104	2,014,628	359,016	3,034,438
Total empire	65,704,559	6,026,421	4,763,309	3,405,084	3,356,759

The movement of commerce in the years 1872 and 1873 was as follows (value expressed in thousands of rubles):

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Germany	167,012	179,745	109,991	135,467
Great Britain	128,580	128,364	129,456	136,669
France	25,118	19,729	28,103	36,114
Austro-Hungary	19,861	20,707	25,464	12,899
Turkey	20,075	17,585	7,000	9,802
Belgium	4,678	5,337	9,175	18,827
Netherlands	5,310	9,660	18,464	8,697
Italy	11,256	10,984	7,046	1
Spain	1,279	1,108	137	11,921
Sweden and Norway	2,988	3,002	6,457	6,601
Denmark	309	194	4,653	1,418
Greece	2,483	1,321	508	1,824
Roumania	3,879	2,483	1,411	520
Portugal	610	708	616	1,078
United States	16,444	10,528	1,314	3,125
China	11,569	10,775	3,561	1,846
Persia	4,293	4,875	1,819	306
Other countries	11,401	30,762	435	.....

The imports and exports of Russia during the year 1874 were as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Imports.	Exports.
Europe	440,200,000	411,200,000
Finland	10,700,000	10,300,000
Asia	20,500,000	10,300,000
Total	471,400,000	431,800,000

The movement of shipping in 1874 was as follows:

PORTS.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Laden.	In Ballast.	Total.	Laden.	In Ballast.	Total.
Baltic	4,336	3,638	7,974	7,670	264	7,934
White	341	606	947	1,150	69	1,223
Black	2,124	2,802	4,926	3,795	1,152	4,947
Caspian	662	73	735	499	91	590
Total	7,463	7,119	14,582	13,114	1,576	14,694
Tons	2,239,518			2,264,322		

The length of railroads in operation on January 1, 1876, amounted to 19,948 kilometres. At the close of the year 1875 the telegraph-lines in operation had an aggregate length of 81,545 kilometres, while the length of wire was 161,476 kilometres.

The most prominent feature of Russian history, during the year 1876, is the leading part taken by the Government in the great complications in Turkey (*see* TURKEY). In April, the official gazette of St. Petersburg published a declaration in respect to the situation in the East, which was intended to be reassuring. The accord between the powers, it said, with respect to the establishment of peace, was complete. The difficulties produced by agitations and material hinderances could not constrain the united will of Europe. The accord of the powers was only confirmed by the contemplated invasion of Montenegro. The imperial cabinet had immediately invited the other five great powers to advise their representatives at Constantinople to counsel the Porte against warlike proceedings. Germany, Austria, France, and Italy, had responded, and there were grounds to expect the accession of England. Favorable reports had been received from Constantinople. The Sultan had changed his Minister of Foreign Affairs, so as to seem to put away every design of attack on Montenegro, and to give assurances that the military measures at Scutari were intended only for eventual defense. A few weeks later the statement was repeated by the press, that the Government would act only in accord with the other powers in reference to affairs at Constantinople. In June diplomatic representatives were dispatched to Servia and Montenegro, to work, it was said, in a peaceful manner, with a view that Russia, in accord with the other powers, might watch over the introduction of Turkish reforms for the protection of the South Slavs. In the latter part of August the Czar attended a grand review of troops at Warsaw, where he made a short address, in which he said that, although there was at present no opportunity to test the devotion of the army, he knew that he could count upon it at any time. In the beginning of September a statement was officially made on behalf of the Government in reference to a policy which had often been attributed to it, of observing with indifference, or of not opposing, the formation of parties or risings among the Russian people in favor of self-administration for the provinces of Slavic race and Chris-

tian faith. Russia, it was said, had no occasion to encourage such enterprises as were referred to. She had no foreign enlistment-act, as England had, yet she could show that England had not always strictly fulfilled the obligations imposed by the existence of that act. The English were concerned with abstract constitutional rights, the Russians with national sympathies. The excesses of the press in stirring up partisan feelings had been punished, as was shown by the suppression of the *Grashdanin* and the *Russki Mir* for their extreme utterances; but a policy toward the press which would suppress the voice of the nation could not be demanded. Organizations for armed expeditions and free soldier-bands would not be permitted. In September the Czar went to the Crimea, where he remained two months. He was accompanied, during his sojourn there, by the Czarina, and the Minister Prince Gortchakoff. The fortifications of the Crimean coast from Kertch to Sebastopol were strengthened, and additional posts were established, so, it was represented, as to prevent Turkish ships from landing and smuggling weapons, and diffusing incendiary agencies among the Mohammedan populations of the peninsula. On the 9th of November the Czar was at Moscow, on his return from the Crimea, where, in reply to an address from the citizens, he made the following important speech:

I thank you for your sentiments respecting the political situation, which is now more clearly defined than before. You know that Turkey has yielded to my demands for an immediate armistice, to end the useless slaughter in Servia and Montenegro. In this unequal struggle the Montenegrins, as heretofore, have shown themselves real heroes. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the Servians, notwithstanding the assistance of our volunteers, many of whom shed their blood for the Slavonic cause. I know that all Russia joins me in warmly sympathizing in the sufferings of our brethren and co-religionists. The true interests of Russia are, however, dearer to me than all. My wish to the uttermost is to spare Russian blood. Therefore I have striven, and will still strive, to obtain a real improvement of the position of the Christians by peaceful means. In a few days negotiations will commence at Constantinople. My most ardent wish is that we may arrive at a general agreement. Should this, however, not be achieved, and should I see that we cannot obtain guarantees necessary for carrying out what we intended to demand from the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently. I am convinced that the whole of Russia will respond to my summons, should I consider it necessary and Russia's honor require it. Moscow will lead the van by its example. May God help us to carry out our sacred mission!

This speech was warmly applauded by the populace, and awakened a general and enthusiastic echo throughout the empire. Town councils, diets, trade-associations, merchants' guilds, the clergy, and all classes, declared their readiness to second and fulfill to the uttermost all the demands which the Czar and the empire might make for the protection of the interests of Russia. The speech was also regarded throughout Europe as one of great significance. About the same time orders were issued for the mobilization of the army, and appointing a day for calling recruits from all parts of the empire, except Siberia, Archangel, and Orenburg. Six army corps were ordered to be made ready for service in the provinces of Odessa, Kharkov, and Kiev. The command of the Southern Army was given to the Archduke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, brother of the Czar, with Adjutant-General Nepokoitschitzky as chief of staff, Prince Marsalsky as commander of artillery, Major-General Depp as chief of engineers, and Prince Barklai von Tolli-Weimarn, Lieutenant-General Radetzky, Baron von Kruedener, Prince Worozoff, Prince Schackoffski, and General Wannoffsky, as commanders of the several corps. In connection with the orders for the mobilization of the army, Prince Gortchakoff issued a circular to the Russian representatives abroad, explaining the measure, in which he said: "The Czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice which have been recognized as necessary by the whole of Europe shall be carried out in Turkey under efficacious guarantees." Lord Loftus, British embassador at the Russian court, reported of an audience that he had had with the Czar, November 2d, that the Czar said he had sent the ultimatum to the

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Porte because he feared the discomfiture of the Servian army might be followed by atrocities. The Porte had, by a series of manœuvres, frustrated all attempts at pacification. The present state of things was intolerable. Unless Europe was prepared to act firmly and energetically, he would be obliged to act alone.

MONUMENT AT INKERMAN.

He regretted to see that inveterate suspicion and continual fear of Russian aggression still existed in England. The Czar reminded Lord Loftus that he had on several occasions given most solemn assurances that he desired no conquest. He had not the smallest wish or intention to acquire Constantinople. Such an acquisition would be a misfortune for Russia. In reference to the rumors that Servia and Roumania demanded that they should be erected into independent kingdoms, the Czar said that there was no intention of establishing any such kingdoms, and such a course would be folly. He had permitted officers to go to Servia, provided they left the Russian service, in the hope of calming the agitation in Russia.

This dispatch was verified by Prince Gortchakoff previous to its transmission to Lord Derby, and was approved by him as correctly representing the views expressed by the Czar. In a subsequent dispatch, November 7th, Prince Gortchakoff explained the necessity arising from the failure of diplomacy to subordinate the integrity of Turkey "to the guarantees which were demanded by the interests of humanity and the peace of Europe," and denied that Russia entertained after-thoughts respecting Constantinople. On the 13th of November the *Journal de St.-Pétersbourg* published a circular of the chancellor, Prince Gortchakoff, which declared that, while the Czar did not desire war, but would do his best to prevent it, he would not cease his efforts till the humane and necessary principles for the establishment of which he contended were completely attained. A grand review of troops was held on the Field of Mars, in St. Petersburg, November 15th, at which the Czar expressed a wish for the success of the commander-in-chief, who had gone to Kischinev, in the Crimea, to his command. On the 19th of November Prince Gortchakoff sent a dispatch to Count Shouvaloff, in London, in answer to a previous dispatch from Lord Derby of October 30th. Since August of the previous year, the dispatch said, Russia had tried to obtain a willing hearing from England. Russia had observed with regret that England's support of the Andrassy note had been neutralized by its refusal to sign the Berlin note; that it had failed to coöperate in the naval demonstrations, and that it had opposed the Russian policy in the matter of the six months' armistice without giving Russia previous notice of its intention to do so, whereby the esteem of the Porte for the unity of Europe had been greatly depreciated. Nevertheless, there was now, at length, accord between Russia and Europe. Russia had with pleasure seen Lord Derby take the first step toward calling a conference, and had coöperated in this object. Both powers were agreed as to the necessity of guaranteeing reforms and prosecuting them; they were not agreed upon means. England was seeking to bring into effect the stipulations of an earlier time, without thinking of the unfortunate results which they had produced, or to what weakness the action of Europe in respect to Turkey had been condemned by the treaty of 1856. Europe had been obliged several times to deny

COSSACK MAN AND WOMAN.

those stipulations, and they were to-day, as was shown by incontrovertible facts, the causes of evils which had been pointed out by Russia as threatened by them for twenty years. The powers must act, and present conditions to the Porte, which had broken the treaty of 1856.

Russia would not be satisfied with merely preventive measures, but would still hold in consideration whether the existing difficulties could not be peacefully solved by the concurrence of the six great powers. Russia had no selfish wishes, as the Czar had told Lord Loftus at Livadia. If the English cabinet would now publish the report of Lord Loftus, and if it could convince itself that Russia had the will to go hand-in-hand with it, then the principles on which they were as one would be no dead letter, and the threatening danger would not hover over the peace of Europe.

A decree was issued February 5th, abolishing the office of Governor-General of the Baltic Provinces, consisting of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, which had been organized as a single department by the Czar Paul in 1800. The decree specified that the previous legislative organization of the provinces would remain unchanged. On the 15th of the month the Czar explained to a deputation of lord-marshals of the provinces the object of the act. It was intended as a manifestation of his trust in the Baltic people. Their devotion and love of order were known to him, and his good-will toward them was unaltered. A separate administration, such as was still required in Poland, Siberia, and the Caucasus, was no longer needed there. The cities of the Baltic provinces had formerly been in possession of the so-called Magdeburg right, and it had not been taken from them by the Polish Government; but, in carrying out the new plan of government, this institution was withdrawn, and the Russian town-regulations were substituted for it.

The independent judicial administration of Poland was abolished in July, by the operation of two decrees, one of which did away with the governmental justice-commission, and the other abolished the military commission of inquests at Warsaw. Direction was made that the trial of state offenses be handed over to the appropriate courts, and that the requests of Polish exiles to be permitted to return home be heard under the regulations which were established in 1871. The operation of this act was also to abolish the department for Polish affairs at St. Petersburg, under the direction of Secretary of State Naboloff. Another consequence of the measure was that the Russian language having been made the official language, one thousand officers of the Polish courts, who were not skilled in the use of that language, lost their places and were put on pensions.

The Government has striven for a long time to make the Russian language the exclusive language of literature and of intercourse among people of culture, and to confine the use of the different dialects exclusively to the common people. In pursuance of this policy, an order was issued on the 30th of May, from the Bureau of Affairs of the Press, prohibiting the introduction into the empire of books and pamphlets in the Little Russian dialect without the permission of the bureau; also forbidding the writing and publishing within the empire of works in Little Russian, and translations into that dialect. Historic documents and memoirs, and works of fine literature, were excepted from the operation of the rule, but under the condition that the Russian form of writing should be preserved. Theatrical programmes and contracts in Little Russian, and the printing of Little Russian texts to music, were wholly forbidden. The act was received with much disfavor by the 14,000,000 Little Russians of the empire.

The Senate of Finland, in February, granted an appropriation of 200,000 rubles for building a canal to connect the Baltic with the White Sea. A Provincial Exhibition of the Products of Finland was opened in July by the Czar.

The conquest of Khokan was completed early in the year 1876, and the territory of that khanate was annexed to Russia by an imperial decree, dated March 2d, and organized as a Russian province under the name of the Province of Ferghana. (For a more full account of the conquest and annexation of this district, *see* the article on TURKISTAN.)

The third meeting of the International Congress of Orientalists was held at St. Petersburg, from August 30th to September 12th, under the management of a committee of organization composed of Russians eminent in literature and philological science. Most of the sittings were held in the rooms of the Imperial Home-Office, assigned to the congress by express command of the Czar. Prof. Gregorieff, of the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, presided. The congress was formed into nine sections, as follows: 1. Siberia; 2. Central Asia; 3. Caucasus; 4. Transcaucasia; 5. Eastern Asia; 6. India, etc.; 7. Turkey; 8. Archæology; 9. Religious Systems, etc. Baron von Osten-Sacken was chosen secretary of the congress, and Baron Victor von Rosen assistant secretary.

The first sectional meeting held was that of the Central Asian section (2), under the presidency of M. Ch. Schefer. Papers were read by Prof. Sachau on his edition of the work of the Arabian writer, Al-Biruni, the first part of which had recently been published, under the title "The Chronology of the Oriental Nations;" by M. Tcharykoff, on "A Voyage to the Uzbeck Country, by Pazoukhine," who was sent thither by the Czar Alexis Mikhailovitch in 1671–'72; by Dr. MacNamara, on "The Routes followed by Cholera in its March from India to Europe;" by Prof. Oppert, on "The Asiatic Tongues incapable of being referred to either the Aryan or Semitic Families, but which are found in the Arrow-headed Texts," and which he styled Susi-Medic languages; by the Rev. John Long, formerly of Calcutta, on "The Aryan Race, its Origin in Central Asia, and its Emigration to

Europe and India;" besides other papers on subjects of less general interest. General discussions were held on the special codes of laws dictated by the founders of the nomad empires in Central Asia; as to whether or not a Mongol tribe or people existed before Genghis Khan; on the origin of the Turkish manuscripts in the so-called Vigur character; on the Central Asiatic calendars, and their relations to Chinese and Persian records; and on the Sogdian character and monuments.

In the Caucasian section (3), M. Gamaroff presiding, Prof. Gregorieff made an address on the Caucasian race and its origin, and M. Berger described several ethnographical objects which were exhibited in the Caucasian collection on view in the rooms of the Ministry of the Interior.

In the seventh section (Turkey), Ahmed Véfyk presiding, papers were read, or remarks made, on "The Ancient History of the

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Slavs," by M. Harkary; on "The Khazars," by M. Howorth; on "The Present State of Popular Education in Siberia," by M. Mourkos; and on certain special works pertaining to Arabian literature and history. Ahmed Véfyk Effendi spoke on the question, "How far the mutual relations of the Arabic tribes before Mohammed threw light on the political state of the Israelitish tribes at the time of the Judges."

In the fifth section (Eastern Asia), Prof. Léon de Rosny presiding, papers were read by M. Makhow on "Japanese History and Tradition," in which he placed the beginning of the historical period of Japan at about 600 years B. C.; by Prof. de Rosny, on "The Possibility of reconstructing the Chinese Language as spoken during the Han Dynasty, or even previous to that Period;" by M. Vassilieff, on "The Chinese Language, its Ideographs," etc. Prof. de Rosny spoke of the theory of the discovery of America by the Chinese before Columbus, which is founded upon an ancient Chinese account of a voyage to Fusang. With reference to the hypothesis in this theory, that the distances mentioned by the Chinese authors in describing the voyage to Fusang would make that country near America, the speaker pointed out that the Chinese *li*, the measure of distance mentioned in the account, was much larger now than formerly, and that a corrected calculation of the *li* would bring Fusang within the confines of Asia.

In the sixth section (India and Persia), Prof. Kern presiding, papers were presented on Dr. Leitner's "Comparative Grammar and Vocabulary of the Languages between Cabool, Badakhshan, and Cashmere;" by A. Marre, on the "Javanese, Mazache, and Malay Languages;" by Th. Bakouline, on "The Routes to Meshed;" by Baron Textor de Ravisi, on "The Mural Inscription of the Pagoda of Oodeypore;" by J. Duchâetan, on "The Pretended Egyptian Origin of the Chinese;" by M. Raverty, on "Sanskrit Words in the Pushtu Language." Prof. de Gubernatis presented his work on "The Materials for a History of Oriental Studies in Italy," and the section discussed a number of special questions.

In the section on Siberia (1), M. Vassilieff presiding, papers were read by M. Slovtsoff, on "The History of Public Instruction in Western Siberia;" by M. Neumann, on "The Tchonktchis, or People of Northeast Siberia;" by M. Sobruk, an Ostiak gentleman, on "The Idol-worship of the Ostiaks and Voguls;" by M. Slovtsoff, on "The Proverbs, etc., of the Kirghiz People;" and on special subjects. The section discussed the numerous emigrations which are said to have taken place during two thousand years from Siberia into Central Asia, the circumstances which had produced the overgrowth of population which had led to them, and the causes of their cessation.

In the Transcaucasian section (4), Prof. Patkanoff presiding, M. Berger gave an account of the poetical productions of the Persian province of Azerbijan. M. Schmidt, of Gevelsberg, drew attention to the striking analogies in the languages of the aboriginal American tribes with those of the Armeno-Caucasians, which, he said, were altogether too intimate, too frequent, and too decided, to allow of the entertainment of any hypothesis of accidental similarity. The date of the composition of the geography attributed to Moses of Khorene, and the so-called Armeniac cuneiform texts, which, however, have no affinities with the language known as Armenian, were discussed.

M. Tchonbinoff, in a paper on "The Laws of Georgia," showed how the feudal institutions of that country might be made available for the elucidation of the feudal institutions of Europe.

In the section on Archæology (8), Prof. Oppert presiding, the subjects of Numismatic Epigraphy and kindred topics, and Assyrian Archæology and Egyptology, were considered. Among the numerous papers in other branches of this department presented were one by M. Aspelin, on "The Prehistoric Civilization of the Permian Peoples and their Commerce with the East;" one by M. Camille Ricque, on "Inscriptions on the Rocks of Mount Sinai;" one by M. Lyoutsenke, on "Hebrew Sepulchral Monuments found near Sennaïa, a Peninsula of Taman." At the final meeting of the congress, the general subject of "The Religious and Philosophical Systems of Eastern Peoples" was discussed in papers bearing on "Mohammedanism" (Prof. von Mehren), "Chinese Philosophy and Natural Theology" (Rev. E. J. Estel, Ph. D., and the Rev. John Chalmers), "Slavonic Hebrew Studies" (M. Gorski-Platanoff), "The Biblical and Indian Cosmogonies," etc. (Prof. de Gubernatis), "The Chaldean Creation and Deluge Tablets" (Prof. Oppert), "Aryan Mythology" (M. Müller, of Moscow), on "Certain Egyptian Funereal Pictures and Hieroglyphical Legends" (Prof. Lieblein). In connection with the meeting of the congress, an extensive collection of Siberian, Finnish, Lapp, Tartar, and Buddhist articles, illustrative of the subjects discussed, was exhibited in the rooms of the Ministry of the Interior.

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SA DA BANDEIRA, Bernardo de Sa Nagneira, Viscount, a Portuguese statesman, born in 1796; died January 6, 1876. He took an active part in the war against the French, fought in the revolution of 1820 and against the counter-revolution of 1823, and was forced to seek safety in flight after the victory of absolutism. He returned after Dom Pedro had granted the charter, and defended the constitutional throne, both as a soldier and as a diplomatist. He distinguished himself particularly in the defense of Oporto, as governor of that city. In November, 1832, he was appointed Minister of the Navy, and at the same time Baron de Bandeira. He was dismissed as minister in May, 1833, was appointed Governor of Peniche in the same year, Governor of Algarve in 1834, and at the close of the war was created a peer of the kingdom. From November, 1835, to April, 1836, he was again Minister of the Navy, took part in the wars between the Chartists and Constitutionals, was the leader of the rising against the Duke of Saldanha in 1836, lost all his titles and dignities, and, after his restoration, became one of the leaders of the Opposition in the Cortes. From 1856 to 1869 he was on several occasions Minister of War, and President of the Council from July, 1868, to January, 1869, and again in 1870.

SALDANHA OLIVEIRA E DAUN, João Carlos, Duke of, a Portuguese statesman, born in Lisbon, November 17, 1791; died in London, November 21, 1876. He began his public career during the Peninsular War, on the side of the French; was captured by the British troops, and sent prisoner to England. From there he went to Brazil, but subsequently returned to Portugal, and in 1828 became Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1826 he was appointed Governor of Oporto, and, under the constitution of Dom Pedro, Minister of War, which position he held until 1827, when he went to England. Dom Miguel having usurped power, Saldanha raised troops against him, but they deserted him. In 1832 he landed in Portugal with Dom Pedro, and ended the civil war by taking the capital and compelling Dom Miguel to surrender at Evora. In 1835 he became Minister of War and President of the Council; but he soon resigned, and went abroad, where he remained until 1846, when he was recalled by the Queen to form a ministry. In 1849 he was overthrown by Costa Cabral, and remained out of power until 1851, when he effected a new revolution, and was again placed at the head of the government till the accession of Dom Pedro V. in 1856. He was minister in Rome from 1862 to 1864, and again from 1866 to 1869. In May, 1870, he induced the army to revolt, and thus compelled the King to place him again at the head of the cabinet. The new elections, however, went against him, and he was succeeded, August 30th, by Sa da Bandeira. He was afterward appointed embassador at the British court, where he remained until his death.

SAND, George, the *nom de plume* of Amantine Lucille Aurore Dupin-Dudevant, a celebrated French novelist, was born July 5, 1804; died June 8, 1876. She was descended from the celebrated victor of Fontenoy, Marshal Maurice de Saxe, natural son of Augustus II., King of Poland, and the beautiful Countess Aurora de Königsmark. Her grandmother, the natural daughter of the marshal, was married to Count Horn, a natural son of Louis XV. of France. After his death she married the French nobleman Dupin de Francueil. The only offspring of this marriage was a son, Maurice Dupin, who served with distinction in the republican and imperial armies in Italy, where he became acquainted with Sophie Delaborde, the daughter of a dealer in birds, whom he married. One month after his marriage a daughter was born to him, the future George Sand. Through her, her father was able to

reconcile his mother, and to gain her consent to his *mésalliance*. After the death of her father, in 1808, her mother went to Paris, while she remained with her grandmother at the manor of Nohant, near La Châtre, in the ancient province of Berry. At this period, while still a child, she invented numerous stories, her tender youth being nearly absorbed by the composition of a romance, which she never published, but whose hero, Corambi, half pagan and half Christian, was the ideal of her dreams. She received a good education, but was taught no religion, as her grandmother was a bitter enemy of the Catholic Church. In her thirteenth year she was sent into the convent of the English Sisters of St. Augustin, where she remained three years. At first she was one of the wildest of the pupils of the convent, but when she had accomplished her fifteenth year, an ardent devotion replaced her precocious skepticism, and she resolved to take the veil. This period of her life she called a "religious disease," and she gave herself up to it entirely for the time being. But through various causes, mainly through her father-confessor, she was led to different views, and she soon renounced the idea of taking the veil. Her favorite literature now became the works of Locke, Aristotle, Leibnitz, and, later on, Rousseau and Byron. Having returned, after the death of her grandmother in 1821, under the control of her mother, she had daily to contend with a most irritable temper, and, in order to escape the maternal petty tyranny, she married in 1822, when only eighteen, Casimir Dudevant, the son of an ancient officer of the Imperial Guard, by whom she had two children, a son and a daughter. The relation between her husband and herself soon became unbearable to both. Their tastes widely differed, and, in addition, their pecuniary affairs were in an unsatisfactory condition. She was forced to apply to her husband for every franc she needed, thus giving her a feeling of entire dependency. As this position appeared to her unendurable, she parted from him amicably in 1831, and went to Paris with her daughter, purposing to use her remarkable talents in drawing, painting, and writing, and thus win money enough to provide for her wants and those of her daughter. She set to work with energy, translating foreign romances, drawing portraits, and painting microscopic flowers and birds on snuff-boxes and cigar-cases. In order to enjoy more freedom in the French capital, and, above all, to attend the great theatrical performances of that time without being exposed to improper remarks, she assumed male apparel, and soon became popular among artists and literary people. But she had still many hard rebukes to encounter before laying the firm foundation of her fame. M. de Kératry, a prominent novelist and director of a periodical review, disdainfully told her that "a woman must not write." Balzac himself did not pay much attention to her literary projects, so strong and powerful was the general prejudice against female writers. But Delatouche, the publisher of the *Figaro*, welcomed her with sympathy, and accepted her contributions to his paper. This was her *début* in literature, she being at the time nearly twenty-eight years old. She then undertook to compose her first novel, "Rose et Blanche," with her old friend Jules Sandeau, from whom she took and ever after retained her *nom de plume*, George Sand. "Indiana," which she wrote in 1832, caused quite a sensation in the literary world. Soon afterward came "Valentine," followed by "Lélia" (1833), one of the most remarkable *romans de mœurs* ever published. She then started on a tour through Italy in company with Alfred de Musset, from whom, however, she soon separated. While in Italy her money gave out, and she was compelled to write steadily for several months in Venice. From there she sent to the *Revue des Deux Mondes:* "André," "Leone Leoni," "Mattea," and several "Lettres d'un Voyageur" and "Lettres d'un Oncle." Another result of her *liaison* with Musset, and of her Italian journey, was "Le Secrétaire Intime," which was not written, however, until two years later. In 1836 her relations with her husband became worse than ever, and a decree of the Tribunal-Civil granted her legal separation from him, and gave her the exclusive care of their two children. He appealed twice from this decision, but was defeated both times. By this decision she also came again into possession of her father's old estate of Nohant, being thus placed above want for the rest of her life. She visited Switzerland after the separation from her husband, and fell in love with Frédéric Chopin, the great composer, with whom she spent eight years, and who accompanied her to Majorca in 1838.

From 1833 to 1841 she published the greater part of her novels, criticisms, etc., in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Besides the works already mentioned, there appeared in its columns the following works from her pen: "Simon," "Metella," "Les Maîtres Mosaïstes," "La dernière Aldini," "L'Orco," "Gabriel," "Pauline," etc. In October, 1841, she at once broke off her relations with it, because its editor refused her novel "Horace," on account of its radical and socialistic tendencies. Together with Leroux and Viardot she then established the *Revue Contemporaine*, which, however, did not exist very long, although she published in it, among other contributions, the novels "Consuelo" and "La Comtesse de Rudolstadt." After her quarrel with the *Revue*, she began to devote herself to the stage. When she wrote her first play, "Cosima," her fame was already so great that its appearance was awaited with great impatience; it was, nevertheless, a failure. But with "François le Champi," in 1849, and "Claudie," in 1851, she was more successful, the latter piece being played one hundred consecutive nights. The

Revolution of 1848 excited George Sand's mind. She threw herself with the utmost ardor into the revolutionary movement, writing the introduction to Ledru-Rollin's "Bulletins de la République" and two "Lettres au Peuple." She contributed to Barbé's *Commune de Paris*, and founded herself a paper, *La Cause du Peuple*, of which, however, only three numbers appeared. In 1850 she translated Joseph Mazzini's "Republic and Kingdom in Italy" into French, and, fearing for her safety after the *coup-d'état*, went to Belgium; from there, however, she soon returned. In 1853–'55 she published in the *feuilleton* of *La Presse* the history of her life, which afterward appeared in twenty volumes. This book was read with great interest at the time, and created considerable excitement. In 1859 she published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a novel, entitled "Elle et Lui," in which she attacked Alfred de Musset, who had died some time before. This book created a storm of indignation, and was answered most effectively by Paul de Musset in "Lui et Elle," in which he placed the assertions of George Sand in a different light, and attempted to vindicate his brother's character. Since this time she lived in comparative retirement, coming only once more before the public on the occasion of the War of 1870. When this war broke out she wrote an eloquent appeal in behalf of peace, "whose continuance alone would allow humanity to solve the social problems now at hand, and to emancipate itself finally from the double-headed politico-religious yoke of kings and priests." But though her own region escaped the turmoil of war, she had the sorrow of witnessing for the third time the invasion, crushing defeat, and dismemberment of France. She went to Tours, and proceeded along the French lines as far as she was permitted to go, taking notes and sketches of the heart-rending scenes of ruin and desolation. When the war was over, she published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* her "Journal d'un Voyageur pendant la Guerre." After this time she did not appear before the public, but lived in quiet retirement until her death. Among her other works are: "Spiridion" (1839), "Les Sept Cordes de la Lyre" (1840), "Jeanne" (8 vols., 1844), "Lucrezia Floriani," "Le Piccinino," "La petite Fadette," "La Filleule," "Mont Revêche," "Les Maîtres sonneurs" (1853), "Jean de la Roche" (1860), "La Ville noire" (1861), "Le Marquis de Villemer" (1862), "Mademoiselle de la Quintinie" (1863), "La Confession d'une jeune Fille" (1864), and "Légendes rustiques" (1861), which she edited together with her son Maurice. During the greater part of her life she wore a mixed suit made of black cloth, woman's skirt with large cloth buttons, and fastened with a black-leather belt; a man's square jacket, made of the same stuff; a man's shirt, with collar and silk necktie. When out of doors she wore a mousquetaire's hat. For many years she had kept only a *pied-à-terre* in the Rue Racine, the heart of the *Quartier Latin*, where she enjoyed a sort of worship from thousands of students. Her benevolence was extreme, and, like the elder Dumas, she was gifted with an extremely kind heart. She always suppressed hatred toward any person, even her enemies. But there were two things which she cordially detested, church-bells and guns, "the one and the other made with the same dark, gloomy metal, bronze, and symbolizing those two implacable enemies of liberty and fraternity, priestcraft and militarism."

SANDHURST, William Rose Mansfield, Baron, a British general, born in 1819; died June 23, 1876. After passing through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, he entered the Fifty-third Regiment in 1835. In the rank of captain in the Fifty-third he entered upon his first war-service in the Sutlej campaign of 1846. He was present at the battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, in the last of which he acted as aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. In the subsequent Punjaub campaign of 1849, Major Mansfield was in command of the Fifty-third, and was present at the battle of Guzerat. He was next employed on the Punjaub frontier in 1851–'52, sometimes in command of the Fifty-third, and sometimes attached to the staff of Sir Colin Campbell, who commanded the forces; and he was present at the affairs of Nawadund, Pranghur, and Skarcote. In June, 1855, he was attached to the embassy at Constantinople, with the rank of brigadier-general. When Sir Colin Campbell was appointed to the command of the army in India at the crisis of the mutiny, he selected Colonel Mansfield as chief of staff. As major-general he served throughout the mutiny. He was at the relief of Lucknow, at the battle of Cawnpore, where he was wounded, at the advance on Futtehghur, the campaign in Rohilcund, the battle of Bareilly, and at Shahjehanpoor; he served in the campaign in Oude in 1859, and was present at all the affairs which resulted in the subjugation of that province. He received repeated acknowledgments from his commanding officer, and in 1859 received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1860 he was appointed to the command of the troops in Bombay Presidency, and in 1865 commander-in-chief in India, which position he held up to 1870, when, upon his retirement from the service, he was raised to the peerage. He was a G. C. B. and a G. C. S. I., a privy councilor for Ireland, and general commanding the forces in Ireland from 1870 to 1875.

SANTA ANNA, Antonio Lopez de, a Mexican general; died in the city of Mexico, June 20, 1876. He was born in Jalapa, February 21, 1798. He began his military career in 1821 against the Royalists, and after some success was given the command of Vera Cruz (1822); but insubordination led to his dismissal, and he took revenge by aiding in the downfall of the Emperor Iturbide. Becoming chief of the Federal party in the succeeding

contest, he was signally defeated, and retired to his home. At the end of 1828 he secured the overthrow of the Pedraza administration, and shortly after the elevation of Guerrero, who made him Minister of War and Commander-in-chief of the Army, after Santa Anna had repelled the Spanish invasion under Barradas, in September, 1829. He subsequently headed two successful insurrections, one to replace Guerrero in the executive functions by Bustamente, and the other to overthrow the latter in favor of Pedraza (January, 1832). In March, 1833, he was elected President; but, though a favorite with the army, he was unpopular with the nation, being suspected of aiming at the imperial crown. Several insurrections broke out, the last and most formidable of which was crushed by Santa Anna on May 11, 1835, when the insurgents sustained severe losses, and the Republican party received a fatal blow. A complete administrative reorganization was now effected, and the governors of the several States were henceforth dependent upon the supreme power. A revolutionary feeling, long existing in Texas, now broke out into open insurrection. Early in 1836 Santa Anna took the field in person. By the middle of February he reached the Rio Grande at the head of six thousand troops, stormed the Alamo at San Antonio on March 6th, after several days' siege, and massacred its defenders, but with great loss to himself, and, after the massacre at Goliad, done under his express orders, marched toward Gonzales. At San Jacinto he was totally routed by the Texan army under Houston, April 21st. The next day he was taken prisoner, and his functions were at once suspended by the Mexican Government. In 1837 he returned to his native country by way of the United States, but was coldly received, and at the presidential election of that year he had only two out of sixty-nine electoral votes, after which he retired to his estate at Jalapa. The same year he took part in the defense of Vera Cruz, bombarded by the French, and there sustained an injury which necessitated the amputation of a leg. In the long contention between the Centralists and Federalists he was one of the leaders of the former; and from October 10, 1841, to June 4, 1844, he was virtual dictator, under the title of Provisional President. He was again Constitutional President under the instrument of June 12, 1843, from June 4 to September 20, 1844, when he was deposed by a new revolution, taken prisoner near Tlacolula on January 15, 1845, and banished for ten years, and took up his residence in Cuba. In 1846 he was recalled, appointed generalissimo, and in December made Provisional President. Immediately after, at the head of twenty thousand men, he advanced northward, and on February 22, 1847, attacked the American troops at Buena Vista, five thousand strong, under General Taylor, by whom he was effectually repulsed on the following day. Having raised a new army, he took up a position at Cerro Gordo, where he was again defeated by the Americans, under General Scott, on April 18th. Collecting three thousand men from the fragments of his army, he retreated toward the city of Mexico. Late in April he was informed of his appointment to the presidency by Congress; but, finding subsequently that the election for President, which the States had held on May 15th, was unfavorable to his pretensions, he prevailed on Congress to postpone the counting of votes until January, 1848, and in the mean time banished or imprisoned all who opposed his schemes, and established a severe censorship of the press. He had organized an army thirty thousand strong for the defense of the capital; but Molino del Rey was stormed by General Scott on September 8, 1847, and Chapultepec on the 13th, and on the 14th the city of Mexico fell. Santa Anna now resigned the presidency, and made a last effort to retrieve his reputation by the siege of Puebla; but he was attacked by General Lane at Huamantla, and forced to retire from the place, which was now relieved. Having received permission from the American commander-in-chief, he sailed for Jamaica on April 5, 1848. In 1853 he returned to Mexico, and was received with great enthusiasm. He was appointed President for one year, after which time he was to call a constituent Congress; but he fomented a new revolution, by which he was declared President for life, with power to appoint his successor, and with the title of Most Serene Highness. He began to rule with despotic authority, and the revolution of Ayutla followed, led by General Alvarez. After a struggle of two years, Santa Anna signed his unconditional abdication, and sailed, on August 16, 1855, for Havana. He afterward spent two years in Venezuela, and thence went to St. Thomas. During the French invasion he reappeared in Mexico, and pledged himself to strict neutrality; but a manifesto tending to excite disturbance in his favor led General Bazaine to order him to quit the country in May, 1864. Maximilian, however, appointed him Grand-Marshal of the Empire; but in 1865, having been implicated in a conspiracy against the Emperor, he again withdrew to St. Thomas. In 1867 he made a last attempt to gain ascendency in Mexico, but was taken prisoner at Vera Cruz and condemned to death. Juarez pardoned him on condition of his quitting Mexican soil forever, and he came to the United States. After the death of Juarez he was permitted to return to Mexico.

SEWARD MONUMENT, The. A colossal statue of William H. Seward, which was modeled by the sculptor Randolph Rogers, and cast in bronze in the Royal Foundery at Munich, presented to the city of New York by an association of private citizens, and erected on the southwest corner of Madison Square, in that city, was ceremoniously unveiled on the afternoon of the 27th of September.

The idea of erecting a statue of the late Secretary Seward in the city of New York was first conceived by Richard Schell, of that city, some three years before. After consulting Mr. Rogers about the probable cost of such a work, Mr. Schell conferred with Messrs. George J. Forrest, Lawrence W. Jerome, Thurlow Weed, E. D. Morgan, and Hugh J. Hastings, who all approved the project. To make up the sum of $25,000, the estimated cost of the undertaking, subscriptions of just $100 were readily obtained from 250 gentlemen, most of them residents of New York, the committee who attended to the business being G. J. Forrest, William H. Appleton, and Lawrence W. Jerome. Mr. Rogers was commissioned to make the statue. He came from Italy to make studies upon it, and two years were occupied in its completion. After it was cast in the famous works at Munich, it was shipped to New York, and within three weeks after its arrival the unveiling took place. The committee acting for the donors consisted of William H. Appleton, chairman; Edwin D. Morgan, Richard Schell, Lawrence W. Jerome, Frederick Law Olmsted, Isaac Bell, Richard E. Mount, Sheridan Shook, Charles W. Griswold, Chester A. Arthur, Abram S. Hewitt, James Bowen, John D. Maxwell, John E. Develin, William R. Martin, Elijah Ward, De Witt C. Wheeler, George M. Van Nort, and George J. Forrest.

The gift was formally made by the Hon. John Bigelow, Secretary of State of the State of New York, in the absence of Secretary Hamilton Fish, who was unable to be present, after the meeting had been called to order by Mr. William R. Martin, President of the Department of Public Parks in the city of New York, and the acceptance on the part of the city expressed by William H. Wickham, mayor, in two brief speeches. William H. Evarts, the orator of the occasion, then delivered a lengthy address before the large concourse of people whom the event had attracted to the spot. Mr. Evarts referred to the friendship which had existed between himself and the lamented statesman, during the twenty years preceding his death, which embraced the most eventful period of his career, but modestly deferred to the longer intimacy of Hamilton Fish and Thurlow Weed. He reviewed the public life of Seward, which he divided into four periods: "From 1824 to 1836 he was a lawyer, with an interval, indeed, of service in the Senate of the State, both as a debater and as a judge. From 1836 to 1848 he filled a prominent post in the service of the State, with intervals in which he resumed again his place as a lawyer and as a citizen. From 1848 to 1860, in the Senate of the United States, he led and filled out the great progressive movements of our politics, and there placed on the rolls of the renown which its records preserve a name second to none of those that preceded him; and from 1860 to 1872, in administration of great affairs, in times of transcendent interests and of gravest difficulty, and then retiring in the complete triumph both of his politics and of his statesmanship, and leaving the helm from which an incomparable pilot could then be spared, to the smoothed seas and the calmed skies that had succeeded the tempest and the storm in which he had been the pilot and the savior of the state."

He spoke of his connection with the great Whig and Republican parties, in each of which he was a conspicuous agent in its formation and development, during its successes and defeats. He spoke of his disinterested attachment to the right as a lawyer, and the dignity of his brief services at the bar, and, referring to the Freeman case, declared: 'I would give up all forensic fame if I could not add it to integrity, I would give up all glory if I could not add it to duty, to have it said of me that I defended William Freeman against a world in arms, and saved the jurisprudence and the justice of the State."

The speaker then referred to Mr. Seward's career in the Senate, from the time when he alone represented in the United States Senate a doctrine of slavery which was distinct from compromise on the one side, and from abolitionism on the other, to the time when, twelve years later, seven Senators gathered around him, supporters of his milder and conciliatory methods. He eulogized his course when the choice of the party, in 1860, fell upon "a younger soldier in the great cause" as its candidate for the presidency, and Seward, "without a sentiment of doubt, without a ripple in the composure of his spirit," took his place as supporter of his party's chosen chief. Mr. Evarts then passed to the crowning glory of William H. Seward's life—his administration of foreign affairs during the civil war—and qualified the serenity of judgment "which could make him master of the confused counsels of others, the power of forecast, and the patience, which characterized his mind."

In conclusion, he noted Seward's undeviating faith in popular institutions, which always guided and impelled his political course.

The statue is of light-colored bronze, and rests upon a pedestal with a base of New England granite and a dado of variegated marble of Spezzia. It represents Mr. Seward sitting upon a chair, the right leg thrown over the left, and turned slightly to the left in the chair—a common attitude with him in life. One hand grasps a paper, and the other, fallen to his side, holds a pen; he appears to be meditating upon what he has just written. A cloak hangs over the back of the chair, and books and a scroll lie underneath. The statue is ten feet in height, standing, with the pedestal, twenty feet high; the figure, if standing, would be thirteen feet tall. The inscription upon the pedestal is, "William H. Seward, Governor, Senator, Secretary of State of U. S."—Randolph Rogers, the artist, is a native of Michigan and former citizen of New York. He has resided in Rome many years,

and has received there the honor of election to a professorship in the Academy of San Luca. He has achieved an artistic fame second to that of no other American sculptor.

SIMROCK, KARL, a German poet and author, born August 28, 1802; died July 18, 1876. In 1823 he entered the Prussian judicial service, but was dismissed in 1830 on account of a poem on the July revolution in France. Since that time he devoted himself to literary labors, and in 1850 was appointed Professor of Ancient German Literature at Bonn. He possessed an extensive knowledge of the earliest German literature, and mastered like no other the national epic poetry of Germany, of which he partly furnished translations into modern German, and partly produced excellent imitations. He became famous by his translation of the "Nibelungenlied" (1827; thirty-second edition, 1876). Among his other excellent translations are those of the works of Walther von der Vogelweide (2 vols., fourth edition, 1869); of "Der arme Heinrich," by Hartmann von der Aue (1840); of "Parzival" and "Titurel," by Wolfram von Eschenbach, (third edition, 1875); of the "Tristan," by Gottfried von Strassburg; the "Wartburgkrieg," and "Minnelieder." Besides these translations of works of mediæval German literature, he also furnished excellent translations of the "Edda" (fourth edition, 1871), of "Beowulf," and "Heliand." Among his own poetical works "Wieland der Schmied" is the most important. A complete representation of the German heroic tales he presented partly by translations and partly by original poems in the "Heldenbuch" (thirty-second edition, 1876), which contained "Gudrun," the "Nibelungen," "Das kleine Heldenbuch," and "Amelungenlied." Among his scientific works, the most important are "Handbuch der deutschen Mythologie" (fourth edition, 1874) and "Ueber die Nibelungenstrophe" (1858). He also published "Die Rheinsagen" (seventh edition, 1874), "Deutsches Kinderbuch" (second edition, 1857), "Das malerische und romantische Rheinland" (fourth edition, 1865), "Deutsche Märchen" (1864), and the "Deutsche Volksbücher" (55 vols., 1839–'67). To the German Shakespeare literature he contributed "Die Quellen des Shakespeare in Novellen, Märchen und Sagen" (3 vols., new edition, 1872), and a translation of the poetical works of Shakespeare.

SMITH, GEORGE, a British Oriental scholar, born in 1840; died August 19, 1876. He was originally an engraver; but having carefully followed the researches of Sir Henry Rawlinson and others in the field of Assyrian antiquities for several years, he commenced, in 1857, the study of the inscriptions, and pursued it so unremittingly that at the time of his death his knowledge of Assyrian texts was unequaled. Believing that the chief difficulty in the reconciliation of Biblical and Assyrian chronology lay in the arrangement of the annals of Tiglathpileser II., he undertook a careful examination of the monuments of this king deposited in the British Museum. The result of these researches were given in a series of papers in the *Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache*. In 1867 he was appointed to assist Sir Henry Rawlinson in the preparation of the third volume of the "Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia." In 1866 he began the copying of inscriptions relating to the Assyrian king Assurbanipal, the Greek Sardanapalus, for the purpose of publishing his annals. This work he gave to the world in 1871. There is no work on the Assyrian inscriptions which has done so much as this to place the decipherment of the texts on a firm and accurate footing. In 1872 he discovered an important series of tablets in the British Museum. These tablets were part of a cycle of early Chaldean legends, consisting of twelve tablets relating to the adventures of a mythical king called Isdubar. In the same year he was engaged by the proprietors of the London *Daily Telegraph* to conduct an expedition to excavate on the site of Nineveh. He left England in January, 1873. His excavations at Kouyunjik were most important in their results, in enabling him to complete many imperfect texts already in the collections. In the fall of 1873 he visited England, bringing with him a large and important collection of objects. He returned to Mosul, and, having completed the period of his *firman* and being unable to get a renewal from the authorities, he came back to England. The account of these investigations he published in his work, "Assyrian Discoveries." In March, 1876, he again set out for the East, but being unable to excavate on account of the prevalence of the plague and the unsettled state of the country, he was about to return to England, when he died at Aleppo. In 1875 he published a small "History of Assyria," and left the complete manuscript for a "History of Babylonia."

SOCOTRA, or SOCOTORA, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 130 miles east-northeast of Cape Guardafui, the eastern extremity of Africa, came in 1876 into prominent notice. The area is 1,309 square miles; the population is estimated at 4,000, of whom 1,000 live on the coast, and the remainder in the interior as cattle-raisers. (*See* Behm and Wagner, *Bevölkerung der Erde*, iv., Gotha, 1876.) According to English accounts, the Khedive of Egypt had, last year, the intention of taking possession of the island, but was forestalled by the English Government. In January, 1876, General Schneider, the British political resident at Aden, paid a visit to Keshin, on the coast of Arabia, and to Socotra. He concluded a treaty with the Sultan of Keshin, the proprietor of Socotra, which was signed by the latter, his heirs, and the other members of his family, never to sell Socotra to a foreign power, nor to permit a settlement to be made there without the consent of the British Government. For this he received $1,000, and a smaller sum is to be paid annually to the

nephew and heir of the Sultan, who is governor of the island. The first account of this transaction (which was followed in the article on AFRICA) stated that General Schneider had bought the island directly from the natives for £2,400. The island has long been famous for aloes and the gum of the dragon's-blood tree, both of which are said to be the finest in the world; but its importance for England it derives chiefly from its geographical situation. As it commands the eastern inlet of the gulf of Aden and the coast of Eastern Africa, England was greatly interested in preventing it from falling into the hands of any other power. About forty years ago (in 1834) an English expedition had explored the island for two months, and for a time the English appeared to be disposed to occupy it permanently, but they abandoned it after they had occupied Aden.

The geography and history of the little island possess some features of special interest. Christianity appears to have been planted there even during the apostolic age, and the entire population to have become Christian at an early date. The Church of Socotra joined the Nestorian movement, and shared the fate of the Nestorian Church. In the ninth century Socotra appears as a suffragan see of the Archbishop of Persia, which relation it still sustained in 1280. At some later time it appears to have been a suffragan see of Angamale in India. From the beginning of the fourteenth century the Church of Socotra is believed to have been deprived of the pastoral care of Christian bishops, and of all intercourse with the remainder of the Christian world, and gradually to have sunk into utter decay.

According to an account of the English expedition of 1834, published by its leader, Wellstedt, the inhabitants of the eastern coast were Arabs. They lived mostly in the only town, Tamarida, in the village Cadhoop, and the little seaport Golenseah. All the others were called Bedouins. They included two peculiar tribes: one, the Beni Rahow, numbering about 150 men, believed to be the descendants of the Jews; and the other, Camhane, living on the granite mountains, and regarded as the descendants of the Portuguese, who ruled over the island during a part of the sixteenth century. They appeared to worship the moon, and were not inclined to make communication concerning their religion and mode of life. Once a year they had a procession, headed by a cross, around their temples. This is believed to be a remnant of their former Christianity.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Public affairs in this State during the year have attracted general attention. Some disturbances, attended with fatal consequences, have occurred, although not strictly of a political character. At Hamburg, on July 4th, Robert Butler, and another citizen of Edgefield County, while driving to the town of Hamburg, were interrupted by a colored militia company, who blocked up the public highway, and prevented them from proceeding on their way home. Complaint was made by Butler to Prince Rivers (colored), a trial-justice, who summoned witnesses to investigate the matter. "Doc" Adams, captain of the company, was the first witness examined. Adams became so insolent that Justice Rivers arrested him for contempt, and continued the case. When the trial was resumed the company proceeded to the court and rescued the prisoner Adams. Rivers, who, in addition to his being a trial-justice, commands the State militia, ordered the company to disarm; and, on refusing to comply with his orders, he called upon the citizens for aid to enforce his orders. The citizens responded, and the militia company took possession of a brick building and

STATE SEAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

refused to surrender. Fire was opened by both sides, which continued for several hours with but little effect. A small piece of artillery was taken from Augusta to Hamburg, but after firing a few rounds the ammunition gave out. The citizens of Edgefield were aided by citizens of Augusta, and a regular siege was laid to the building in which the negro militia were intrenched. Prince Rivers was in command of the citizens. Governor Chamberlain, in a letter upon the affair, says:

> The effect of firing with the piece of artillery was to cause the militia to endeavor to make their escape from the rear of the building. The town marshal of Hamburg, a colored man, who was leaving the building, was instantly shot by the attacking party. While thus endeavoring to escape from the building, twenty or twenty-five of the militia were captured by the attacking party and kept under guard for several hours. Finally, about two o'clock, on the morning of the 9th of July—Sunday—after consultation among their captors, and with complete apparent deliberation, five of the captured militiamen were marched out, one by one, and shot to death in the presence of a large body of their captors. The rest of the captured party were either turned loose or broke loose, and ran. They were fired upon as they ran, and three of them severely wounded, one of them probably mortally.

General M. C. Butler, the counsel for the original complainants, in a letter on the disturbance, says:

> I left the crowd arresting the negroes. How

many were killed or how they were killed I do not know. This collision was the culmination of the system of insulting and outraging of white people which the negroes had adopted there for several years.

Many things were done on this terrible night which, of course, cannot be justified, but the negroes "sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind." . . .

I did not attempt to accomplish by force what I could not accomplish by peaceful means.

The collision was a sort of spontaneous combustion. I thought I saw it approaching, and did all that any human being could be expected to do to prevent it.

On July 22d Governor Chamberlain addressed a communication to President Grant, expressing his views on the state of affairs, and saying:

I deem it important to advise you of the facts now stated, and to solicit from you some indication of your views upon the questions presented. To be more specific, will the General Government exert itself vigorously to repress violence in this State during the present political campaign *on the part of persons belonging to either political party, whenever that violence shall be beyond the control of the State authorities?* Will the General Government take such precautions as may be suitable, in view of the feeling of alarm already referred to, to restore confidence to the poor people of both races and political parties in this State by such a distribution of the military forces now here as will render the intervention of the General Government prompt and effective, if it shall become necessary, in restoring peace and order?

President Grant on July 26th replied, concluding his letter as follows:

I repeat again that I fully agree with you as to the measure of your duties in the present emergency, and as to my duties. Go on, and let every Governor where the same dangers threaten the peace of his State go on in the conscientious discharge of his duties to the humblest as well as the proudest citizen, and I will give every aid for which I can find law or constitutional power.

Government that cannot give protection to the life, property, and all guaranteed civil rights (in this country the greatest is an untrammeled ballot) to the citizen, is, in so far, a failure; and every energy of the oppressed should be exerted (always within the law and by constitutional means) to regain lost privileges or protection.

Too long denial of guaranteed rights is sure to lead to revolution, bloody revolution, when suffering must fall upon the innocent as well as the guilty.

Expressing the hope that the better judgment and coöperation of the citizens of the State over which you have presided so ably may enable you to secure a fair trial and punishment of all offenders, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and without aid from the Federal Government, but with the promise of such aid on the conditions named in the foregoing, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

Some other outbreaks were reported during the year, the most important of which was the collision between whites and blacks at Ellenton, in Aiken County. The riot lasted for several days, and resulted in the killing of a number of persons, most of whom were negroes. This was alleged to have been an outrage committed upon the blacks by the white rifle clubs. It was asserted that rifle clubs had been organized in all parts of the State, and that from 16,000 to 18,000 members had been enrolled. On the 7th of October Governor Chamberlain issued his proclamation ordering all organizations and combinations of men not a part of the militia of the State, formed for the purpose of drilling, etc., to disband and cease to exist, and if his proclamation is disregarded for three days, he will resort to military force. His reasons for issuing the proclamation are thus presented:

Whereas, It has been made known to me, by written and sworn evidence, that there exist such unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages of persons, in the counties of Aiken and Barnwell, that it has become impracticable, in my judgment, as Governor of the State, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the State within said counties; by reason whereof it has become necessary, in my judgment, as Governor, to call forth and employ the military force of the State to enforce the faithful execution of the laws;

And, *whereas*, it has been made known to me, as Governor, that certain organizations and combinations of men exist in all the counties of the State, commonly known as "Rifle Clubs;"

And, *whereas*, such organizations and combinations of men are illegal, and strictly forbidden by the laws of this State;

And, *whereas*, such organizations and combinations of men are engaged in promoting illegal objects, and in committing open acts of lawlessness and violence, etc.

To this proclamation the Democratic State Executive Committee published a reply, of which the following are extracts:

The charges preferred by Governor Chamberlain against the citizens of the State are as false and libelous as his threatened usurpation of power is tyrannical and unwarranted, and his extraordinary proclamation can be explained only upon the assumption that Governor Chamberlain, with a similar disregard of law and of fact, is determined to resort to most extreme measures to prevent the otherwise certain defeat of himself and his corrupt party.

There have been disturbances in Aiken County, non-political in their character; they have long since ceased; all the parties for whom warrants were issued promptly surrendered themselves to the law. Perfect peace and the profoundest quiet prevail. No armed combinations hinder the processes of the courts, and the Republican County Convention, last week, held a continuous session of twenty days without molestation.

The disturbances in Barnwell were Republican in their origin, beginning in the resistance by an armed band of negroes of the arrest of a robber, for whom a warrant had been duly issued. This band tore up a railroad, wrecked a train, fired upon and wounded the sheriff of the county, and were dispersed by a so-called armed band of whites, who had been duly summoned by the sheriff as a posse, with the sanction of the judge of the court, then in session.

This posse, after performing their duties, quietly dispersed. So far from opposing the law, the whole people desire the prompt dispatch of business in the courts and the enforcement of the law by the civil arm. The white people throughout the State have volunteered their services to the Governor to maintain the law, and he has refused them in a libelous communication, intended solely to furnish a pretext to force the introduction of Federal troops to be placed under the control of irresponsible and unscrupulous officials to overawe the people and control the election.

Application having been made by Governor

Chamberlain to President Grant for military aid to preserve the public peace, the following proclamation was issued:

By the President of the United States of America—a Proclamation:

Whereas, It has been satisfactorily shown to me that insurrection and domestic violence exist in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men against the law exist in many counties of said State, known as rifle clubs, who ride up and down by day and night in arms, murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidatiug others, which combinations, though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice; and, *whereas*, it is provided in the Coustitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and, *whereas*, by laws in pursuance of the above, it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and, *whereas*, the Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under seetion 4 of Article II. of the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has, therefore, made due application to me in the premises for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary aud adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof agaiust domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and, *whereas*, it is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time: now, therefore—

I, Ulysses S. Grant, Presideut of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command all persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within three days from this date, and hereafter abandon said combinations, and submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and coöperation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 17th of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States one hundred aud one.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
JOHN L. CADWALLADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

On the same day the following order was issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *October* 17, 1876.

General W. T. SHERMAN, *commanding United States Army*—SIR: In view of the existing condition of affairs iu South Carolina, there is a possibility that the proclamation of the President of this date may be disregarded. To provide against such a contingency, you will immediately order all the available force in the military division of the Atlantic to report to General Ruger, commanding at Columbia, South Carolina, and instruct that officer to station his troops in such localities that they may be most speedily and effectually used in case of resistance to the authority of the United States. It is hoped that a collision may thus be avoided, but you will instruct General Ruger to let it be known that it is the fixed purpose of the Government to carry out fully the spirit of the proclamation, and to sustain it by the military force of the General Government, supplemented, if necessary, by the militia of the various States. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

This proclamation of the President was followed by an appeal to the people of the State by the Democratic Executive Committee, of which the following are extracts:

This proclamation is based upon the statements made by Daniel H. Chamberlain, the Governor of this State, whieb statements are aimed politically against his political opponents, and are proved to be untrue by the testimony of every judge in the State, and every trial-justice or other officer of the law from whom response has been obtained. Every resident of the State knows them to be untrue. Every Republican of character or iutelligence, or who is not in office or seeking office, and many who are in office in the State, have expressed horror and disgust at the course which the Governor has pursued. We say this much for our vindication.

We make the declaration of our innocence not in disrespect to the President of the United States, but as an act of justice to ourselves as American citizens, and to put our case upon the record for an impartial trial before the great national tribunal. We bow in perfeet submission to the proclamation of his Excellency the President, and exhort our fellow-citizens, whom we represent in the present canvass, to yield free and entire obedience to every command of the said proclamation.

We know that the clubs called "Rifle Clubs" are associatious formed for home protection; that they are not combinations, as charged by the Governor of this State; that there are but few that have arms or ammunition; that those which have been equipped were so done with the sanction, and sometimes with the aid, of the Governor, and have been recognized by him as useful and appropriate bodies, and not one of them has been accused of disorder. We know that this necessity was occasioned by the reckless distribution of arms and ammunition among the colored people by the State officials.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Columbia, and nominated the following candidates: For Governor, Wade Hampton; for Lieutenant-Governor, W. D. Simpson; for State Treasurer, S. L. Leaphart; for Attorney-General, James Conner; for Controller, General Johnson Hagood; for Secretary of State, R. M. Sims; for Inspector-General, E. W. Moise; for Superintendent of Education, H. S. Thompson. The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic party of South Carolina, in convention assembled, announces the following as its platform of principles:

We declare our acceptance, in perfect good faith, of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution; accepting and standing upon them, we turn from the settled and final past to tbe great living and momentous issues of the present and future.

We adopt the platform of principles announced by the national Democratic party recently assembled at St. Louis, and pledge ourselves to full and hearty

coöperation in securing the election of its distinguished nominees, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and believe that, under the wise and just administration of its distinguished reform leader, assisted by the eminently patriotic and able counselors by whom he will be surrounded, peace and prosperity will again bless our country, and the dissensions, the confusion, and maladministration of the past eight years will give place to concord, good government, and a thorough restoration of the Union in accordance with the declarations of that platform, and utterances and acts of our distinguished leader.

We demand genuine and thorough reform in the State of South Carolina, and call on all its citizens, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, to rally with us to its redemption, for it is evident that substantial and lasting reform is impossible within the ranks of the Republican party of this State.

We charge that party with arraying race against race, creating disturbances and fomenting difficulties; with prostituting the elective franchise and tampering with the ballot-box, and holding unfair and fraudulent elections; with having accumulated an enormous debt, mismanaged the finances, and injured the credit of the State; with levying exorbitant taxes, and squandering the money when collected, thus wringing from the toil and livelihood of the honest poor man of the State a large percentum of his hard earnings, without giving in return any compensation therefor, and hopelessly involving in debt a majority of the counties of the State. Its management of our penal and charitable institutions is a shame and a disgrace.

We charge its legislation as demoralizing, partisan, and disgraceful, and the venality and corruption which have characterized every branch of the government—executive, legislative, and judicial—have no parallel in the history of nations. It has created a multiplicity of unnecessary and useless offices, complicated in their system, and unnecessarily expensive. It can never purify itself, give good and impartial government, or by its moral force and character exercise in its free sovereignty the law of the land. We do not charge the condition of things (which every patriot must deeply deplore) upon the masses of the party, but upon the leaders, who made such a fatal use of their confidence and trust; for it is our firm conviction that all good people of the State, of both races, desire peace and prosperity.

We therefore call upon all fellow-citizens, irrespective of race or past party affiliation, to join with us in restoring the good name of the State, and to again elevate it to a place of dignity and character among the Commonwealths of this great country.

We discountenance all disturbances of the peace of the State, and denounce all instigators and promoters thereof, and earnestly call upon all fellow-citizens, irrespective of party lines, to exercise forbearance and cultivate good-will; and if the government of the State is committed to our control, we pledge ourselves to protect the persons, rights, and property of all its people, and to speedily bring to summary justice any who dare to violate them.

We desire a fair, peaceful election, appealing to the reason and not to the passions of the people, and demand of the Republican party a fair showing in the appointment of Commissioners of Election. We demand a fair election and a fair count. We call upon all patriot sons of Carolina to join us. We ask but a trial of committing the State to our keeping, and if good government, security, protection, and prosperity, do not dawn on our over-taxed, despoiled, and disheartened people, then drive us from power with scorn and indignation; our object is reform, retrenchment, and relief, that by honesty and economy we may reduce the taxes and lighten the burdens of the people, giving at the same time absolute security and protection to the rights and prosperity of all.

Upon this paramount issue we cordially invite coöperation of every Democrat and Republican who is earnest and willing, in this crisis of our State, to unite with us in this great work.

The Republican State Convention met in Columbia, on September 12th, and nominated D. H. Chamberlain for Governor; R. H. Gleaves (colored) for Lieutenant-Governor; F. L. Cardozo (colored) for State Treasurer; R. B. Elliott (colored) for Attorney-General; H. E. Hayne (colored) for Secretary of State; T. C. Dunn for Controller-General; J. R. Tolbert for Superintendent of Education; and James Kennedy for Adjutant and Inspector-General. The following is a synopsis of the platform:

First, the party reaffirms its confidence in the national Republican party, and pledges its adherence to the principles adopted at Cincinnati. Second, indorses Hayes and Wheeler with the assurance that all necessary reforms can be effected within the party. Third, heartily indorses President Grant, and his economical administration is commended to the future observance of the party. Fourth, declares its belief in plain and unmistakable principles for the platform, rejects glittering generalities, and adheres to specific and substantial truths. Fifth, abhors and repudiates violence and intimidation and fraud in elections; will jealously guard the right of every citizen to choose his political party; denies the charge that Republicans countenance interference with colored voters who prefer the Democratic ticket, and denounces the Democratic practice of attending Republican meetings, and taking part therein without invitation. Sixth, pledges a thorough reform in all departments, and will submit the following specific reforms: The present adjustment of the bonded debt shall be inviolable; the General Assembly to meet once in two years, and no session to exceed seventy days; the number of the sessions of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas to be reduced to two annually to each county, the judges to call extra sessions; the veto power to be modified so as to allow disapproval of a part without reference to entirety of an act; agricultural interests to be fostered; an equitable distribution of taxation, and a system of licenses to be adopted; no public funds to be devoted to sectarian purposes; local and special legislation prohibited whenever private interests can be protected by general laws; especially pledges to support the free schools, and advocates an amendment to the constitution to establish a specific tax for this purpose; a reduction of salaries consistent with the necessities of the government; a reduction of fees and costs, especially of attorneys in civil cases; an immediate repeal of the lien law; the public printing to be reduced one-third; convict-labor to be utilized under humane laws; annual appropriations shall be expended economically; the number of trial-justices shall be reduced. The platform charges the Democratic party with a perversion of truth and history; with a denial of rights to their opponents; with antagonism to justice, the disruption of the Union, and opposition to reconstruction.

The election was held on the 7th of November. On the 10th the State Board of Canvassers met to determine and declare the results. The members of the board who acted were Henry E. Hayne (colored), chairman of the board and Secretary of State; F. L. Cardozo (colored), State Treasurer; Thomas C. Dunn, Controller-General; H. W. Purvis (colored), Adjutant-General and Inspector-Gen-

eral, and William H. Stone, Attorney-General. All of these were Republicans, and Hayne, Cardozo, and Dunn, were candidates for re-election. M. J. Hirsch, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House of Representatives, was also by law a member of the board, but did not act on this occasion.

Soon after the assembling of the board, General Conner, counsel for the Democratic candidates, submitted the following paper as to the jurisdiction of the board:

On behalf of the citizens of the State whom we represent, and of the Democratic candidates on the State ticket, we submit that all acts of the General Assembly authorizing the Board of State Canvassers to hear and decide all cases under protest or contest that may arise in regard to the election of electors for President and Vice-President, members of Congress, and all officers elected at any general election held in this State, are in violation of section 2 of Article I. of the constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void.

And on behalf of the parties aforesaid we demand that the Board of State Canvassers now assembled shall not hear or decide any such cases of contest or protest, but shall only act ministerially in ascertaining, from the returns and statements forwarded by the boards of county canvassers, the persons who have received the greatest number of votes for the offices for which they were respectively candidates, and declare the same and certify it to the Secretary of State.

The laws of the State require the votes cast to be counted immediately upon the closing of the polls by the precinct managers, who forward statements of the results to the Board of County Canvassers. From these statements the county canvassers make the proper county statements, and forward them with the precinct managers' returns, the poll-lists, and all papers appertaining to the election, to the Board of State Canvassers, who make the proper statements and determinations, declaring duly elected the persons who have received the greatest number of votes, whereupon copies of such statements and determinations are forwarded to such persons. This is applicable to all elections except those for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, in which the returns are sealed up in the respective counties and transmitted to the Secretary of State, who is to deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the next ensuing session of the General Assembly; and during the first week of the session, or as soon as the General Assembly shall have organized by the election of the presiding officers of the two Houses, the Speaker shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses, and the person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor. The Board of State Canvassers

CHARLESTON, FROM THE BAY.

has jurisdiction by statute to decide all cases under protest or contest that may arise when the power to do so does not by the constitution reside in some other body.

On behalf of the Democratic candidates it was not denied that the statute gave to the board power to hear and determine cases of protest and contest; but it was contended that to hear or decide cases of protest or contest would be an exercise of judicial functions, and that, as the board was composed of members of the Executive branch of the State government, the statute vesting in it such powers was in violation of that provision of the constitution, which prohibits executive officers from exercising judicial functions; that no judge can sit in his own case (three members of the Board of Canvassers being candidates) or in a case in which he is interested; and that questions relating to the election of members of the Legislature were by the constitution vested in that body.

On the 14th R. M. Sims and certain other persons, as Democratic candidates and citizens, applied to the Supreme Court of the State for a writ of prohibition to restrain the board from exercising any judicial functions in regard to the protests and contests, and from doing anything else than ascertaining from the managers' returns and the statements forwarded by the Board of County Canvassers the persons who had received the greatest

number of votes, declaring and certifying the same to the Secretary of State; and also for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to make such ascertainment, declaration, and certificate. Before proceeding to final judgment, the court (F. J. Moses, Chief-Justice) on the 17th made an order, "as auxiliary to its final action," that the Board of State Canvassers

do forthwith proceed to aggregate the statements forwarded to them by the Board of County Canvassers and ascertain the persons who have received the greatest number of votes for the offices for which they were candidates respectively at the general election, held in the State on the 7th instant, and certify their action in the premises, under this order, to the court.

This order to apply to all officers voted for at the said general election, except the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, which are not in question by the pleadings.

On the 21st the board made a report to the court, stating what persons had received the highest number of votes for all the offices except those of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. From this it appeared that the Republican presidential electors had been chosen by an average majority of 816, the average Republican vote being 91,672, and the average Democratic 90,856. The highest vote for any Republican elector was 91,870, and the lowest 91,136; highest for any Democratic elector 90,906, lowest 90,737. The tabulated results for State officers were as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Hayne (Rep.)	91,676
Sims (Dem.)	91,449
Hayne's majority	227
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Elliott (Rep.)	91,146
Conner (Dem.)	91,139
Elliott's majority	7
CONTROLLER-GENERAL.	
Dunn (Rep.)	90,858
Hagood (Dem.)	91,114
Hagood's majority	256
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.	
Tolbert (Rep.)	91,112
Thompson (Dem.)	91,552
Thompson's majority	440
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.	
Kennedy (Rep.)	91,606
Moise (Dem.)	91,545
Kennedy's majority	61
STATE TREASURER.	
Cardozo (Rep.)	91,485
Leaphart (Dem.)	91,277
Cardozo's majority	208

According to the above, all of the Republicans received majorities, excepting the candidates for Controllor and Superintendent of Education. The figures submitted to the court included the returns from Laurens and Edgefield Counties, which gave large Democratic majorities, showing the election of one Senator and three Representatives in Laurens, and one Senator and five Representatives in Edgefield.

Appended to the report of the board was the following memorandum stating that in their opinion certain irregularities should be corrected in favor of the Republican candidates for Controller and Superintendent of Education, and that frauds and intimidation had been practised in Laurens and Edgefield Counties, which they had been precluded from investigating. They say:

This statement is made to the court in obedience to its order of November 17, 1876; but it is respectfully submitted that, under the present proceedings in this court, this board is not, by law, compelled to report any of its actions to the court.

This board further declares that, in its opinion, the votes returned for F. C. Dunn for Controller-General should be counted for T. C. Dunn, the only candidate for the office of Controller-General by the name of Dunn. By making this addition to the votes cast for the said office, the said T. C. Dunn has received 91,176 votes for the office of Controller-General, which gives him a majority. So, also, votes, 532 in number, returned for John B. Tolbert, should be counted for John R. Tolbert for the office of Superintendent of Education. By making this addition the said Tolbert has received for the said office 91,644 votes, which gives him a majority.

The board further shows to this court that allegations and evidences of fraud have been filed with this board as to the election held in Edgefield County by many managers of election in said county; that similar allegations have been made and filed as to one or more precincts in Barnwell County; that the statements of the Commissioners of Election for Laurens County laid before this board were signed by two commissioners only, one of whom signed, as he certifies, under protest. The said commissioner has also filed an affidavit that the reason he signed the said statements was because he was in fear of bodily injury if he refused to do so; that various protests and notices of contests have been filed from counties of the State, alleging irregularities on the part of election-officers, illegal voting, etc.; that in view of said allegations, protests, and notices of contests, none of which have been heard or passed upon by this board, because of the pendency of these proceedings, the board cannot, in their opinion, properly ascertain and certify who have actually received the greatest number of legal votes in the said counties for the several offices voted for, unless they have the opportunity of investigating these allegations and hearing evidence upon these protests.

On the 22d the court issued a "writ of peremptory mandamus" commanding the board "forthwith to declare duly elected to the offices of Senators and members of the House of Representatives the persons who by said certificate of the said board to the court have received the greatest number of votes therefor; and to forthwith deliver a certified statement and declaration thereof to the Secretary of State; and commanding the Secretary of State to make the proper record thereof in his office, and without delay transmit a copy thereof, under the seal of his office, to each person thereby declared to be elected, and a like copy to the Governor, and cause a copy thereof to be printed in one or more public newspapers of this State."

On the same day the court issued a rule requiring the board to show cause on the 24th why a writ of mandamus should not be issued

compelling the members to proceed in the case of presidential electors with the merely ministerial duty of comparing the returns of the precinct managers with those of the boards of county managers, and, in order to correct errors, to report the result to the court.

Pending these proceedings in court, but before the service of the above writ and rule, the board, holding that their powers and duties were limited by statute to ten days, which expired on this day, the 22d, issued certificates of election to the Republican presidential electors and to the Republican State officers, making the corrections above referred to in the case of the Controller and the Superintendent of Education. Certificates were also issued to members of Congress and of the Legislature, and to county officers. They refused to make any determination or issue any certificates as to Edgefield and Laurens Counties, on the ground of frauds, violence, and irregularities in those counties. The board then adjourned *sine die*.

This action, alleged to have been done in contempt of the authority of the Supreme Court, caused much excitement, and called forth the following address from Wade Hampton:

COLUMBIA, S. C., *November* 22, 1876.

To the People of South Carolina.

The Board of Canvassers have, by their unprecedented action to-day, shown not only their contempt and defiance of the Supreme Court of the United States, but their utter disregard of their own official integrity. While the grave questions determining the result of the recent election were pending before the Supreme Court, composed of three judges belonging to the Republican party, and in direct violation of the orders of this tribunal, the board have issued certificates of election to the Republican presidential electors and to the Republican State officers, and have refused to give certificates to Democratic members of the Legislature shown by the returns of this same board to have been elected in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. This high-handed outrage is well calculated to arouse the indignation of our long-suffering people; but I assure them that this daring and revolutionary act of the board can have no legal force whatever. I appeal to you, therefore, in the fullest confidence that the appeal will not be unheeded, that you will maintain, even under that provocation, your character as an orderly and law-abiding people. During the past exciting canvass you have studiously avoided even the semblance of a purpose to disturb the public peace or to transgress the law. Your cause—and it is the cause or the constitutional government of the country—has been carried to the highest court of the State, and we are willing to abide by its decision, feeling assured that this tribunal will see that the laws shall be enforced and justice secured.

WADE HAMPTON.

On the 24th proceedings for contempt were begun in the Supreme Court against the board, and on the following day each member of the board was fined $1,500, and ordered to be committed to the jail of Richland County until further orders of the court. On the 27th the members of the board were brought into the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Bond and Bryan, on *habeas corpus* proceedings. The application for the writ was based on the ground that the board were discharging the duties of appointing presidential electors, when the Supreme Court of the State interfered with them. On December 11th Judge Bond held that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction over the members of the board, and ordered their release from custody.

As the time for the meeting of the Legislature approached, it was thought that the presence of United States troops at the State-House would be necessary to preserve the peace, and application to that effect was made to the President by Governor Chamberlain. The following order was then issued to the officer in command of the Federal troops:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 26, 1876.

General THOMAS H. RUGER, *or Colonel* H. M. BLACK, *Columbia, S. C.*

The following has been received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 26, 1876.

Hon. J. D. CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

SIR: D. H. Chamberlain is now Governor of the State of South Carolina beyond any controversy, and remains so until the new Governor shall be duly and legally inaugurated under the constitution. The Government has been called upon to aid, with the military and naval forces of the United States, to maintain republican government in the State against resistance too formidable to overcome by State authorities. You are directed, therefore, to sustain Governor Chamberlain in his authority against domestic violence until otherwise directed.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

In obeying these instructions you will advise with the Governor, and dispose your troops in such manner as may be deemed best in order to carry out the spirit of the above order of the President.

Acknowledge receipt.

(Signed) J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

When the Legislature met to organize on the 28th, troops were stationed in and around the State-House. Governor Chamberlain had instructed United States Marshal John C. Dennis to admit to the State-House, on the day of the assembling of the Legislature, only persons having official business. Orders had been issued by Mr. Jones, Clerk of the former House, that only members having certificates of election from the Secretary of State should be admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives. On the day of the assembling of the Legislature, 64 Democratic members, including those from Edgefield and Laurens Counties, applied for admission to the Hall of Representatives. The members from Edgefield and Laurens had not received certificates of their election from the Secretary of State, but had obtained certificates from the Supreme Court. They were therefore refused admission to the Hall, whereupon the entire body of Democrats withdrew to the front of the State-House, and read the following protest:

We, a majority of the members of the House of Representatives elect, protest against the refusal to admit us to the Hall of Representatives. We protest against the military power of the United States

barring the passage into the State-House of members-elect of the Legislature. We protest against the legality of the proceedings, and especially against the army of the United States being placed for the purpose of this exclusion under the command of one John B. Dennis, a partisan of Governor Chamberlain. We protest against the said Dennis's instructions to the guard to admit no one to the State-House except upon his own pass or a pass of A. O. Jones, the former Clerk of the House, who may thus exclude all except his own partisans, and who, by the Republican programme, is to organize the said House.

We have presented ourselves with the judgment of the highest court of South Carolina, certified to by its clerk, with the great seal of the court attached, as to our right to participate in the organization of the said House. We are refused, by the orders of the said Dennis, admission to said Hall, except upon his pass, the pass of said Jones, or the certificate of H. E. Hayne, Secretary of State, who is now under condemnation of said court for refusing to issue certificates in accordance with its judgment and mandate.

In protesting against this barefaced usurpation, this trampling on the laws and the constitution of the State, this defiance of the highest tribunal of the State, it is our purpose to offer no resistance to this armed intervention, but to make our solemn appeal to the American people, without distinction of party. Our veneration for law, our respect for the Supreme Court, and the usages of all legislative assemblages, forbid our participation in such unprecedented and revolutionary proceedings.

The Republican members, 59 in number, of whom 54 were colored, proceeded to organize the House. E. W. M. Mackey was elected Speaker. The whole number of members of the House is 124. But it was claimed that, excluding the members from Edgefield and Laurens, the number of members having lawful certificates of election was 116, and that a majority of this number, 59, constituted a quorum of the House.

The Senate also organized with a slight Republican majority, and reëlected General Swails (Republican) President.

The 64 Democratic members of the House, after withdrawing, proceeded to Carolina Hall, and organized with William H. Wallace as Speaker. On the 30th they assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and for several days both Houses were in session at the same time in the same hall. On December 4th the Democrats withdrew to Carolina Hall.

On December 1st General Ruger addressed the following to General Sherman:

COLUMBIA, *December* 1, 1876.

W. T. SHERMAN, *or Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

I have carefully abstained from interference with the organization of the House from the first. On the application of the Governor, and on my own belief of the necessity therefor for the preservation of peace, I placed troops in the State-House, but not in the rooms of either of the Houses. On the day of the meeting it came about that soldiers were placed on either side of the door of the entrance of the Hall of Representatives, under the following circumstances: A person at the door of the House, who claimed authority to review certificates of those claiming to be members prior to their admission to the Hall, but who had no legal authority for so doing, applied to an officer in command of troops placed in the corridor for the preservation of peace, for assistance, on the ground that he was being pressed upon and could not perform his duty; soldiers were placed as stated. As soon as I was fully informed of the circumstances, I ordered the soldiers to withdraw, as I had previously informed Governor Chamberlain that I should confine my action to the preservation of the peace, and should do nothing with reference to keeping the doors of the rooms of meeting of the Houses or with the rooms themselves, unless it became necessary because of a breach of the peace with the civil officers of the Houses, which they should be unable to restore. No act was done by soldiers except that of their presence as stated, but, while they were so present, persons claiming the right of entrance, under the certificate of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, were refused admission.

(Signed) THOMAS H. RUGER,
Commanding Department.

On the 7th the Democratic House passed the following resolution:

Whereas, This House has seventy-one members, sixty-three of whom hold as their credentials certificates from the Secretary of State, and eight of whom hold certificates from the Supreme Court, constituting a quorum under the constitution and laws of the State;

And *whereas*, also, the Supreme Court, the highest judicial authority in the State, has unanimously decided that this is the lawful, constitutional House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, and that there can be no other:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the officer in command of the United States troops in South Carolina, and inform him of these facts, and request the removal of the United States soldiers from the State-House; and also to ascertain what obstacle, if any, prevents the legal House of Representatives from occupying the hall in the Capitol intended for the House of Representatives.

A committee was then appointed to wait on General Ruger and inquire by whose authority troops were stationed in the State-House, and whether the troops would resist the entrance of the Democratic members into the Hall of Representatives.

General Ruger replied as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., *December* 8, 1876.

To the Hon. F. A. CONNER *and others.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I have the honor to say in reply to your inquiries, based upon the resolution of which you handed me a copy on yesterday, that the United States troops in the State-House were placed there by my order for the purpose of executing such orders as might be given; and in this connection I would say, with reference to the inquiries numbered six and seven, that if your body should appear at the State-House for the purpose of entering the Hall of the House of Representatives, and should be refused admission by those having charge of the doors, and such persons should apply to the officers in command of the troops at the State-House for assistance necessary to prevent your entering, the present orders to the officers would require them to render such assistance. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. RUGER,
Colonel and brevet brigadier-general, Department of the South.

Mr. Wallace now applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel Secretary of State Hayne, and Mackey, to deliver to him (Wallace) the election-returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. But Hayne had

delivered the returns to Mackey as Speaker of the House, and the court held that Mackey was a private citizen and not the Speaker of the House, and therefore mandamus could not issue. The court, however, adjudged Mr. Wallace the lawful Speaker of the legally-constituted House of Representatives.

On the 5th of December the Senate and the Republican House canvassed the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and declared D. H. Chamberlain to have been elected Governor, and Richard H. Gleaves Lieutenant-Governor. The vote of Edgefield and Laurens Counties was excluded. According to the declaration, Chamberlain had received 86,216 votes, and Hampton 83,071: Chamberlain's majority, 3,145. For Lieutenant-Governor Gleaves had received 86,620 votes, and Simpson 82,520: Gleaves's majority, 4,100.

On the 7th Governor Chamberlain was sworn into office by Probate Judge Boon.

On the 12th Speaker Wallace, having given notice to the Senate for that purpose, and in presence of the Democratic House of Representatives, and of such Senators as chose to attend, proceeded to canvass the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. He did not have the original election returns, but had a certificate of the Secretary of State of the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and duplicate returns filed with county clerks. Wade Hampton was declared Governor, having received 92,261 votes, to 91,127 cast for Chamberlain; and William D. Simpson was declared Lieutenant-Governor by a vote of 91,689, to 91,550 cast for R. H. Gleaves. The oath of office was administered to Hampton and Simpson by Trial-Judge Mackey.

Governor Hampton now addressed the following to Governor Chamberlain:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, *December* 18, 1876.

SIR: As Governor of South Carolina, chosen by the people thereof, I have qualified in accordance with the constitution. I hereby call upon you, as my predecessor in the office, to deliver up to me the great seal of the State, together with the possession of the State-House, the public records, and all other matters and things appertaining to said office. Respectfully your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq.

To which Governor Chamberlain replied:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, *December* 18, 1876.

SIR: I have received the communication in which you call upon me to deliver up to you the great seal of the State, etc., etc. I do not recognize in you any right to make the foregoing demand, and I hereby refuse compliance therewith. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor South Carolina.

WADE HAMPTON, Esq.

On the 19th the Democratic Senators and Representatives, 79 in number, elected M. C. Butler as United States Senator. The Republican Senate and House had previously elected D. T. Corbin as United States Senator.

At the beginning of 1877 both State governments and the two Houses of Representatives were in existence. Governor Hampton, however, appeared to be recognized by the civil and judicial officers of the State as the lawful Governor.

The condition of affairs in South Carolina was one of the first matters that engaged the attention of President Hayes. Both Chamberlain and Hampton were invited to Washington by the President for personal conferences. The President finally determined to withdraw the United States troops from the State-House at Columbia. The troops were accordingly withdrawn on the 10th of April, and on the same day Governor Chamberlain issued a proclamation declaring that he should no longer assert his rights to the gubernatorial office. The State government was peaceably turned over to Governor Hampton and the other State officers elected on the ticket with him.

SPAIN, a kingdom of Southern Europe. King, Alfonso XII., born November 28, 1857; proclaimed King December 30, 1874. The area of Spain is 195,774 square miles; the population in 1870 was 16,835,506. The area of the Spanish colonies * is 117,209 square miles; the population, 8,093,610.

The public debt and its annual interest were, according to a notice published by the Government in the "Guia oficial de España" of 1875, as follows, in December, 1871, and in June, 1875 (value expressed in reales, 1 real = 5 cents):

TIME.	Capital of Debt.	Interest.
December, 1871	29,734,586,152	$10,211,213
June, 1875	40,975,987,607	1,056,252,927

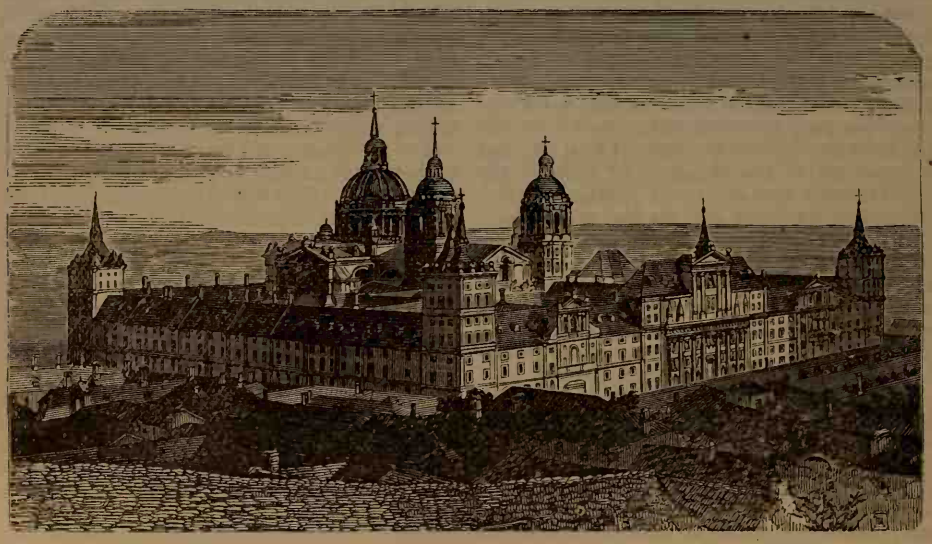
The Spanish army is to consist, in time of peace, of 100,000 men, of whom 69,492 will belong to the infantry, 16,130 to the cavalry, 10,232 to the artillery, and 4,146 to the corps of engineers. The fleet, in 1875, was composed as follows:

NAVY.	Guns.	Horse-power.
VESSELS OF THE FIRST CLASS.		
6 iron-clads	105	4,900
10 screw-frigates	413	5,380
2 wheel-steamers	32	1,000
VESSELS OF THE SECOND CLASS.		
10 wheel-steamers	48	3,130
10 screw-steamers	47	1,920
2 transports	..	600
VESSELS OF THE THIRD CLASS.		
1 iron-clad monitor	3	260
1 swimming battery	5	80
18 screw-steamers	45	2,760
35 gunboats	35	1,400
8 wheel-steamers	14	907
4 screw transport-vessels	..	530
VESSELS NOT CLASSIFIED.		
2 steamers	4	310
29 fuerzas sutiles	39	1,214
138	790	24,391

* For a detailed account of the area and population of each of the colonies, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

The aggregate length of the railroads in operation amounted, on January 1, 1876, to 5,796 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile); the aggregate length of the telegraph-lines, on January 1, 1874, to 12,020 kilometres; that of the wires to 27,114 kilometres. Cuba has about 640 kilometres.

The campaign against the Carlist insurrection was carried on with incessant activity during the first two months of the year. In the first days of January, the Council of Ministers, under the presidency of the King, settled the plans for a general movement against the Carlist posts, which were at once carried into execution. On the 7th of January a notification was given to masters of British vessels, warning them to keep away from the whole Spanish coast east of Bilbao, as Carlist batteries were stationed at intervals all along the shore, and fired at everything that approached. This action excited unfavorable comment in the English papers, which insisted that the Spanish Government should be held responsible for all damage to the shipping or property of other nations, by whomsoever inflicted. The siege of Hernani by the Carlists was raised about the beginning of January. On the 25th of January the royalists made a movement as if toward Vera. They were met by the Carlists, and a sharp engagement took place. This movement, however, it afterward appeared, was only a feint, to cover a real attack on Guetaria, the only point which the Carlists had held on the Cantabrian coast, west of St. Sebastian, since the beginning of the war. General Moriones, of the Government troops, returning to St. Sebastian, embarked two battalions, which landed at Guetaria on the 26th, and captured the height of Garatemondi, commanding the town of Guetaria. The Carlists



THE ESCURIAL.

fled without firing a shot. This was a very important capture, and gave many strategical advantages to the troops of the Government in their operations in Biscay. On the 1st of February General Quesada reached Bilbao, having marched through Biscay without meeting serious resistance, and having on his march destroyed powder and cartridge manufactories, and occupied Dima, Arteage, and Cenauri. At about the same time Durango was captured by General Loma. The Alfonsist forces had now almost entirely gained the provinces of Biscay and Alava, while General Martinez occupied the whole valley of the Bistan, intercepting the communication of the Carlists with France. The Carlists endeavored to concentrate their troops in Navarre and Guipúzcoa. On the 13th of February, General Quesada, of the royalist forces, advanced from Durango and found the Carlists strongly intrenched at Elgueta. After five hours' hard fighting the Carlist positions were carried, and the Carlists retreated upon Azpeytia. General Quesada pursued them as far as Vergara, which he occupied in force. Simultaneously with these operations, General Loma moved from Marquina, breaking the Carlist lines on the river Deva, and General Moriones, advancing from the north, entered Zumarraga, and occupied the heights commanding Aya and Cestona. General Moriones effected a junction with General Loma, and captured Azpeytia, driving the Carlists toward Tolosa. On the 17th of February the Carlists were quite encircled by the royalists; the forces of General Campos were concentrated between Elizondo and the valley of the Oyarzun; the brigade of General Navazcues was at Irun; another brigade was concentrated between

Renteria and Oyarzun; on the south an army corps was advancing from Pamplona toward the mountains near Leiza; and in the west Moriones occupied important places near Tolosa.

On the 18th General Primo de Rivera had made such captures as gave him a complete line to the south of Estella. About the 20th of February King Alfonso took the command of the army in person. On the 19th the Carlist stronghold at Estella, the most important of their posts, surrendered unconditionally. With this position was captured a large part of the Carlist artillery. The Carlists were very much demoralized. Numbers of them fled to France, and their minor posts fell rapidly into the hands of the royal troops. On the 21st of February the royalists had carried all the heights near Tolosa, and the King entered the town in triumph. The Pope advised Don Carlos to stop fighting, now that success was hopeless. Hernani next fell into the hands of the Government. The Carlist forces were disbanded, and surrendered in parties at Tolosa and Pamplona, February 25th. The Senate, February 21st, passed a vote of thanks to the army for its services, and on the 23d a *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral at Madrid in honor of the King's entry into Tolosa. On the 28th of February Don Carlos crossed the frontier at Arnégny into France, having previously informed the French commanding officer at Bayonne of his intention. In his letter to that officer he declared that, having been conquered by adverse fortune, he had resolved to abandon further struggle as useless. As soon as he entered France the general commanding the department informed him that he and his officers might retain their swords and horses, but would have to submit themselves to the orders of *internment*, which would be communicated to them by the civil authorities. At Pau Don Carlos was informed by the prefect of the Basses-Pyrénées that he would not be allowed to remain even for a short time in that department, but might sojourn temporarily in a town in the north of France. He went to Boulogne without stopping at Paris, and departed thence, March 3d, for England. While in France he issued a manifesto to the Spaniards, in which he said: "Desiring to stop bloodshed, I forbear continuing a glorious but at present fruitless struggle. Seeing the sufferings of my volunteers, and the superiority of numbers against them, it becomes necessary to sheathe the sword. I will never sign a compromise. My flag remains folded until the moment which God shall fix as the supreme hour of redemption." Since his defeat Don Carlos has traveled in various countries. He spent a few weeks during the summer in the United States.

The King, after the conclusion of the war, made a march through the northern provinces at the head of a division of the army. Returning to Madrid, he entered the city in triumph, March 20th, amid brilliant festivities and great popular rejoicings. Two days before this the Chamber of Deputies had voted the reply to the address from the throne, in which the King was styled *El Rey Pacificador*.

The elections for the new Cortes, which were begun January 20th, were attended with considerable excitement, but resulted in a signal triumph for the ministerial party, who secured a very large majority of the Deputies. Of the 406 Deputies chosen, the Opposition returned only 63, of whom 30 were classed as moderados, 30 as constitutionals, one was a radical, one a cantonalist, and one (Señor Castelar) a moderate republican.

The Cortes was opened, February 15th, by the King in person. In his speech his Majesty referred to the approaching end of the Carlist rebellion, and to his intention of going to the army in person, and spoke of the relations of the Government to foreign powers as being friendly. The representatives of Spain at the Vatican were engaged in regulating pending questions in a manner required by the interests of the Church and the state. The financial condition of the country had been much impaired. The integrity of the Cuban territory would be upheld; 32,000 troops had been sent to that island since the accession of his Majesty. The Cuban War had not prevented the emancipation of 76,000 slaves. The King claimed that, in view of the rapid wane of the Carlist insurrection, and the growing feebleness of the insurrection in Cuba, his short but difficult reign had not been without avail for the public good, and concluded with the words: "The efforts of Spain to preserve her place in the world show what she will accomplish when her strength is no longer wasted in sterile agitations. Heaven grant a speedy recompense for our painful sacrifices!" Señor José de Posada Herrera was unanimously chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The religious question formed the chief point of discussion in the debates on the proposed new Constitution. Article XI. established religious tolerance for non-Catholic beliefs in the interior of places of worship and cemeteries, but interdicted all public manifestations, at the same time declaring the Roman Catholic to be the religion of the state. The article was attacked by the extremes of both sides. The clerical party opposed it on the principle that, in a country so wholly Catholic as Spain, tolerance of other beliefs ought not to be granted. The Liberals, under the lead of Castelar, were dissatisfied, because it did not go far enough, and establish entire religious freedom. On the 15th of March Señor Calderon Collantes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Cortes on this question, said that the Government "trusted to the wisdom of the Pope and his affection for Spain," and hoped that Providence would prevent so eminently a Catholic nation from being divorced from the common head of the faithful.

Señor Sagasta defended religious toleration, which, he declared, the Vatican would never consent to grant, though it would "accept accomplished facts." A few days afterward the Pope sent to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo a protest against the proposed article of the Constitution, and wrote an autograph-letter to King Alfonso on the subject. In May the King wrote to the Pope, assuring him that Spain was thoroughly Catholic, and that no danger threatened the supremacy of the Church from the proposed article. He also claimed that the article was not opposed to the spirit of the Concordat of 1851. The article was, however, generally favored by statesmen, and was passed by the Deputies, May 12th, by a vote of 220 to 84. The negative votes were given chiefly by the Clericals and the left wing of the Liberals. The Constitution of which this article formed so important a part was the one which was drawn up by the Commission of Notables in 1875, and of which a summary was given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875. It was formally submitted to the Cortes for ratification in the latter part of March. The article declaring the government of the country to be a monarchy, and confirming the title of the King and the established rule of succession, was adopted before the adjournment for the Easter holidays, with only four dissenting votes. In the debate which preceded the vote of adoption Señor Canovas del Castillo said that the King could not receive his legitimacy from the Cortes which he had himself convoked, because his right could not be called in question, being of anterior origin. In May, Article XII., concerning the freedom of religious institutions, and Article XXVII., concerning the direct vote and the reëligibility of the representatives of the people, were adopted in the shape in which the Government had proposed them. The other provisions were adopted without material alteration, and the Constitution was approved as a whole by the House of Deputies early in June. On the 22d of June the Senate, having approved Article XI., relating to religious toleration, by a vote of 113 to 40, adopted the Constitution as a whole by a vote of 127 to 11. The Constitution was then approved by the King, and proclaimed in the beginning of July.

Immediately after the suppression of the Carlist rebellion, the Government was confronted with formidable difficulties growing out of the special privileges possessed by the Basque provinces and Navarre, by the operation of which these districts each constituted in effect a state within a state. Señor Sanchez Silva, demanding in the Senate the suppression of those privileges, charged that they had been the cause of the civil war. A measure to establish unity of administration in these provinces with the neighboring provinces was introduced in the Cortes early in March. The proposition excited great opposition among the people in the provinces to be affected by it, not less among those who had been supporters of the Government throughout the rebellion than among those who had adhered to the Carlist cause. The juntas of the principal towns in these provinces adopted resolutions protesting against the measure, and appointed delegations to go to the capital to oppose it with the Government. The threat was even made that, if the *fueros* were curtailed, the Basque provinces would seize the first favorable opportunity of definitely separating from Spain and proclaiming their independence under foreign protection. The minister-president held several conferences with the Basque deputations, with a view to devising an harmonious adjustment of their claims with the objects sought by the

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Government, without satisfactory result. He proposed to limit the operation of the measure to the subjection of the provinces, to the general imposition of taxes, and to the general law of military duty, while their special democratic communal constitutions should be left unaffected. The delegates could not be reconciled to the measure, and returned to their homes dissatisfied. The scheme which was finally proposed by the Government went further than had been at first intended, and contemplated changes in the communal constitutions. The bill, as finally modified, was passed by the Senate late in June, by a vote of 97 to 4. The bill was passed by the Deputies in July, just before their adjournment for the summer. The act was received with disfavor by the Basque people. A few small outbreaks occurred, which were quickly suppressed. In November, General Loma issued a proclamation, calling upon the inhabitants to deliver all arms in their possession to the authorities.

The Minister of Finance, Don Pedro Salaverria, presented the budget in the Cortes, April 22d. The revenue for the year was estimated

at $132,600,000, and the expenditures at $130,800,000. Of the latter amount, $34,400,000 would be required for the service of the national debt, and $30,140,000 for the war and naval departments. The consolidated debt of the nation amounted to about $1,966,300,000 (9,833,000,000 pesetas), and the floating-debt to $303,600,000 (1,518,000,000 pesetas), and there was a balance in the Treasury of $18,600,000 (493,000,000 pesetas). In July the Budget Committee approved the following bases for the consolidation of the external and internal debts, viz.: an interest of one per cent. to be paid from January 1, 1877, and an additional one-quarter per cent. from January 1, 1882. Subsequently to the latter date, the Government is to negotiate with the creditors of Spain for a definitive consolidation of the debt. The four overdue coupons, and the one falling due on January 1, 1877, will be capitalized into a stock bearing an annual interest of two per cent., and to be redeemed within fifteen years.

The ex-Queen Isabella landed at Biscay, on the 28th of July, setting her foot again on Spanish soil for the first time since her expulsion by the Revolution of 1868. She established her residence at Santander. Toward the end of September she went to the Escurial, and in October made a visit to Madrid, where her arrival was noticed with some ceremony. Queen Christina having also returned to Spain in May, and settled herself at La Granja, there were, in September, three rival courts in the country striving for the controlling influence with the Government, viz.: the official court, represented by the King himself, and the ministry of Señor Canovas del Castillo; the court of Queen Christina, supported by partisans of Espartero; and the court of ex-Queen Isabella, sustained by the clergy, Sagasta, Serrano, and General Novaliches, which was the most active of all.

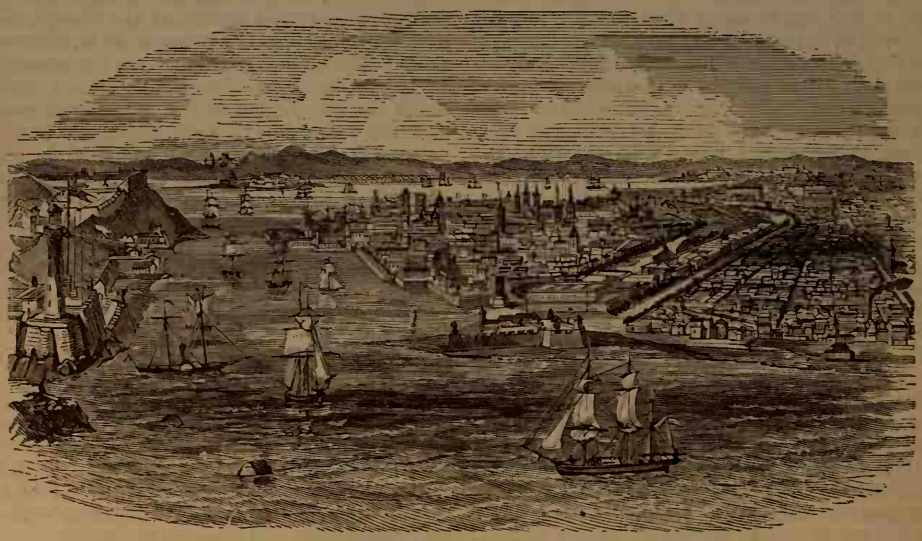
These movements were followed by a reaction in the policy of the Government on the question of religious toleration. The narrowest possible interpretation was given to Article XI. of the new Constitution, which had heretofore been considered to allow a free enjoyment of non-Catholic worship, so long as it did not extend to prominent public demonstrations. On the 19th of August, the Governor of Mahon issued a notification that no announcements of Protestant schools should be printed or published, since such announcements were expressly forbidden in the Constitution. Shortly afterward the governor forbade loud singing in the Methodist chapels. Early in September the Government addressed a circular to the Protestant ministers, forbidding all public manifestations of the dissenting religious bodies outside of the churches, and defining as among such manifestations all display of religious ceremonies, rites, usages, and customs, processions, notices, banners, and emblems mentioned in the public-worship clause of the Constitution. Dissenters were required to give information to the authorities forty-eight hours before opening a place of worship or a cemetery, and to make known the names of the directors and rectors of the same; these officers must inform the authorities, within forty-eight hours afterward, of the temples or cemeteries having been opened. Schools might be independent of the churches in legal matters, but their directors should be Spaniards who had taken academical degrees. Foreigners would be treated as inviolable, and meetings in the chapels would not be interfered with, except in the case of the schools which remained subject to the Government. Other meetings, not authorized by the Government, were liable to be suppressed by the police. The Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a circular, relative to the question of religious toleration, to the representatives of the Government at the foreign courts. After defining the terms of Article XI. of the Constitution, which, while recognizing the Roman Catholic as the religion of the state, provided that private worship should be permitted to non-Catholic creeds, but public manifestations should be forbidden them, the circular stated that notices placarded in places outside of the church, announcing the hours of service, were considered to be public manifestations within the meaning of the prohibition. The public streets were under the jurisdiction of the state, and it must preserve order there. For justification of the repression which had been exercised in the Balearic Islands (at Mahon), the circular asserted that an anti-Spanish or separative propaganda had been carried on under the shelter of religious liberty, which had compelled the authorities of the island, while respecting tolerance within the church-edifices, to adopt measures which had the full approval of the Government.

The Cortes met again on the 6th of November. The ministry were subjected to sharp attacks by the Opposition, but were secure in a well-organized majority of the Deputies. On the 15th the Minister of the Interior introduced a bill restoring the electoral law formerly in force, the effect of which would be to abolish universal suffrage, to establish voting by departments, and to grant the suffrage only to persons paying a certain annual amount of direct taxes, or to the members of certain professions. In reference to external politics, the Ministerial Council made a declaration that Spain would not mingle in European troubles, for the blood of its sons could be shed only for national objects. A motion introduced by Señor Sagasta, declaring that the Government had given a false interpretation to the paragraph of the Constitution respecting religious toleration, was rejected by a vote of 183 to 40. The Minister of War presented a bill making military service obligatory, and providing that the standing army should never be less than 100,000 men. The period of service should be

eight years—four in the standing army and four in the reserve. In December, stirring debates took place on the situation in Cuba, and on the question whether a funeral service should be given in honor of the late Duchess of Aosta, wife of the ex-King Amadeus. The funeral service was denied. At the beginning of the year Señor Cardenas was appointed Spanish embassador to the Vatican. He was received by the Pope in February, and diplomatic relations were restored between the two courts. In April, the Minister of the Marine, Señor Duran y Lira, resigned his office, partly, it was stated, on account of his health, partly because he disapproved of the principle of religious tolerance contained in Article XI. of the new Constitution. He was succeeded by Señor Bautista Antequera, Vice-Admiral of the Fleet. Señor Antequera had held a commission in the fleet since 1839, had been in command of several men-of-war, had served two years in the Philippine Islands, and had been Vice-President of the Admiralty Board. He had also at one time served provisionally in the ministry, and was understood to be a warm supporter of the administration of Señor Canovas del Castillo. In July, Don José Barzanalla was appointed Minister of Finance.

On the 3d of February General Malcampo, Governor and Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, left Manila at the head of an expedition, numbering 8,000 men, to punish the Sooloo pirates. In March the expedition secured a very successful result by defeating the pirates, with a loss of 500 men to the Spaniards.

A circular, addressed by the Government of the United States to the European powers, inviting them to consider the situation in Cuba, in view of the long-continued failure of Spain to suppress the insurrection there, and the danger to peace and damage to commerce resulting from it, made a deep impression on the Spanish Government. It replied with a note, also addressed to the powers, somewhat indignant in tone. It assumed that the Government of the United States had no cause of complaint, and no just reason to invite attention to the affairs of Cuba; that American commerce, instead of having diminished by the insurrection, had in reality increased and prospered, and was greater than it was before the



CITY OF HAVANA, CUBA.

insurrection broke out. Moreover, many American citizens had established themselves in business on the island, had been unmolested by the Spanish authorities, and had gained large fortunes, which, however, had not added to the material wealth of the island, as they were owned abroad. The note further complained that Cuban outlaws found refuge in the territory of the United States, to the detriment and injury of the Spanish Government; and added that all just and equitable claims between the United States and Cuba had been amicably adjusted, or were in the courts for adjustment.

On the 3d of February the Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a circular to the foreign powers on the condition of affairs in Cuba, the objects of which were to correct the errors propagated by the insurgents as to the result; to demonstrate the fatal consequences of any other solution than the suppression of the insurrection by Spain; to show the effect of the insurrection on the prosperity of the island and on international commerce; to enumerate the means of repression possessed by Spain; and to show that, in spite of domestic troubles, successive Spanish administrations, if they had

not mastered, had confined and weakened, the insurrection. The note traced the history of the revolt, which began in 1868. The insurgents at that time not proclaiming independence, but applauding Prim and the Revolution, several Spaniards joined the movement, ostensibly of fraternization, but leaders hostile to Spain soon gave it a separatist character. Some of the creole youth sympathized with it, supposing a white republican government could be established in a country where negro slaves formed the majority. Political and administrative reforms were first demanded, but, though Spain had made more concessions than any European government had given its colonies, the insurgents did not disarm, but increased in numbers. At the outset, property was respected; but all the leaders had fallen in the struggle and had been succeeded by foreigners, while the insurgents constituted a motley horde, of whom the Cuban whites in arms did not exceed 800. The revolt had become a war of race. The insurgents burned and laid waste all they could find. Their triumph would be a blow to civilization; and the Cubans abroad, who sympathized with them, could not constitute a government. The triumph of Spain would speedily lead to the abolition of slavery, as had been done in Porto Rico. In spite of the revolt, a third of the slaves had been already emancipated. Since King Alfonso's accession, a year before, Spain had sent 24,445 soldiers to Cuba, and, Carlism once suppressed, the army would be considerably reënforced. It now consisted of 273 superior officers, 3,054 subalterns, 68,115 privates, 8,478 horses, 462 mules, and 42 guns, besides 10,370 men since dispatched. The naval force comprised 45 vessels, with 132 guns and 2,426 men, and the local volunteers numbered 50,000; whereas the native insurgents were under 1,000, while 40,000 natives are fighting for Spain. The struggle was prolonged owing to the nature of the country, and because the negroes and mulattoes, semi-savages, with none of the wants of regular troops, lived on plunder and wild fruit and animals. The effects of the insurrection were doubtless deplorable; nevertheless, the wealth of the island had not sensibly diminished. This was due to the fact that the insurgents had not been able to invade the plantations of the western provinces. Even in the eastern department the plantations around Santiago had been preserved by the presence of troops, and all the railways were working. The property of several foreigners had been confiscated on account of the insurrection; but the Spanish Government had never approved this measure, and had ordered the sequestrations to be immediately raised.

In August a convention was concluded with several Spanish capitalists for an advance of from fifteen to twenty-five million piasters, to be devoted to the expenses of the war in Cuba. As cooler weather approached, large shipments of troops were made to Cuba. In October General Martinez Campos was appointed commander of the troops in the island, while Jovellar, as Governor-General, was left in the control of civil affairs. General Campos went out accompanied by a force of 14,000 men and a squadron of five vessels. One month later, it was reported that 21,000 soldiers had been shipped to Havana. Late in December the Cortes approved a loan for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion.

The relations of Spain and the United States, which seemed threatening at the beginning of the year, assumed at its close a peaceful and even friendly character. In September William M. Tweed, a fugitive from justice from the State of New York, and his cousin who was traveling with him, were arrested at Vigo and returned to the United States, although there was no extradition treaty between the countries. An extradition treaty was negotiated during the later months of the year, was ratified, and was published in January, 1877, which is more definite and satisfactory in its provisions than any other existing treaty of the kind.

SPRAGUE, William Buell, an American clergyman; died at Flushing, L. I., May 7, 1876. He was born in Andover, Conn., October 16, 1795. He graduated at Yale College in 1815, studied in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and in August, 1819, was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church at West Springfield, Mass., as a colleague of the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, whom he succeeded as pastor in 1820. In 1829 he was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Albany, N. Y. He resigned this charge in 1869, and removed to Flushing, N. Y. He made large collections of pamphlets and autographs, the former of which he presented, in 1875, to the State Library at Albany. He published "Letters to a Daughter" (1822), republished under the title "The Daughter's Own Book;" "Letters from Europe" (1828); "Lectures to Young People" (1830); "Lectures on Revivals of Religion" (1832); "Hints on Christian Intercourse" (1834); "Lectures illustrating the Contrast between true Christianity and various other Systems" (1837); "Life of E. D. Griffin" (1838); "Life of Timothy Dwight, D. D., President of Yale College," in Sparks's "American Biography" (1845); "Letters to Young Men, founded on the History of Joseph" (second edition, 1845); "Aids to Early Religion" (1847); "Words to a Young Man's Conscience" (1848); "Women of the Bible" (1850); "Visits to European Celebrities" (1855); "Annals of the American Pulpit," a collection of biographies of leading clergymen of all denominations (9 vols., 8vo, New York, 1856–'69); and "Memoirs of Rev. John and W. A. McDowell, D. D." (1864).

STAHR, Adolf Wilhelm Theodor, a German scholar, born October 22, 1805; died October 3, 1876. In 1826 he was appointed assistant and two years later ordinary teacher in

the Pädagogium in Halle. In 1836 he received a call as co-rector and professor in the gymnasium in Oldenburg, where he devoted himself in his leisure hours to the history, criticism, and explanation of the works of Aristotle, and published, as the fruits of his studies, "Aristotelia" (2 vols., 1830–'32) and "Aristoteles bei den Römern" (1834). At the same time he contributed a large number of articles to the *Hallische Jahrbücher*. In 1852 he went to Berlin, and there married, in 1855, Fanny Lewald, the celebrated novelist. From this time on he devoted himself exclusively to literature. Among his works are: "Ein Jahr in Italien" (3 vols., 1847–'50; third edition, 1875); "Torso, oder Kunst, Künstler und Kunstwerke der Alten" (2 vols., 1854–'55; English translation in the *Crayon*, New York, 1858–'59); "G. E. Lessing, sein Leben und seine Werke" (2 vols., seventh edition, 1873; English translation, Boston, 1866); "Bilder aus dem Alterthum" (4 vols., 1863–'66); with his wife, "Ein Winter in Rom" (1869; second edition, 1871); "Lebenserinnerungen" (1870, *et seq.*); "Tacitus' Geschichte der Regierung des Kaisers Tiberius übersetzt und erklärt" (1871); "Goethe's Frauengestalten" (for Kaulbach's "Goethe-Gallerie;" 2 vols., fifth edition, 1875); and "Tiberius' Leben, Regierung und Charakter" (1874). A collective edition of his works was commenced in Berlin in 1871.

STATISTICAL CONGRESS, INTERNATIONAL. The International Statistical Congress met at Pesth, Hungary, on the 1st of September. It was opened with an address of welcome by the Archduke Joseph. Minister Trefort was chosen president of the session; Archbishop Haynald and Ministerial Councilor Keleti were selected as his deputies, and a number of vice-presidents were named. Portugal and Brazil, which had never before participated in the Congress, were represented at the present meeting. The United States was not represented, for the reason, as was stated, that the American statisticians were engaged with the present International Exhibition. Secretaries were selected with reference to the use of the German and French languages. Memorials were read of the members of preceding congresses who had died since the last meeting, among whom the most prominent were Quetelet, of Belgium; S. Brown, of England; David, of Denmark; Schnake, of Berlin; C. Horn, of Sweden; L. Wolowski, of France; and the Princess Helena Paulowna, of Russia. On the succeeding days the Congress sat in six sections, for the consideration of the several classes of subjects which were brought before it.

The first section was devoted to the review of theoretical questions, the statistics of population, and of large cities. Three papers were read—by Konek, of Buda-Pesth; Jahnson, of St. Petersburg; and Levasseur, of Paris—on instruction in statistics. The subject was considered in two directions: with reference, first, to the diffusion of a certain measure of statistical information; and second, to the development of an interest in the collection of statistics. Resolutions were adopted recommending a course of statistical instruction in the public schools. The next subject taken up was the basis on which tables of mortality should be constructed. A discussion ensued as to whether the actual and floating population, or only the resident population of cities, afforded the better foundation for accurate calculations on this subject. The representatives of the communal bureaus of thirteen of the larger cities represented in the Congress were formed into a sub-section, for the consideration of special questions of communal statistics.

The second section was devoted to statistics of justice. Under this head were considered the subjects of crime, and the effect of different methods of punishment and reformation, and the laws in reference to mortgages. On the former point, the section concluded to recommend the general introduction of *casiers judiciaires*, which should aim to give annual alphabetical lists of criminals sentenced to imprisonment, and of those pardoned or dismissed from the prisons, and similar lists of those who are under the care of societies for released prisoners, and of those out on ticket-of-leave; it also expressed the desire that those condemned by military courts for non-military offenses should be included in the lists. On the subject of mortgage-laws, the section advised the collection of international statistics of the public records, to ascertain the number and value of the landed estates, the changes made each year in titles and incumbrances, the total amount of incumbrances, and the grouping of the same, according to the rate of interest of the single items. Among the cases of change in title, those occurring through expropriation; among changes in incumbrances, those occurring by inheritance, legacy, etc., were commended to especial consideration.

The third section was engaged with medical statistics. Under this head were considered epidemics, cholera, and the statistics of disease and of mortality. Papers were read by Pettenkofer and Korányi, reviewing the report of the Cholera Commission of the German Empire, and the discussions of the International Sanitary Conference held at Vienna in 1874, and of the Congress of Physicians held at Brussels in 1875. The Permanent International Plague-Commission, which will meet next year in Vienna, was indicated as the proper medium for the concentration of material on this subject. The preparation of a catalogue of places visited by cholera four times or more since 1831, with an account of the mortality at each, was recommended. The statistics of baths, and of mineral and healing springs, were introduced to the attention of the Congress for the first time in this section. Excluding baths in ordinary waters, the situation, the constituents, whether solid or gaseous, the results of thermometrical

measurements, the quantity of water issuing from the springs, the manner of using the waters, the apparatus and furnishing of the curative institutes attached to them, the annual attendance of guests seeking to be healed, and the proportion, reckoned at least approximately, of those who derived benefit from them, were recommended as suitable subjects for inquiry.

The fourth section discussed the statistics of agriculture and forestry. The discussions were chiefly confined to principles, and did not enter largely into details. The suggestion was approved that each Government should monthly (from the 1st of June to the 30th of November, weekly) publish reports of the average market-price of agricultural products, and the amount sold; a report of the yield of the harvest to the end of September, and, with respect to certain crops, to the end of November; and yearly reports of the prices of transportation by railway, highways, and water. The section also recommended accurate inquiry into the harm done by insects. Resolutions were adopted regarding the organization of an international system of statistics of forestry, similar to the plan laid down by Meitzen, of Prussia. The subject of agricultural meteorology was considered with reference to the establishment of meteorological stations, and the organization of a system of meteorological reports in the interest of agriculture. The section resolved to transmit its conclusions to the Meteorological Congress to meet in Rome in 1877.

To the fifth section was referred the subject of industrial statistics. Under this head were discussed the statistics of joint-stock companies, of household industries, and of accidents to the laboring-classes. On the second subject, a distinction was marked in the forms of inquiry between the old national home-industries and the more modern industries, such as work done at home on account of manufacturing enterprises. The third subject was presented by Engel in a paper considering it in three aspects: in reference to the statistics of disease, invalidity, and mortality of the laboring-classes; of the accidents to which they are subject from their occupation; and of insurance against such accidents, and against invalidity originating in internal or external diseases. Another paper was read by Mayrs, on "Institutions for the improvement of the condition of laborers, as connected with industrial establishments."

Commercial statistics formed the subject of the discussions of the sixth section. The section suggested that improvements were needed in the commercial exhibits of several States on many points, some of which are as follows: The universal acceptance of the solar year as the statistical year; the separate exhibit of the traffic by sea, on rivers and canals, by railroads and by other roads; the ascertainment of the point of shipment and the destination of all goods, both in the domestic trade and in commerce by sea; the separate exhibit of transactions in bullion, or in gold and silver coin; the adoption of the nomenclature recommended at St. Petersburg, as revised by Nessmann, for one hundred and five articles, the trade in which should be separately stated; the distinction of that traffic which is carried on by means of entrepots from the general trade, etc. The necessity of a legal definition to guarantee the accuracy of the customs-invoices, especially in reference to free goods, with the addition of a penal sanction, was generally agreed in, since commercial statistics are dependent on the correctness of these statements. Five special papers were introduced on the statistics of railroads. The difficulties of arranging an international system of statistics on this subject were discussed, but not solved. It was decided to form an International Commission of fifteen specialists, to cooperate with the Permanent Commission of the Congress, to arrange a plan for such a system of statistics to be laid before the next Congress. The section selected as members of this Commission: Giffen, Brachelli, Keleti, and the directors Schüler and Ivanka, for Austro-Hungary; Becker and Jenke for the German Empire, Calyvaer for Belgium, Kjär for the Scandinavian kingdoms, Perl and Wendrich for Russia, Bodio for Italy. Appointments for France and the non-European countries were reserved. Brachelli was chosen president of the Commission, and Perl and Bodio vice-presidents.

General sessions were held for the discussion of subjects of general interest. At one held on the 6th of September, notice was taken of the death of the Hungarian statistician Alexius V. Fényes. At the general meeting of the 7th of September, a telegram of greeting was received from the Emperor Francis Joseph, to which Minister Trefort, president for the day, sent an appropriate reply. A few subjects, not included in the programme of the Congress were referred to the Permanent Commission. Among them, the statistics of the press were taken specially in charge by Wenzel, of Berlin, and the statistics of the quantity of the precious metals by Neumann, of Vienna. Invitations were received for the next session of the Congress from Rome, Bern, and the United States.

STEWART, Alexander Turney, died in New York, April 10, 1876. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, October 12, 1803. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, but did not graduate; emigrated to New York in 1823, and engaged in teaching. In 1825 he began, at 283 Broadway, a dry-goods business, which has gradually expanded into one of the largest in the world. About 1848 he built the extensive store at the corner of Chambers Street and Broadway, which in recent years has been devoted to the wholesale branch of his business. A few years ago he erected on the block bounded by Ninth and Tenth Streets, Fourth Avenue, and Broadway, the five-story iron building used for his retail business. This

is said to be the largest retail store in the world. The cost of the land and building was nearly $2,750,000. About 2,000 persons are employed on the seven floors, and the current expenses of the establishment are more than $1,000,000 a year. Besides these two immense establishments, Mr. Stewart had branch concerns in various parts of the world. During the war, Mr. Stewart's income averaged nearly $2,000,000. In 1869 he estimated it at $1,000,000. In 1867 Mr. Stewart was chairman of the honorary commission sent by the United States Government to the Paris Exposition. In March, 1869, President Grant appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, but his confirmation was prevented by an old law, which excludes from that office all who are interested in the importation of merchandise. President Grant sent to the Senate a message recommending that the law be repealed, in order that Mr. Stewart might become eligible to the office; and Mr. Stewart offered to transfer his immense business to trustees, and to devote the entire profits accruing during his term of office to charitable purposes. But the law was not repealed, and it was believed that Mr. Stewart's proposed plan would not effectually remove his disabilities. Mr. Stewart's acts of charity were numerous and liberal. During the famine in Ireland in 1846 he sent a shipload of provisions to that country. After the Franco-German War he sent to France a vessel laden with flour, for the relief of the sufferers; and in 1871 he gave $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. He was also one of the largest contributors to the sum of $100,000 presented by the merchants of New York to General Grant as an acknowledgment of his services during the war. At the time of his death he was pushing to completion, at a cost of more than $1,000,000, the magnificent structure on Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York, intended as a home for working-girls. He was also building, at Hempstead Plains, L. I., the town of Garden City, the object of which was to afford comfortable homes at a moderate cost. At the time of his death Mr. Stewart's wealth was estimated at about $50,000,000. His real estate in New York City was assessed at $5,450,000, which did not include property valued at more than $500,000 on which the taxes were paid by the tenants. He had no blood-relatives, and by his will the bulk of his estate was given to his wife. He bequeathed $1,000,000 to Judge Henry Hilton, who had long been his confidential and legal adviser, and who was made one of the executors of the will, and appointed to wind up Mr. Stewart's business affairs. Several bequests were made to persons in Mr. Stewart's employ, and to other persons. Mr. Stewart left a letter dated March 29, 1873, and addressed to Mrs. Stewart, saying that it had been his intention to make provision for various public charities, and that he depended on her to carry out his plans in case he should fail to complete them. After Mr. Stewart's death his mercantile interests were transferred by Mrs. Stewart to Mr. Hilton, who, with Mr. William Libbey, the surviving partner of the firm, continued the business under the firm-name of A. T. Stewart & Co. A short time prior to his death Mr. Stewart had completed, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, a marble edifice, which is one of the handsomest private residences in the United States. His art-gallery was one of the most valuable in the country.

STRINGHAM, Silas Horton, an American naval officer, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 7, 1876. He was born at Middletown, N. Y., November 7, 1798. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1809, became lieutenant in 1814, and served in Decatur's squadron in the Algerine War. Subsequently he assisted in the capture of slaves off the coast of Africa. In command of the Ohio, in 1846, he took part in the bombardment of Vera Cruz. He was in constant service on sea or shore duty till 1861, when he became flag-officer of the Atlantic blockading squadron, and in August coöperated in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, on the coast of North Carolina. He was promoted to rear-admiral on the retired list in 1862, was commandant of the Charlestown Navy-Yard in 1864–'66, and was made Port-Admiral of New York in 1867.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, two kingdoms of Northern Europe, united under the same dynasty. King, Oscar II., born January 21, 1829; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Charles XV., September 18, 1872; married, June 6, 1857, to Sophia, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Oldest son: Gustavus, heir-apparent, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858.

The executive authority is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of the ministry, formerly called the Council of State.

The ministry at the close of 1875 was composed as follows: President of the Ministry and Minister of Justice, Baron B. von Geer; Minister of Foreign Affairs, C. M. von Björnsterna; Minister of the Interior, C. J. Thyselius; Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Dr. J. F. Carlson; Minister of War, E. O. von Weidenhielm; Minister of the Navy, Baron F. W. von Otter; Minister of Finances, Dr. H. L. Forssell; and three ministers without portfolio: H. G. von Lagerstråle, C. J. O Ålströmer, and Dr. J. H. Lovén. The composition of the ministry is essentially the same as that of the old Council of State. In Norway, the King is assisted by a Council of State, consisting of two ministers of state and seven councilors. One section, composed of one minister and three councilors, reside with the King while he remains in Sweden; the others form the Government in Christiania.

The following table shows the area of Sweden, inclusive of inland lakes, according to a new survey by the Swedish general staff, and the population on December 31, 1875:

LÄNS.	Square Miles.	Population.
Stockholm { city	12.63	152,582
Stockholm { län	2,994.80	136,582
Upsala	2,052.73	104,371
Södermanland	2,630.63	140,922
Ostergötland	4,242.61	264,689
Jönköping	4,464.23	188,665
Kronoberg	3,841.51	165,531
Calmar	4,437.66	239,847
Gottland	1,202.97	54,649
Blekinge	1,164.12	131,812
Christianstad	2,506.98	229,176
Malmöhus	1,847.03	333,924
Halland	1,899.47	131,710
Gothenburg and Bohus	1,952.52	244,010
Elfsborg	4,948.16	285,810
Skaraborg	3,306.10	252,724
Wermland	7,345.75	267,081
Orebro	3,520.72	178,951
Westmanland	2,624.17	123,057
Kopparberg	11,209.16	186,612
Gefleborg	7,418.67	168,197
Wester Norrland	9,530.05	150,234
Jämtland	19,567.23	75,756
Westerbotten	21,942.03	98,043
Norrbotten	40,562.82	83,356
Lake Wener	2,150.05	.....
Lake Wetter	733.07	.....
Lake Mælar	448.90	.....
Lake Hjelmar	187.25	.....
Total	170,741.02	4,383,291

In the budget for 1876 the revenue and expenditures were estimated at 78,258,000 crowns (1 crown = $0.26¼).

The public debt, on December 31, 1875, amounted to 140,146,936 crowns.

The imports and exports in 1874 were as follows (value in crowns):

COUNTRIES.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Denmark	56,630,000	31,717,000
Norway	15,374,000	7,464,000
Finland	6,091,000	4,507,000
Russia	31,941,000	1,799,000
Germany	62,712,000	14,295,000
Great Britain	90,861,000	126,788,000
Netherlands and Belgium	17,830,000	15,767,000
France	10,738,000	19,896,000
Spain and Portugal	3,272,000	4,771,000
Countries on Mediterranean Sea	1,328,000	2,071,000
United States	8,290,000	2,076,000
West Indies	815,000	55,000
Brazil	2,483,000	762,000
States on the Rio de la Plata	1,303,000	6,000
Cape Colony	142,000	805,000
Australia	.....	643,000
Total, 1874	306,810,000	233,332,000
Total, 1873	271,440,000	221,904,000

The movement of shipping, in 1874, was as follows:

FLAG.	ARRIVALS.		CLEARANCES.	
	Loaded Vessels.	Lasts.*	Loaded Vessels.	Lasts.*
Swedish	4,574	167,862	8,014	251,497
Norwegian	522	27,969	2,109	191,450
Foreign	3,247	157,062	4,675	234,012
Total	8,343	352,893	14,798	676,959

The commercial navy, at the close of 1874, consisted of 3,719 sailing-vessels of 136,432 lasts, and 649 steamers of 18,922 horse-power, and 23,018 lasts.

The railroads in operation, at the close of

CHRISTIANSTAD, SWEDEN.

1875, comprised 1,509 kilometres Government and 2,717 kilometres private roads. There were 2,900 kilometres in course of construction.

The number of post-offices, in 1875, was 1,820; the number of letters sent in 1874, 16,250,000, and the number of valuable letters, 1,980,000. The total receipts amounted to 3,650,000 crowns, and the expenditures to 3,700,000 crowns.

In 1875, the length of lines of the Government telegraphs was 7,959 kilometres, and of wires, 19,377 kilometres. The number of stations was 170. There were, besides, 150 stations belonging to the railroads, and 201 belonging to private associations. The number of telegrams sent was 645,913 inland, 296,429 international, and 67,197 transit dispatches. The receipts amounted to 1,953,109 crowns.

The area of Norway is 122,280 square miles. A census of the population is taken every ten years. The kingdom is divided into twenty *amts* or provinces, or six *stifts* or dioceses. The area and the actual population of each of these, according to the census of December 31, 1875, were as follows:

* 1 Swedish last = 3.27 English tons.

AMTS.	Square Miles.	Population.
Christiania	3.4	75,986
Akershuus	1,983	116,098
Smaalene	1,548	107,710
Hedemarken	10,037	120,651
Christian	9,670	115,803
Buskerud	5,659	102,155
Jarlsberg	861	87,344
Bratsberg	5,707	82,974
Nedenäs	3,855	73,247
Lister and Mandal	2,423	74,866
Stavanger	3,421	110,792
South Bergenhuus	5,854	119,301
Bergen	0.4	33,430
North Bergenhuus	7,045	86,123
Romsdal	5,650	116,303
South Drontheim	7,084	116,604
North Drontheim	8,794	81,713
Nordland	14,660	103,788
Tromsö	9,720	53,923
Finmark	18,806	24,071
Total	122,280	1,802,882

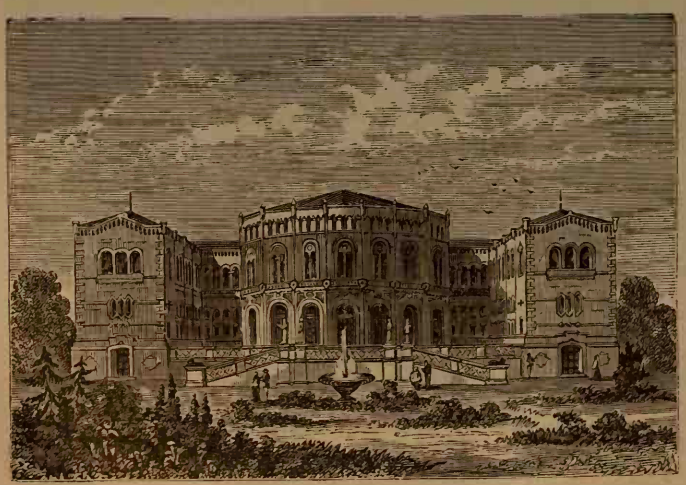
STIFTS.	Square Miles.	Population.
Christiania	10,054	489,293
Hamar	19,706	236,216
Christiansand	15,407	341,879
Bergen	14,869	283,549
Drontheim	19,558	270,163
Tromsö	42,686	181,782
Total	122,280	1,802,882

The population of the principal cities, in 1875, was as follows:

CITIES.	Population.
Christiania	75,986
Bergen	33,430
Drontheim	22,033
Stavanger	18,923
Drammen	18,608
Christiansand	11,696

The receipts for 1875 amounted to 41,386,500 crowns (1 crown = $0.26⅘), and the expenditures to 39,091,500 crowns. The public debt, on December 31, 1875, was 48,307,600 crowns. The imports, in 1874, amounted to 185,776,000 crowns, and the exports to 121,198,000 crowns. The war navy, in 1874, consisted of 91 vessels with 146 guns. The commercial navy, in the same year, consisted of 7,664 vessels of 1,319,734 tons. The railroads in operation, in 1875, amounted to 557 kilometres. The number of Government telegraph-stations, at the close of 1875, was 109; length of lines, 6,480, and of wires, 11,600 kilometres. The number of inland dispatches sent was 469,034; of foreign dispatches sent, 115,654; and of foreign dispatches received, 130,233: making a total of 714,921. Including the railroad-telegraphs, the length of lines amounted to 7,175 kilometres, and of wires to 12,405 kilometres; the number of stations to 171, and the total number of dispatches to 781,482.

The Swedish Parliament was opened by the King on January 19th. In his speech from the throne, referring to his visit in 1875 to Denmark, Germany, and Russia, he laid particular stress on the good feeling entertained by the princes and the people toward Scandinavia, and added that the latter would preserve this feeling by not interfering with foreign rights, but, at the same time, would do everything to preserve its dignity. The First Chamber elected for its president Count Lagerbjelke, and the Second Count Arvid Posse, the leader of the Peasant party. In February both Houses adopted an amendment to the Constitution by which the Council of State was changed into a ministry, with a responsible president at its head. The King, having approved this amendment, appointed as President of the Council Baron de Geer. On May 13th both Chambers adopted the bill introducing the metrical system, and on May 19th Parliament adjourned.



THE NEW STORTHING HOUSE, CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

The Storthing of Norway met on February 2d, and was opened by the King in person. In March the King ratified the admission of Norway to the Scandinavian monetary union. On May 23d the Storthing resolved to contract a loan of 24,000,000 crowns for railway purposes, which is to bear interest at a rate not higher than four and one-third per cent., and is to be payable in from thirty to fifty years. On June 13th the Storthing finally adjourned. In November the elections for the Storthing resulted in a complete victory for the Opposition.

SWITZERLAND, a republic of Central Europe, consisting of twenty-two cantons, three of which are divided each into two independent half-cantons. The President of the Federal Council for 1876 was Dr. E. Welti, of the

Canton of Aargau, and the Vice-President, Dr. J. Heer, of Glarus. The area of Switzerland is 15,992 square miles, and the population, according to the census of 1870, 2,669,147. The total revenue of the Confederation for 1875 amounted to 42,408,029 francs, and the expenditures to 43,235,696 francs. The budget for 1876 estimated the receipts at 41,487,400 francs, and the expenditures at 42,622,000. The liabilities of the republic amounted, at the close of 1875, to 31,309,486 francs, as a set-off against which there was Federal property amounting to 35,872,955 francs.

In August, 1876, there were 2,243 kilometres of railroads in operation; besides which there were 64 kilometres of foreign railroads on

GENEVA.

Swiss territory. The Post-Office in Switzerland forwarded, in 1875, 51,267,244 inland and 16,808,029 foreign letters, making a total of 68,075,273 letters. The length of the Government telegraph-lines at the close of 1875 was 6,343 kilometres, and of wires 15,517 kilometres, with 1,002 stations. The length of railroad telegraph-lines was 227 kilometres, and of wires 2,282 kilometres. There were 493 telegraph-offices, of which 141 are open to the public. The number of inland dispatches was 2,062,439; of foreign dispatches, 594,315; and of transit dispatches, 240,171; besides 68,079 official dispatches.

In the Canton of Wallis a revised constitution was adopted in February, the vote polled being very light. The new constitution of Soleure was accepted by the Federal Council in February, while that of Zug was returned, to be subjected to another popular vote. On March 12th, at an election for the Grand Council of Soleure, the Liberals elected 105 members, and the Catholic party 9. On May 21st a new constitution was adopted in Schaffhausen by a large majority, after having been previously rejected three times. In Schwytz a new constitution was adopted on June 12th. Considerable excitement was created in the Canton of Ticino in October, by the action of the Liberal Council of State in dissolving the Grand Council, in which the Catholic party had a majority, and ordering a new election. This led to disturbances, and on October 22d a bloody affray took place at Stabio, in which several persons were killed. The Federal Council sent a commissioner with full powers to

CHAMOIS.

the canton to settle the difficulty. On November 9th the Federal Council revoked the order of the Council of State of Ticino. A delegation composed of deputies of both parties went

to Bern, together with the Federal Commissioner Bavier, where an amicable agreement was finally arrived at.

The Federal Assembly, which was in session at the beginning of 1876, adjourned on March 25th, and assembled again on June 5th. The Ständerath, or State Council, elected for its president Paul Nagel, of Thurgau, and the National Assembly, Arnold Aepli, of St. Gall. On July 3d the Federal Assembly passed a law regulating the acquisition and renunciation of Swiss citizenship—a matter which had been previously regulated only by cantonal laws. On December 4th the Federal Assembly met for its regular winter session, and adjourned on December 23d until March 5, 1877.

An International Postal Congress was held in Bern from January 17th to 27th. The principal questions under discussion were the admission of French and English colonies, and the rates of postage to be charged on letters sent there.

An international congress respecting the observance of the Sabbath was held at Geneva, beginning September 5th. M. Alexander Lombard was chosen president. Accounts were given by delegates from Spain, Italy, Austria, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, of the manner in which the Sabbath was observed in their respective countries, and of the movements in progress in them to secure a greater regard for its sanctity. An International League was formed, and declared to rest upon "a Biblical basis," for the promotion and encouragement of the Sabbath, the definite constitution of which it was provided should be completed at a future meeting to be held after two years. The congress considered the question respecting the most suitable day of the week on which to pay workmen. It decided to recommend Friday as the pay-day, and Thursday as the day for closing the weekly accounts.

T

TAFT, Alphonzo, was born in Townsend, Vt., November 5, 1810. He graduated at Yale College in 1833, and two years later became a tutor in that institution. In 1840 he began the practice of law in Cincinnati, Ohio, where, after a highly-successful career of twenty-six years at the bar, he was chosen Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. To this position he was twice reëlected. He has been a warm supporter of the Republican party since its organization, was defeated as a candidate for Congress by George H. Pendleton, was for three years a member of the City Council of Cincinnati, and for twenty-five years a member of the Board of Education. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Cincinnati since its foundation, and is a Trustee of Yale College, from which he received in 1867 the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1875 his name was prominently brought forward as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. Just before the assembling of the convention, ex-Governor R. B. Hayes telegraphed to a delegate: "I cannot allow my name to be used against Judge Taft. He is an able and pure man, and a sound Republican. I would not accept a nomination in contest with him." Considerable opposition had been developed against Judge Taft in consequence of an opinion which he had delivered on the school question; and after he had received 186 votes in the convention, his name was withdrawn. After the resignation of General Belknap, in March, 1876, Judge Taft was made Secretary of War, and in May following he became Attorney-General.

TELEPHONE, The. The invention of a method of transmitting sounds, and even articulate language, by the telegraph, for long distances, opens up new and great possibilities in the art of telegraphy. Mr. E. P. Gray, of Chicago, a gentleman who has originated other important improvements in telegraphic processes, is the undoubted author of the invention, although La Cour, of Copenhagen, had conceived its possibility almost simultaneously, and was engaged in the construction of the apparatus independently; and Prof. Graham Bell, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who claims to have demonstrated the possibility of conveying sounds of different pitch by telegraph, in 1873, has the merit of having wrought very important improvements in the apparatus. An instrument on a similar principle to the musical telephone was also constructed by a German inventor about fifteen years ago. The possibility of telegraphing audible speech, it would seem, was not suspected before it was practically accomplished by Prof. Bell, in the early part of 1876. Prof. Bell has experimented with fifty or more different kinds of apparatus, and in the later improvements the distinctness of the vocal sounds transmitted has increased remarkably. The instrument used in his first success, by which a conversation was carried on between two separate houses, is described as consisting of two single-pole electro-magnets with a resistance of 10 ohms each, arranged in circuits with a battery of 5 carbon elements, the total resistance being 25 ohms, and 2 drumheads of goldbeater's skin of 2¾ inches diameter, with a circular piece of clock-spring glued to the centre of each membrane. One of the earliest experiments made by Prof. Bell was to transmit the tones of a reed-organ. A membrane was stretched between the electro-magnet and its armature, and the reeds of the organ were so arranged as to open and close the circuit as

they vibrated. By this arrangement the musical notes were loudly reproduced at a distance, and when chords were struck, the component tones were simultaneously sounded by the armature of the receiving telephone. Galvanic music, or the production of musical sounds by rapidly magnetizing and demagnetizing an electro-magnet a sufficient number of times in a second, was the discovery of Page in 1837. It was Prof. Bell who, in 1874, discovered that this effect did not depend entirely on the magnetic condition of the iron core, but was due in a measure to the vibrations of the insulated copper wire which forms the coil. Telephony depends on the intense vibrations which can be produced by electrical means around a smooth wire of soft iron. Telephonic effects can be produced by three different kinds of currents: intermittent, pulsatory, undulatory. Intermittent currents are characterized by the alternate presence and absence of electricity in the circuit; the pulsatory current is marked by sudden changes in the intensity of the current; and the undulatory current is marked by gradual changes of intensity, analogous to the changes in the density of air produced by the vibrations of a pendulum. At first, the attempts to transmit words were not entirely successful; although the vowel sounds were perfectly rendered, the consonants were very indistinct. This was not, however, uniformly the case, and sometimes a whole sentence could be reproduced with startling naturalness. These defects have now been overcome, so that long dispatches can be sent, and have been sent, fifty miles and further, in which every word was instantly recognizable.

The completest and most satisfactory experiments yet made were those of Prof. Graham A. Bell, at Salem, on the 13th of February of this year (1877), and of E. P. Gray, at Chicago, on the 27th of the same month. At Salem, on the occasion of a lecture by Prof. Bell upon the telephone, to illustrate its powers, he had several messages transmitted back and forth from Boston, 20 miles away; the dispatches from Boston were distinctly heard by the audience; several questions and answers were interchanged, and not only could the words be distinguished, but coughing and singing in the Boston office were audible in the lecture-hall, and the applause which greeted the messages was distinctly heard at Boston. The experiments at Chicago were not less remarkable. Musical airs were played on an instrument connected with the telephone at Milwaukee, which is distant about eighty-five miles from Chicago, and clearly heard throughout a considerable hall in the latter place. These experiments also were conducted for the purpose of illustrating a lecture. Prof. Gray's apparatus consisted of fifteen boxes on which were stretched musical strings connected with the telegraphic instrument; a stringless violin hung upon a long wire, acting as a sound-box. A dozen or more tunes played upon the organ at the Milwaukee end were perfectly audible to the large audience.

TELLKAMPF, Johann Ludwig, a German scholar, born January 28, 1808; died February 10, 1876. Having emigrated to the United States in 1838, he received an appointment in the same year as Professor of Political Economy in Harvard College, and in 1843 in Columbia College, New York, but in 1846 returned to Germany as professor in Breslau. In 1848 he was elected to the Frankfort Parliament, in 1849 to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, in 1855 to the Herrenhaus, and in 1871 to the first German Reichstag. Together with Potter, he wrote "Political Economy" (New York, 1840); with his brother Theodore "Ueber die Besserungsgefängnisse in Nord-Amerika und England" (1844); "Essays on Law Reform and Commercial Policy" (1859); "Ueber Arbeiterverhältnisse und Erwerbsgenossenschaften in England und Nord-Amerika" (1870); and "Selbstverwaltung und Reforme der Gemeinde und Kreisordnungen in Preussen, und Self-government in England und Nord-Amerika" (1872).

TENNESSEE. In March, 1875, the Legislature of Tennessee created a department of Agriculture, Statistics, and Mines, and Colonel J. B. Killebrew was appointed a commissioner to take charge of it. During the twenty-one months following he performed an immense amount of labor in examining into the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and disseminating information thereon. He has prepared and published the following special reports:

1. "Report on the Little Sequatchie Coalfield," comprising 40 pages.

2. "Report on the Ocoee and Hiawassee Mineral District," comprising 67 pages.

3. "Agricultural and Mineral Wealth of Tennessee," comprising 196 pages.

4. "Report on the Region of Country lying on the Cincinnati Southern and Knoxville & Ohio Railways," comprising about 150 pages.

The "Report on Agriculture and Mineral Wealth" is an abridgment of a larger work of nearly 1,200 pages, entitled "The Resources of Tennessee." Besides these, Colonel Killebrew has prepared a treatise of 120 pages on "Tobacco and its Culture in Tennessee," a pamphlet of 40 pages on "Sheep-husbandry and Stock-growing" in the State, and a tabular statement of the "Manufacturing and Mining Interests of the Commonwealth," showing the amount of capital invested, number of hands employed, the wages paid, and the amount of annual production. This last work had not been issued at the close of the year, but was ready for the press. These various pamphlets and reports have been accompanied by maps, and about 14,000 copies of them have been distributed. In addition to these published results of his labor, the commissioner has made a collection of 739 classified specimens of minerals and

agricultural products, which are arranged in a room set apart for the purpose in the Capitol, besides a large number not yet classified and arranged. In submitting his report to the Governor, in the latter part of December, the commissioner says:

The great end for which I have labored has been to induce capital to fill our unoccupied fields of industry. I have believed, and still believe, that our people need relief from taxation; not that taxes are higher than in other States, but because they are harder to pay, the margin between their necessary expenses and income being very small. This want of ability on the part of our people does not arise from a scarcity of agricultural products, but from the want of home-markets. There is to-day more wheat, corn, and cotton grown than can find a remunerative market. There is too great a proportion of our people engaged in agriculture compared with the aggregate population of the State. I believe that the industrial history of every country will fail to show a prosperous people where such a large number proportionally are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Every farmer in the State, if asked, will say that the price brought for what he has to sell is too low compared with the cost of production. The laborer will say, truthfully, that he cannot live on less than he is receiving. What the agriculture of the State needs is productive consumers—labor engaged in other departments of business creating what the farmer needs, and taking in exchange therefor what the farmer produces. . . .

The time is propitious for making the value and abundance of our mineral wealth known. Stagnation reigns throughout the iron-world, and iron-masters are looking the world over to secure better localities for the prosecution of their manufacturing enterprises, where all the raw material may be found close together, and where the investment required will be less. We have in the State of Tennessee a happy combination of all these advantages, and it can be demonstrated that we can make a ton of pig-iron anywhere along the line of the Cincinnati Southern, Knoxville & Ohio, and Nashville & Chattanooga Railroads, at about what the ore costs per ton in Pittsburg. This fact is well established; and to make it known, to prove the cheapness of our iron and coal-fields, to show the means of transportation by river and by rail in course of construction and already completed, have been the chief objects of my labor. . . .

Capitalists from Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and from many of the States north, are daily inquiring into our capabilities. Companies are now forming, and negotiations pending, which will add many millions of capital to the State. Agents are now selecting lands in various portions of the State. The publications, or selections therefrom, which I have made, have to some extent been republished in Pittsburg, New York, England, Germany, and Switzerland. A growing inquiry for information is evidenced by nearly every mail. During the twenty-one months just passed more than 3,700 letters have passed through my office. The States of Virginia, Alabama, and Kentucky, seeing the effects of such advertising, have applied for copies of the act creating this department. Kentucky has already established a similar bureau, which is now in active operation; and the friends of the movement in Virginia and Alabama expect to have the acts before their respective Legislatures at present carried, having the same object in view.

A geodetic survey of the State has been begun, under the authority of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and at the expense of the Federal Government. It is to be executed by Prof. A. H. Buchanan, under the general direction of Dr. J. M. Safford, the State Geologist, who has been mainly instrumental in securing the survey.

The finances of the State are not in an altogether satisfactory condition. Default has been made in the payment of interest due on the State's bonds since July 1, 1875. In June of that year an attempt was made to provide for the interest coming due, by the issue of bonds; but such harsh terms were demanded in order to negotiate the new bonds, that the plan was abandoned, and no interest has since been paid, though a considerable amount fell due July 1, 1875, January 1, 1876, and January 1, 1877. The present indebtedness of the State is as follows: Funded and registered bonds outstanding, $22,812,400; bonds belonging to the East Tennessee University, not required to be registered, $396,000; fundable bonds and coupons not presented, $1,021,000; past-due interest, $2,088,756: total, $26,318,156. Deducting from this $1,671,916 loaned to the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, $1,199,180 loaned to the Mississippi Central Railroad, $316,744 loaned to the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, $14,150 due from the purchasers of the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, $51,125 due from the purchasers of the Knoxville & Charleston Railroad, $204,000 due from the purchasers of the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad, and $95,636.10 interest due from solvent railroads, we have as the debt to be provided for, $22,765,404.90. In December Governor Porter received from several of the largest creditors of the State the following communication:

The undersigned holders of bonds of the State of Tennessee, believing that the best interests of Tennessee and of her public creditors will be served by an early permanent adjustment of the claims of such creditors, on a basis honorable to the State and equitable to them, respectfully ask your Excellency, in the full belief that such a settlement is practicable, to recommend that the Legislature of Tennessee, as early as may be possible at its ensuing session, appoint a commission to come to this city and confer with the holders of bonds of the State of Tennessee, for the purpose mentioned herein.

Early in 1877 the Board of Arbitration appointed to make a fair adjustment of the obligations of defaulting Southern States, after a prolonged conference and consultation in New York with a delegation of five prominent citizens of Tennessee appointed for the purpose, made an award proposing that, "after adding all the arrears of interest up to July 1, 1877, the then aggregate of the State debt should be readjusted by the issue of new bonds at the rate of sixty per cent. of the total amount. This was left to be ratified by the Legislature of the State, which was then in session. In the report of the Board of Arbitration in making the award, the following statement of reasons was made:

In the conclusion to which this committee have, with much deliberation, arrived, they have not lost sight of the fact that a sovereign State, although be-

yond the reach of legal coercion in the fulfillment of its obligations, is for that very reason under stronger bonds to maintain its credit inviolate. Nor have they been unmindful of the honorable character and unblemished credit which the great State of Tennessee has always enjoyed in the markets of the world, of her reputation for the possession of large resources, nor of the humiliation she must consequently endure by any compromise whatever of her legal obligations. All these considerations have been duly weighed, and they have induced this committee to carefully inquire whether it was not expedient for them to recommend, instead of so large a reduction of the principal of the debt, a concession for a few years in the rate of interest, as proposed in a plan submitted to the Governor by holders of a large amount of bonds, in the belief, which is generally entertained among the creditors, that a gradual recovery of wealth would accrue to the State, and enable her at an early day to resume payment in full. This mode of adjustment would be obviously more gratifying to State pride, and would also afford greater present relief, and it would certainly be more acceptable to the majority of bondholders.

But, after attentively considering the statements of your delegation respecting the sad results of the war, the social derangement and general impoverishment it has entailed, and the wide-spread disorganization existing in all the industries of the people throughout the State, we have been constrained to the decision that a summary reduction of the debt, even to the large extent indicated, is the best course for all parties concerned, and that, unless the Legislature shall now see its way clear for a settlement more favorable to the bondholders, it is both its duty and its policy to adopt the award which this committee most respectfully and conscientiously tender to them and to their creditors, as the result of their best judgment.

The new bonds proposed were to bear six per cent. interest from July 1, 1877, payable semi-annually in New York, the principal to

STATE SEAL OF TENNESSEE.

be payable in thirty years, and the interest-coupons to be receivable for State taxes. The board also recommended the establishment of a sinking-fund.

The assessed value of taxable property in the State is $268,002,485—a decrease of $20,425,835 in two years. The State tax of 1876 was four mills on the dollar. The balance-sheet of the State Treasury on January 1, 1877, presented the following figures:

Balance in State Treasury, December 20, 1874,	$328,704 55
Receipts into the Treasury from December 20, 1874, to December 20, 1876	4,526,422 76
Total	$4,855,127 81
Amount of disbursements from December 20, 1874, to December 20, 1876	4,715,795 12
Treasury balance, December 20, 1876	$139,332 19
Receipts from December 20, 1876, to January 1, 1877	23,433 83
	$162,766 02
Disbursements from December 20, 1876, to January 1, 1877	129,701 91
Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1877	$33,064 11

The retiring Treasurer, Mr. Morrow, made the following statement of the receipts and disbursements during his administration of more than six years:

Received from June 1, 1870, to October 1, 1871		$1,984,027 95
Received from October 1, 1871, to January 1, 1873		2,420,091 17
Received from January 1, 1873, to December 20, 1874		3,618,703 52
Received from December 20, 1874, to December 20, 1876		4,526,422 76
Received from December 20, 1876, to January 1, 1877		23,433 83
Total		$12,572,679 23
Disbursements from June 1, 1870, to October 1, 1871	$1,971,101 68	
Disbursements from October 1, 1871, to January 1, 1873	2,432,858 00	
Disbursements from January 1, 1873, to December 20, 1874,	3,290,158 41	
Disbursements from December 20, 1874, to Dec. 20, 1876,	4,715,795 12	
Disbursements from Dec. 20, 1876, to January 1, 1877	129,701 91	$12,539,615 12
Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1877,		$33,064 11

The estimated "amount necessary to be raised for the purpose of carrying on the State government for two years," ending December, 1878, as submitted to the Governor by the Controller, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, is $1,032,532 for current expenses, and $301,500 for interest on the school-fund, amounting together to $1,334,032.

On the 8th of May the Railroad Commissioners of the State sold the Tennessee Pacific Railroad at public auction, to meet an unpaid balance due the State, amounting to $150,000, with interest from July 1, 1870. It was purchased by the company, and the sum of $178,000 in bonds of the State has been paid, leaving $3,500 in bonds and $10,650 in cash unpaid. The Knoxville & Charleston Railroad was sold by the commissioners for $75,000, one-half having been paid in bonds of the State. The Mississippi Central Railroad, having failed to pay interest on bonds loaned to it by the State, was placed in the hands of a receiver on the 25th of February, and has since been operated by him on behalf of the State. During the year it was kept in repair, the running expenses were paid, and $60,000 was paid into the Treasury of the State on account of taxes and interest.

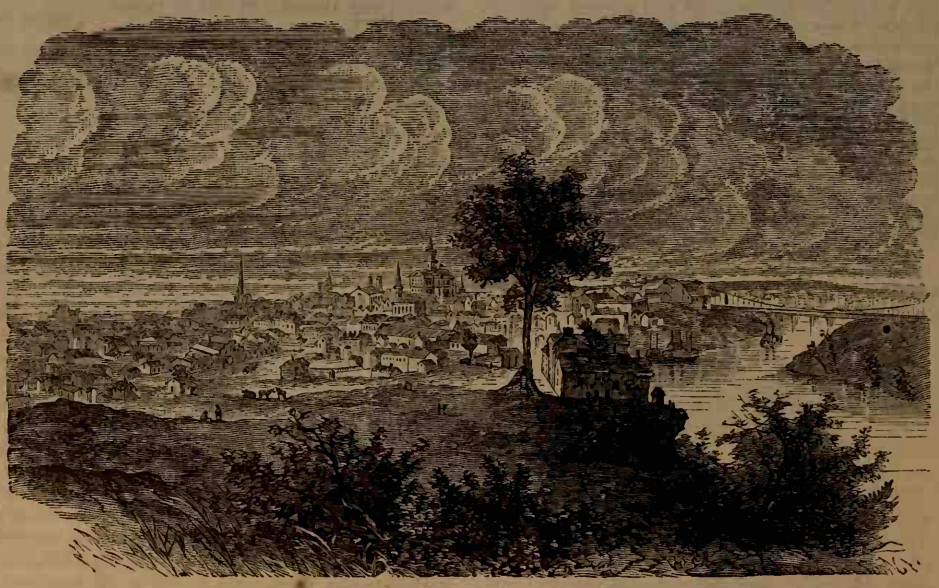
The State Normal School has been located at Nashville, the trustees of the University of Nashville giving the use of its buildings. The

Normal School, which is now in successful operation, has been supported thus far by the Board of Trust of the Peabody Education fund, but its support is to be withdrawn at the close of the scholastic year of 1876–'77.

The penitentiary of the State and its inmates are still under lease. An act of the Legislature of 1875 provided for a new lease for five years, if the highest bid received was satisfactory to the Governor and inspectors. Only three bids were received, and all these were rejected. The old lease has been extended for a period of eight months, at a rental of $10,181.75 quarterly for 800 convicts.

A Republican Convention was held at Nashville on the 17th of May, for the purpose of choosing 24 delegates to the National Convention of the party at Cincinnati. There were about 200 delegates present, one-fifth of whom were colored. A letter from ex-Governor William G. Brownlow was read, urging the maintenance of the credit of the State by the full payment of every obligation. Resolutions were adopted advocating the preservation of the national credit and the restoration of an honest currency; expressing entire confidence in the ability of the Republican party to correct the abuses and errors that may have found entrance among those to whom it had confided its governing policy; favoring the punishment of corrupt officials; opposing interference with public schools by any sect or denomination; denouncing repudiation in every form; expressing full confidence in the delegates to Cincinnati, and declining to instruct, and referring the matter of a convention to nominate a Governor and other State officials to the Executive Committee for their action.

The Democratic Convention for the selection of delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis was held at Nashville on the 31st of May. The following declarations were made:



NASHVILLE.

1. That civil reform in the public service is imperatively demanded.

2. The unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

3. The substitution of Treasury notes for national-bank currency at the earliest moment practicable.

4. The resumption of specie payments, whenever it can be effected without injury to the business interests of the country, and with fair prospects of being able to maintain them, the policy of the Republican party having rendered early resumption impossible without the ruin and bankruptcy of the country.

5. We demand rigid economy in expenditures, and strict accountability of all officials charged with the collection or disbursement of public money.

6. We are opposed to the further contraction of the circulating medium, and believe commercial and industrial interests would be promoted by the replacement of a portion of the currency already withdrawn.

7. We insist that only honest and capable men be appointed to office.

8. We demand the vigilant investigation and the condign punishment of official corruption and crime, according to the methods and measures of the law, and thank the popular branch of Congress for its unfaltering efforts to uncover and punish official peculation.

9. No bounty to any one class engaged in special industry, to the prejudice of other and more numerous classes pursuing occupations equally important, and opposing protection for protection's sake.

10. We declare hostility to all legislation designed or calculated to foster and favor the few to the detriment of the many.

11. We insist on the subordination of the military to the civil authorities.

12. We declare unfaltering fealty to the Constitution, and oppose any attempt to enlarge its powers beyond its true spirit and meaning.

13. That delegates to the St. Louis Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote as a unit on all propositions, and that the majority shall control the vote; and while we will yield an unfaltering and zealous support to any sound and capable Democrat who may be nominated for President, and while we do not instruct our delegates in regard to their votes, yet we express our preference for the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as honest and capable, favorably located, and, in our judgment, combining more elements of success than any other named aspirant.

During the month of August, party conventions were held, at which the action of the National Convention was fully approved and their platforms reaffirmed. Candidates were nominated for presidential electors and for Governor of the State. James D. Porter was nominated by the Democrats for Governor. The Republicans made no regular nomination, but —— Thomas was put forward as an independent candidate. George Maury was supported by a portion of the Republican party, William T. Yardley (colored) by others, and A. M. Hughes by a small number.

At the election on the 7th of November the total vote for presidential electors was 222,732, of which the Democratic candidates received 133,166, and the Republican candidates 89,566, making the majority of the former 43,600. For Governor there were 210,632 votes cast. Of these, Porter received 123,740, Thomas 73,695, Maury 10,436, Yardley 2,165, and Hughes 596. Porter's plurality over Thomas was 50,045; majority over all, 36,848. The Legislature chosen at the same time, to hold its session in January, 1877, consists of 20 Democrats and 5 Republicans in the Senate, and 57 Democrats, 16 Republicans, and 2 Independents in the House. This makes the Democratic majority 15 in the Senate and 39 in the House, or 54 on joint ballot. The Secretary of State, Controller, and Treasurer, are elected by the Legislature. In January, 1877, Colonel C. W. Gibbs and Colonel J. L. Gaines were reëlected to the offices of Secretary of State and Controller, and Colonel Marshall T. Polk was chosen Treasurer. Colonel Polk is the youngest son of a brother of James K. Polk, a former President of the United States. He was educated at the West Point Military Academy, and served in the Confederate army, a part of the time on the staff of General Leonidas Polk.

James E. Bailey has been chosen United States Senator, to complete the term begun by Andrew Johnson and continued by D. M. Key, who was appointed by the Governor, but failed of election when the Legislature met. Judge Bailey is a lawyer of high standing, a native of Clarksville, and before the civil war was a prominent Whig. He served as a colonel in the Confederate army.

TEXAS. The Constitutional Convention which met at Austin on September 1, 1875, to revise and amend the organic law of the State, closed its session by final adjournment on the 24th of November. Among other changes made in the old constitution, the organization of the three departments of the State government is more or less altered; as, in the executive, some of the officers are made elective; in the legislative, the number of Senators is fixed at thirty-one, and of Representatives at ninety-three; and it establishes one Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief-Justice and two Associate Justices; one Court of Appeals, composed also of three judges; and twenty-six District Courts, held by one judge each. By ordinances appended to the new constitution, the convention divides the State into twenty-six judicial, thirty-one senatorial, and seventy-nine representative districts.

STATE SEAL OF TEXAS.

The new constitution makes the State elections biennial, and limits the duration of the legislative session to sixty days, except the first session, which may be extended to ninety days, with a still further extension of thirty days, if the Legislature deems it necessary.

The convention submitted its work to the people at an election held on the second Tuesday of April, 1876, when they should ratify or reject the new constitution, and vote also for the State and local officers specified in it.

In preparation for this election, the Democratic party of Texas met in State Convention at Galveston, at the end of the first week of January, 1876, to nominate candidates for State offices, for Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, and for presidential electors; also to choose delegates to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. The nominations resulted as follows:

For Governor, Richard Coke; for Lieutenant-Governor, Richard B. Hubbard; for State Treasurer, A. J. Dorr; for Controller of Public Accounts, Stephen H. Darbin; for Commissioner of the General Land-Office, J. J. Gross; for Attorney-General, Hamilton H. Boone.

For Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, O. M. Roberts. For Associate Justices, Messrs. Moore and Gould.

For Judges of the Court of Appeals, John P. White, M. D. Ector, and C. M. Winkler.

For presidential electors at large and their

alternates, the following were declared nominated: D. C. Giddings, of Washington County, and S. H. Epperson, of Marion County, electors; Columbus Upson, of Bexar County, and Samuel J. Adams, of Dallas County, alternates.

The following platform was adopted by the convention:

We, the Democracy, in convention assembled, hereby declare our prineiples and policy, and ask for them the popular approval:

1. We reaffirm our faith in the prineiples of the Demoeratie party, as heretofore enunciated by our State Conventions, and congratulate the people upon the faithful redemption of all the pledges upon which the Democratic party was reeently placed in power in Texas; and point to the honesty and effieiency of our present State administration, as a guarantee of our continued fidelity to the interests of the State and people.

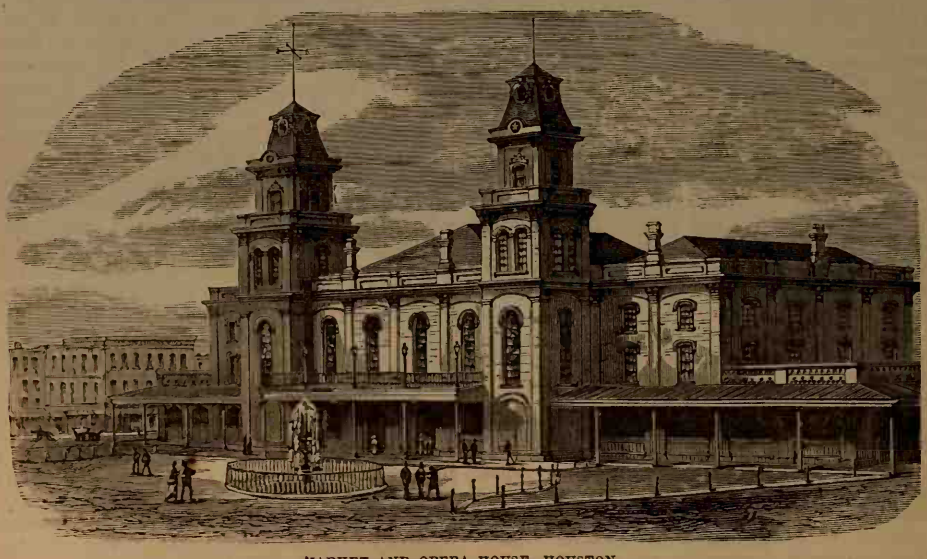
2. The Democratic party, now as in the past adhering to its policy of maintaining an effieient system of general edueation, declares it to be the duty of the Legislature of the State to speedily establish and make provision for the support and maintenance of publie free sehools, and to this end to exercise the whole power with which it is invested.

3. The sufferings and losses of our people on the frontier from the forays of savages, and upon the Mexican border from invasions, murder, and rapine by the Mexican banditti, enlist our deep and sineere sympathy; and while we hereby pledge our most energetic efforts to afford them adequate protection in person and property by the State, we also earnestly appeal to the General Government to give that protection and security to our people and their property thus exposed, to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States.

4. That the Democratie party, firmly upholding the Constitution of the United States as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the General Government, and the safe shield of the liberties of the people, demands for the eitizen the largest freedom consistent with publie order, and for every State the right of self-government and home rule; that, to uphold the former and proteet the latter, the Democracy of Texas plants itself for the great leading prineiples enuneiated in the inaugural of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson, and enters the contest of 1876 with the firm conviction that the elements of opposition to the national Administration should be eonsolidated in the approaching presidential campaign, without prejudiee to the unity and perpetuity of the Democratic organization.

5. We pledge to the nominees of this convention our earnest and aetive support.

For the same election of February 15, 1876, the Republicans nominated a State ticket, headed by William Chambers as their candidate for Governor, and adopted a platform which censured Governor Coke's administration of the State government; denounced the proposed



MARKET AND OPERA HOUSE, HOUSTON.

new constitution; indorsed the present administration of the Federal Government; and asked that Mr. Pinchback be allowed to sit in the Federal Legislature as Senator from Louisiana.

The election resulted generally in favor of the Democratic nominees, by greater majorities over their Republican competitors than in 1875. The majority of the Democratic candidate for Governor in that year was 47,631; the whole number of votes then cast on Governor having been 152,337, out of which Mr. Coke received 99,984, Mr. Davis 52,353.

The state of parties in the Legislature was as follows: Of the 31 Senators—Republicans 3, one of them colored, and 28 Democrats, two of these being characterized as Independent Democrats. Of the 85 Representatives—Democrats, 69; Independent Democrats, 4; Republicans, 4, of whom two are colored; Granger, 1; Independents, 2; with no party designation, 5. Of the 21 district judges elected, there were—Democrats, 16; Independent Democrat, 1; Republican, 1; Independent, 1; with no party designation, 2.

The new Constitution was adopted at the election of February 15th. The whole number of votes cast in the State was about the same as on the State ticket, and its adoption secured by about the same majority, though somewhat less.

The new constitution, being ratified by the people, went into operation on the third Tuesday in April, 1876. The benefits expected to accrue to the people of Texas from it have been stated as follows:

The adoption of the constitution has saved the people from an appalling disaster. It is a rebuke to railroad peculators; it has condemned the enemies of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, by preventing entry to the lands guaranteed to the road by the State; it has secured the payment of taxes on 30,000,000 acres of land, on which at present not a cent of taxes is paid; it has secured to every county its fair proportion of the proceeds from taxation; it prevents unjust usury; it preserves the credit of the State in her bonded securities; it fixes the capital of the State permanently at Austin, and gives her 3,000,000 acres of the public domain . . . . which is worth, at the least calculation, as many dollars; this same to be expended in the construction of a new Capitol and other public buildings. Add to the other blessings which the constitution confers, that it is so framed as to remove the objections of the fastidious in the future by its provisions for easy amendments. A two-thirds vote of the Legislature is required to propose amendments; and the acceptance by a majority of the votes cast, at either a special or general election, secures its adoption. . . . Under the provisions of the new constitution, the Legislature will be convened on the third Tuesday in April. The session will consist of three months' duration, and after that the people will be called upon to pay for biennial sessions only, and these confined to a distinct period. The general election will be held on the first Monday in November, commencing with November, 1878. The officers elected under the new constitution will hold their offices as if they had been elected in November. This prolongs their terms of office six months and some days. They will be installed in office on the third Tuesday in April, the same day that is fixed for the assembling of the Legislature.

The members of the Legislature met at Austin on April 18, 1876, when both Houses were soon organized. T. R. Bonner was elected Speaker of the House, he having received 45 votes, against 43 cast for D. U. Barziga, his competitor, also a Democrat.

The aggregate amount of the State debt, bonded and floating, on August 31, 1876, consisted of the following items:

BONDED DEBT.

Bonds for funding State debt, act of November 9, 1866	$125,000 00
Bonds for funding State debt, act of May 2, 1871	75,000 00
Frontier defence bonds, act of August 5, 1873	697,000 00
Bonds for funding State warrants, act of May 30, 1873	4,400 00
Bonds for funding State warrants, act of May 2, 1874	499,000 00
Revenue deficiency bonds, act of December 2, 1871	500,000 00
Bonds for payment of floating debt, act of March 4, 1874	1,000,000 00
Pension bonds, acts of August 13, 1870, and April 21, 1874	1,099,974 00
Bonds for redemption of State debt, act of July 6, 1876	875,000 00
Total	$4,875,374 00

FLOATING DEBT.

Warrants on general revenue unpaid August 31, 1876	$212,034 57
Pension certificates and approved claims unbonded	53,287 00
Approved certificates of debt	15,978 38
Interest due Agricultural and Mechanical College fund	53,400 00
Total	$334,699 95

DEBT OF DOUBTFUL VALIDITY.

State bonds issued to State University fund, under act of November 12, 1866, as indemnity for United States bonds belonging to that fund, and transferred to general revenue account in February, 1860	$134,472 26
Interest to August 31, 1876, on above bonds issued to University fund	63,874 30
State bonds of act of November 12, 1866, issued to school-fund in lieu of United States bonds belonging to that fund used during the late war	82,168 82
Interest to August 31, 1876, on above bonds issued to school-fund	39,030 20
State bonds, act of November 15, 1864, issued to school-fund in lieu of warrants belonging to that fund destroyed during the war	320,367 13
Interest on above bonds issued to school-fund, to August 31, 1876	217,849 50
Total	$857,762 21

The business transacted at the General Land-Office, in regard to the disposal of lands belonging to the vast public domain of Texas, has been much larger during the last fiscal year than at any previous one. The number of patents issued within that period, and covering 2,421,989 acres of land, was 4,555; and new files have been made covering 9,870,687 acres. The amount of fees and dues received at the said office during the year was $54,530.91.

The whole number of acres comprised within the area of Texas is estimated at 175,594,560; number of acres of public domain against which no claim exists, 67,580,129.

The Legislature continued its session for ninety days, comprising the full time of a regular session, and nearly the two additional months allowed by the new constitution, until August 22d.

On May 2d, the second Tuesday from the opening of the session, the Legislature proceeded to the election of a United States Senator, for the term of six years, to begin with March 4, 1877. The joint votes having stood, for Richard Coke 68, for John Ireland 49, Richard Coke was declared to be duly elected.

The legislation of the session was strictly local in its nature.

The total vote for presidential electors on November 7th was 149,555, of which the Democratic electors received 104,755, and the Republican electors 44,800. The Democratic candidates for Congress were elected by a combined majority of 60,476.

TIDEMAND, ADOLF, one of the most celebrated painters of Norway, born August 14, 1814 (not 1815, as erroneously stated in some works); died August 25, 1876. He studied in the Academies of Copenhagen and Düsseldorf, and in 1841 brought out his first large painting, representing a scene from the life of Gustavus Vasa. Having returned to Düsseldorf

after a journey to Munich, Rome, and Norway, he devoted himself exclusively to painting scenes from Norwegian history. He first gained considerable celebrity by his painting, "An Afternoon Service of Haugians" (a religious sect of Norway), for which he received the gold medal of the Berlin Academy. In 1850 he decorated the dining-hall of the Royal Palace in Oskarshall with ten paintings, representing the Norwegian peasant-life from beginning to end. Other works of importance are "The Orphan," "The Wolf-Hunter in the Mountain-Hut," and "The Norwegian Funeral." In 1860 he produced two paintings, "The Dressing of the Bride" and "The Administration of the Lord's Supper in a Hut," which attracted considerable attention. "The Duel at the Wedding" (1864) is considered his most powerful and passionate painting. His "Wedding Procession," finished in 1873, gained for him a medal in the Vienna Exposition. His last large picture was finished in February, 1876. It represents the landing of Colonel Sinclair with Scottish auxiliaries for Sweden, at Romsdælen, in 1612.

TILDEN, SAMUEL JONES, was born in New Labanon, Columbia County, N. Y., February 9, 1814, where his grandfather, John Tilden, settled in 1790, and where his father, Elam Tilden, was a farmer and merchant. Samuel entered Yale College in 1833, but soon left that institution and graduated at the University of New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice in New York City. In 1844 the *Morning News*, a daily paper, was established in New York, to advocate the election to the presidency of James K. Polk. Mr. Tilden invested capital in this enterprise and became the editor of the journal, which position he held until after the election. In 1845 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and in 1846 was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention, where he was made a member of the Committee on Finance and Canals. In 1855 he was defeated as the "Soft-Shell" Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of New York. Mr. Tilden now devoted himself to his profession. His practice was very extensive, and by it he amassed considerable wealth. Besides other important cases he was counsel, in 1856, for Azariah C. Flagg, in the case growing out of the contested election for the controllership of New York City; in 1857 for the relatives of Dr. Burdell against the claims of Mrs. Cunningham; and for the Pennsylvania Coal Company in the suit brought by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Mr. Tilden became chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1866, and was a leading member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, serving with distinction on the Finance Committee. He became an indefatigable laborer in the cause of judicial and political reform in the city of New York, and in 1869–'70 was active in the organization of the Bar Association. When the contest was waged against the members of the "Tammany Ring" holding city offices, who were charged with defrauding the city treasury of many million dollars, Mr. Tilden rendered invaluable services to the cause of reform by his famous analysis of the accounts of the Broadway Bank, showing conclusively how the alleged culprits had shared their spoils, and furnishing legal proof for their conviction. In 1872 he was again elected to the General Assembly, where he continued his exertions in the cause of reform. In 1874 he was elected Governor of New York by a plurality of 50,317 votes over John A. Dix (Republican) and Myron H. Clark (Prohibitionist). He was inaugurated January 1, 1875, and soon after declared war against the "Canal Ring," which resulted in the overthrow of that organization. When the National Democratic Convention assembled in St. Louis, in June, 1876, Governor Tilden was the leading candidate for the first place on the ticket. On the first ballot he received 403½ of the 713 votes cast. When the vote for the second ballot was finally announced, Governor Tilden had 535 in a whole vote of 738. The nomination was made unanimous, and he was declared the Democratic candidate for the presidency. He accepted the nomination in a brief speech on July 11th. His formal letter of acceptance was dated July 31st. (For this letter, and the results of the election, *see* UNITED STATES.)

TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC, a free state in South Africa, occupying a part of the territory of the former Dutch colonies in that region. Area, about 114,300 square miles; white population, 36,600; native population, 300,000. President, Thomas François Burgers; he was inaugurated in 1872; his term expires in 1877. President Burgers conceived a plan for organizing a direct trade with the Netherlands by means of a railroad to be built to Delagoa Bay. With this view he visited Europe in 1875 and 1876, and secured from the Portuguese Government the concession of the privilege of building a railway, free of taxes for fifteen years, through the Portuguese territory to the port of Lorenzo Marquez, which was ratified by the Portuguese Cortes on the 23d of January. He also formed trade connections with mercantile houses in Amsterdam, and contracted a loan with a banking-house in that city for carrying out his purposes.

Soon after the return of President Burgers to his country, the republic became involved in difficulties with Secocoeni, the chief of one of the Caffre tribes. The trouble arose in charges by the Boers, or Dutch colonists, that the natives were committing depredations upon their lands and stealing their cattle. Secocoeni was called upon to repress the trespasses of his people, but, asserting that he was not tributary to the white government, refused to obey. The *Volksraad*, by the advice of President Burgers, ordered a "commando" to be called out to chastise him. An alliance was formed with

Samuel J. Tilden

New York: D. Appleton & Co.

the Amazwazies, another of the native tribes, and a considerable force was organized to proceed against Secocoeni. Early in July an attack was made by the allies upon the Caffre fortress at Johannesstadt. The Amazwazies stormed the fort with bravery, and would have achieved a complete success, but that the Boers, who were to have supported them by advancing from another side, did not come up. On the 27th of July an attempt was made to storm the headquarters of Secocoeni, but the allied chief Mapaslella led a part of the force of the Government into an ambuscade, whereby they suffered great loss. For this, Mapaslella and some of his officers were put to death, his village was destroyed, and 5,000 huts were burned and 169 of his people slaughtered. The course of events turned to the advantage of Secocoeni. By the end of August the force of the Government was reported to be substantially annihilated. The survivors fled to Pretoria. A position was maintained at Steel Poort, with the help of mercenary troops under General Van Schlickmann. These troops have been charged with committing outrages against the women and children of the natives, the effect of which was not beneficial to the cause of the Government. A movement was made, led chiefly by the English in the diamond-fields, to call for the intervention of the English authorities at Natal, but it was not countenanced by the *Volksraad*, which met early in September. About this time Cetchwayo, the Zooloo king, announced to the Government of Natal that he could no longer restrain his people, and threatened to move upon the Transvaal with a force of nearly 40,000 men, and a general rising of the natives seemed imminent. Happily these apprehensions were not fulfilled. On the 17th of November General Van Schlickmann's forces attacked a minor fortress belonging to Secocoeni, but were twice repulsed, and General Van Schlickmann was killed. After this engagement Secocoeni's people assumed a bolder attitude. The course of events in the Transvaal country was observed with solicitude by the people and governments of the neighboring English colonies, for they apprehended that, if the natives succeeded in overcoming the Boers, the other European settlements would be exposed to the peril of general attacks; and there were, besides, many British subjects in the territory of the republic whose interests and rights were injuriously affected by the hostilities. Nevertheless, the offers made by the English to assist, by negotiation or otherwise, were not received favorably by the Transvaal authorities. A peace was concluded with Secocoeni on February 5, 1877, he agreeing to pay an indemnity of 2,000 cattle, to submit to all the laws of the country, and to obey all the decrees of the Government regarding himself and his people. Quiet has also been restored among the Zooloos.

TURKEY, an empire in Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa. Reigning sovereign, Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., born September 22, 1842; succeeded his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876. (*See* ABDUL-HAMID.) The heir-presumptive to the throne is Mehemet Reshad Effendi, the brother of the present Sultan, born November 3, 1844.

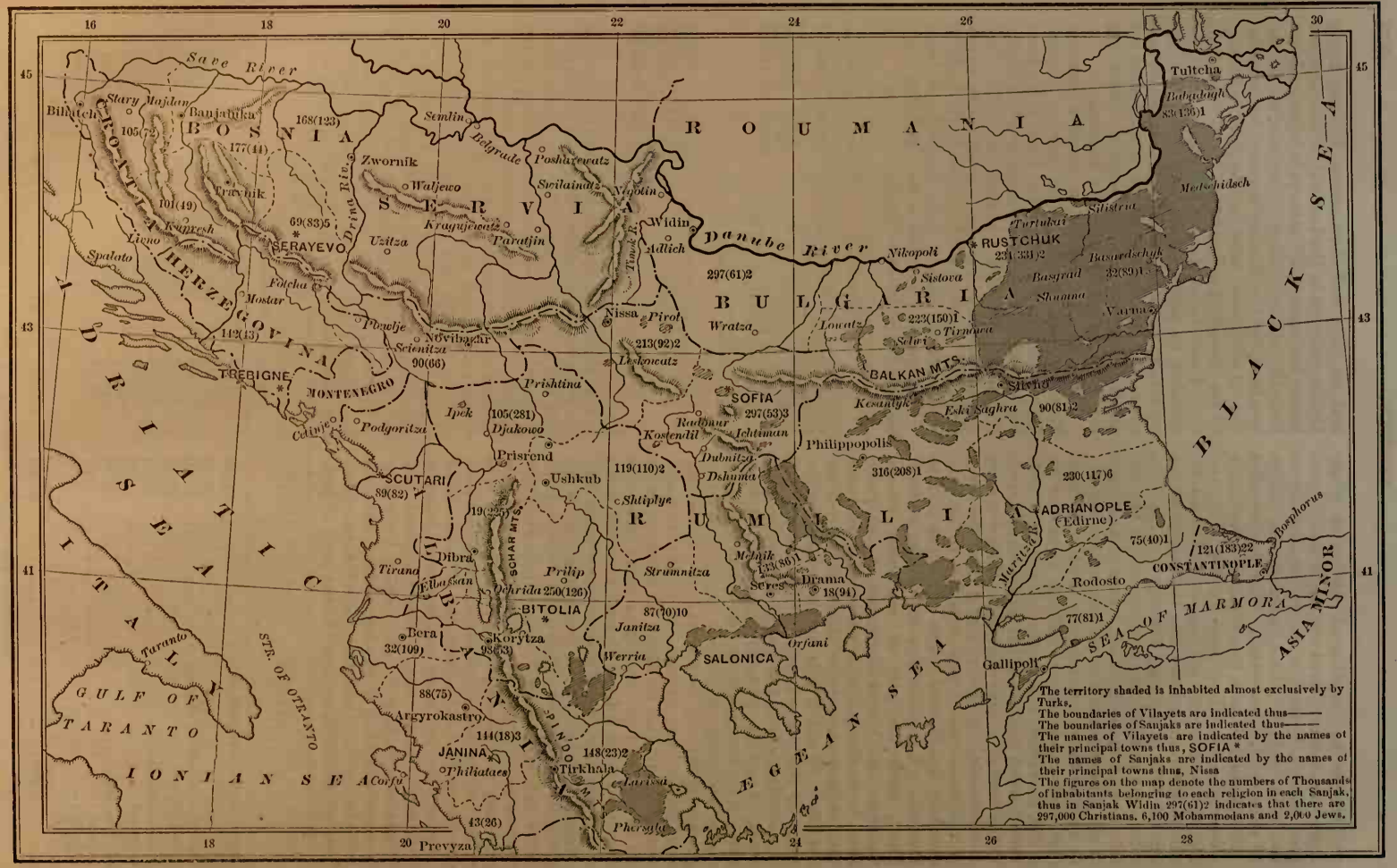
The area and population were as follows, according to the latest estimates:

COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population.
1. Turkey proper in Europe	140,368	8,506,900
2. Dependencies in Europe:		
Roumania	46,795	5,073,000
Servia	16,817	1,377,000
3. Possessions in Asia	748,486	13,141,600
Tributary principality, Sissam (Samos)	213	34,900
4. Dependencies and possessions in Africa:		
Egypt	869,391	17,000,000
Vilayet of Tripoli	344,423	1,150,000
Regency of Tunis	45,710	2,000,000
Total	2,212,203	48,283,400

The empire is divided into vilayets, under governors-general (*valis*). They are subdivided into sanjaks (districts) under governors (*mutessarifs*), and these into *cazas* (circles) under lieutenant-governors (*kaimakams*), and the latter into *nahiyes* (communes). The mayors of villages are called *mukhtars*. The boundaries of the vilayets are constantly undergoing changes, which, however, do not generally affect the boundaries of the sanjaks, but consist in the transfer of one or several sanjaks to another vilayet, or in their erection into independent vilayets. In 1876* European Turkey was divided into the following vilayets:

VILAYETS.	Area.	POPULATION IN 1874.			
		Christians.	Mohammedans.	Jews.	Total.
Constantinople (European part)	25,525	121,267	183,540	22,943	327,750
1. Adrianople		814,742	522,135	13,017	1,349,894
2. Danube	27,146	870,959	766,044	5,426	1,642,429
3. Sophia (inclusive of Nissa)	11,634	509,840	145,236	5,045	660,121
4. Salonica	14,929	334,873	302,972	11,500	649,345
5. Janina	13,860	472,574	241,062	3,670	717,306
6. Bitolia (Monastir)	15,771	494,159	742,270	3,992	1,240,421
7. Scutari	4,394	89,491	82,048	.....	171,539
8. Bosnia	18,014	708,297	437,377	6,298	1,151,972
9. Herzegovina	5,377	142,128	43,219	74	185,421
Crete	3,317	234,113	37,840	3,200	275,153
Army	.....	.....	82,539	.....	82,539
Navy	.....	.....	23,824	.....	23,824
Total	139,967	4,792,443	3,609,606	75,165	8,477,214

* *See* Behm and Wagner, *Bevölkerung der Erde*, iv., p. 114.



The territory shaded is inhabited almost exclusively by Turks.
The boundaries of Vilayets are indicated thus———
The boundaries of Sanjaks are indicated thus———
The names of Vilayets are indicated by the names of their principal towns thus, SOFIA *
The names of Sanjaks are indicated by the names of their principal towns thus, Nissa
The figures on the map denote the numbers of Thousands of inhabitants belonging to each religion in each Sanjak, thus in Sanjak Widin 297(61)2 indicates that there are 297,000 Christians. 6,100 Mohammedans and 2,000 Jews.

If we add to these figures the islands in the European waters—Samothraee, Imbros, Lemnos, and Hagiostrati, which in an administrative point of view belong to an Asiatic vilayet of 402 square miles, with 27,800 Christians and 1,874 Mohammedans: total, 29,674 inhabitants—we obtain for European Turkey an area of 140,368 square miles, with 4,820,243 Christians, 3,611,480 Mohammedans, and 75,165 Jews: total, 8,506,888 inhabitants.

According to W. Jakshitch, chief of the statistical bureau of Belgrade, Servia, the inhabitants of Turkey proper in Europe were divided in regard to nationality into 3,732,300 Slavi (1,871,800 Servians, 1,860,500 Bulgarians), 1,024,200 Greeks, 1,229,200 Albanians, 199,600 Roumanians, and 2,210,800 Turks. Comparing the number of Turks with the number of Mohammedans as given above, it appears that the Turkish raee constitutes less than two-thirds of the Mohammedan population of European Turkey. The remainder is made up of Mohammedans, Bosnians, Bulgarians, and Albanians. In Bosnia, in particular, the entire nobility has embraced Islamism, in order to retain its feudal privileges, and, while strictly adhering to its nationality and language, has repeatedly shown a fanatical opposition to all eoneessions which the Porte has made or intended to make to its Christian subjects. In three only of the thirty-three sanjaks—Rustchuk, Tultcha, and Varna (in the vilayet of the Danube)—the Turkish raee constitutes the bulk of the population. The Turks are also numerous in the Rhodope Mountains, on the boundary between the Bulgarians and Greeks (the vilayets of Adrianople and Saloniea). On the eoast of the Ægean Sea and the Sea of Marmora, as well as on the southeastern coast of the Black Sea, they live in the midst of the more numerous Greeks, but they disappear more and more the nearer we approaeh Constantinople. On all the eoasts mentioned the Greeks have a numerical preponderance. They inhabit in eompact masses the sanjaks on the Ægean Sea and the Sea of Marmora, those on the Black Sea up to the river Kamtchyk, and the island of Crete. The Slavie Bulgarians live south of the Danube, and their territory is bounded by the Danube, the Timok, and a line passing through the cities Nissa, Prisrend, Ochrida, Kastoria, Niaghusta, Salonica, Adrianople, Burgas on the Black Sea, Slivno, and Rasgrad. Sporadically they are found among the Albanese, the Greeks, the Wallachians, and in the Dobrudja. The other of the large Slavic tribes of Turkey, the Servians, inhabiting the principality of Servia, Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Montenegro, occupy the territory between the Bulgarian Morava, the Save, and the Dalmatian frontier as far as Albania. On the right bank of the Bulgarian Morava they are living intermixed with the Roumanians. The Albanians, whom the Turks eall Arnauts, while they eall themselves Skipetars, are of Græeo-Latin origin, and are regarded as deseendants of the ancient Illyrians. The northern boundary of the territory inhabited by them embraees the south and the east of Montenegro, and almost extends to the Bulgarian Morava, while the southern boundary-line separates it from Hellas. The Roumanians in the principality of Roumania also belong to the Græco-Latih family. Some eolonies of Roumanians are also found in the midst of the Bulgarians, the Servians, and in the Dobrudja. As the boundaries of the sanjaks are generally undisturbed by the changes made in the vilayets, the following table, giving the number of Christians and Mohammedans in each sanjak, is of permanent value:

SANJAK.	Vilayets.	Christians.	Mohammedans.
Constantinople		121,000	183,000
1. Serayevo	Bosnia	69,000	83,000
2. Zvornik	"	168,000	123,000
3. Travnik	"	101,000	49,000
4. Novibazar	"	90,000	66,000
5. Banialuka	"	177,000	44,000
6. Bihatch	"	105,000	72,000
7. Herzegovina	Herzegovina	142,000	43,000
8. Monastir (Bitolia)	Monastir (or Bitolia)	250,000	126,000
9. Korytza	"	98,000	53,000
10. Prisrend	"	105,000	281,000
11. Ushkub	"	119,000	110,000
12. Dibra	"	19,000	225,000
13. Scutari	Scutari	89,000	82,000
14. Janina	Janina	144,000	18,000
15. Prevesa	"	43,000	26,000
16. Argyro Kastro	"	88,000	75,000
17. Berat	"	82,000	109,000
18. Trikala	"	148,000	23,000
19. Salonica	Salonica	87,000	70,000
20. Seres	"	133,000	86,000
21. Drama	"	18,000	94,000
22. Adrianople	Adrianople	230,000	117,000
23. Philippopolis	"	316,000	208,000
24. Slivno	"	90,000	81,000
25. Rodosto	"	75,000	40,000
26. Gallipoli	"	77,000	61,000
27. Rustchuk	Danube	284,000	331,000
28. Tultcha	"	83,000	136,000
29. Varna	"	32,000	89,000
30. Ternova	"	223,000	150,000
31. Widin	"	297,000	61,000
32. Sophia	Sophia	297,100	53,000
33. Nissa	"	213,000	92,000

The estimates of revenue and expenditure in the budget for the Turkish year 1291 (from March, 1875, to Mareh, 1876) were as follows (value expressed in purses: 1 purse = 500 piasters; 1 piaster = $0.0432):

REVENUE.

1. Direct taxes:		
Capitation-tax	635,000	
Ground-tax, patents, revenue of Constantinople	30,700	
Military exemption	160,000	
Total		825,700
2. Indirect taxes:		
Tithes	1,392,000	
25 per cent. additional	348,000	
Tax on sheep	403,960	
" swine	6,430	
" silk	11,000	
" spirits	80,000	
Customs	415,000	
Tax on tobaeco	330,000	
Tapou (transfer-duty)	193,000	
Stamps	60,000	
Tax on contracts	10,000	
Judicial taxes	29,138	
Miscellaneous taxes	95,300	
Total indirect taxes		3,373,828

3. Divers receipts from salines, domains, forests, mines, telegraphs, postal administration, etc..		413,516
4. Tributes:		
Egypt	150,000	
Roumania	8,000	
Servia	4,600	
Samos	800	
Mount Athos	144	
Total tributes		163,544
Total ordinary revenue		4,776,588

EXPENDITURES.

1. Public debt		2,973,849
2. Dotations:		
Civil list	267,551	
Vakufs (religious establishments)	7,000	
Pensions and presents	124,133	
Total dotations		398,684
3. Restitutions		1,400
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs		35,000
5. " " Justice		95,794
6. " " Finance		388,771
7. " " the Interior		586,755
8. " " War		780,582
9. Direction of the Artillery		160,000
10. Ministry of the Navy		160,000
11. " " Commerce		5,348
Sanitary Administration		17,078
12. Ministry of Public Instruction		25,411
13. Public works		157,147
Total expenditures		5,785,819
Deficit		1,009,231

If the floating debt, the expenses of war, and the payments due to the soldiers and others, are added to the deficit, it swells to twenty-two million Turkish pounds ($94,200,000).

During the year 1874 the floating debt very largely increased, but the promise was made that it would be entirely consolidated. A decree of September 20, 1874, authorized the Minister of Finance to enter a new foreign debt to the amount of 825,000,000 francs, with five per cent. interest, into the Great Book. Of this amount, 397,000,000 francs, at an issue-price of 43½ per cent., with back interest from June 13, 1874 (therefore real issue-price = 42⅝ per cent.), were issued in September, 1874. A financial report from Constantinople, dated May 10, 1875, estimates the entire debt of the Turkish Empire at 5,023,860,500 francs. In October, 1875, the Sublime Porte decreed that during five years, from January 1, 1876, the interest of the public debt be paid half in cash and half in five per cent. bonds. So much of the principal as would fall due during the same period should be paid in like manner. For this purpose a law of October 20, 1875, authorized the Minister of Finance to issue, in the course of the next five years, five per cent. gold bonds to the total amount of £35,000,000, or 875,000,000 francs, in series of £7,000,000 each.

The public liabilities of Turkey are officially divided into foreign or hypothecated debts, secured on special sources of revenue, and internal debts, known under a variety of names, issued at Constantinople alone, and therefore dependent only on a compact between the Porte and its subjects, and secured on the general credit and resources of the empire. The following table exhibits the foreign debts contracted from 1854 to 1874 (value expressed in francs: 1 franc = $0.193):

No.	Year.	Rate of Interest	Issue-Price per cent.	NOMINAL CAPITAL. Francs.	REAL AMOUNT. Francs.	ANNUITIES. Interest.	ANNUITIES. Amortization.	Amount at the beginning of 1874.
1	1854	6	80	75,000,000	60,000,000	3,110,000	2,140,000	51,822,500
2	1855	4	102⅝	125,000,000	128,300,000	4,000,000	2,250,000	100,000,000
3	1858	6	76	125,000,000	95,000,000	5,755,000	2,995,000	95,907,500
4	1860	6	53¾	50,900,000	27,400,000	2,616,000	1,000,000	42,900,000
5	1862	6	68	200,000,000	136,000,000	8,220,000	7,780,000	138,930,000
6	1863	6	72	150,000,000	108,000,000	8,450,000	7,550,000	143,242,500
7	1864	6	68	50,000,000	34,000,000			
8	1865	5	50	909,100,000	454,500,000	44,100,000	.....	882,000,000
9	1865	6	66	150,000,000	99,000,000	6,707,500	5,962,500	113,137,250
10	1868	6	83	150,000,000	124,500,000	.....	.....	.....
11	1869	6	54	555,600,000	300,000,000	31,775,000	7,387,500	550,968,000
12	1870	3	45	792,000,000	356,400,000	23,694,000	9,140,000	789,800,000
13	1871	6	68	142,500,000	96,900,000	8,373,750	801,250	139,264,500
14	1872	9	98½	278,200,000	274,000,000	25,034,000	.....	278,155,000
15	1873	6	58½	694,400,000	406,300,000	41,111,740	6,944,500	694,444,500
Total				4,447,700,000	2,700,400,000	212,946,990	53,950,750	4,000,571,750
Floating debt on January 23, 1874								334,665,441
Total								4,335,237,191

On July 27, 1876, the Turkish Government published a decree for the issue of paper-money. The first issue in notes of five, ten, fifty, and one hundred piasters, was fixed at 3,000,000 Turkish pounds (1 Turkish pound = $4.39), but it was reported that more than twice the amount had been already issued at the end of November, 1876.

The Turkish Empire, exclusive of the vassal states and dependencies, has 429 post-offices. Besides, Germany, Austria, France, England, Russia, Greece, and Egypt, support post-offices in Constantinople.

The Turkish Army is composed of the regular, irregular, and auxiliary troops. According to a law of June 22, 1869, and later decrees, the reorganization of the army is to be completed in 1878. It is to consist of 720,000 men, divided into the active army (about 220,000 men), the first reserve (80,000 men), the second reserve, and the sedentary army (corresponding to the German *Landsturm*). In this case

the yearly contingent would amount to about 37,500 men. The irregular troops consist of the *gensdarmes*, the Bashi-Bazouks, Spahis, Bedouins, and other volunteer corps, together about 50,000 men. The auxiliary troops are composed of contingents furnished by the provinces not yet subject to the *nizam* (active army) and the tributary states, and amount to about 80,000 men. In time of peace the army would number 157,667 men and 26,040 horses.

The Turkish Navy consisted, in 1874, of 19 large iron-clads, carrying 120 guns; 17 screw-steamers, of 640 guns; and about 80 other steamers: total, 150 steamers, carrying about 1,600 guns. The navy was manned by 30,000 sailors and 4,000 marine troops. The crews are raised in the same manner as the land-forces, partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the Navy is eight years.

The total length of railroads in operation in 1875 was 1,530 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile) in Europe, and 274 kilometres in Asia. The length of telegraph-lines, in 1874, was 28,038, and of the wires 46,730 kilometres. The number of offices was 393, and the number of dispatches sent and received 910,130.

ROUMANIA.—The Turkish dependency of Roumania was, in 1875, governed by Prince Charles I., son of the late Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Prince Charles was born April 20, 1839; elected Prince of Roumania, May 10, 1866; married, November 15, 1869, to Elizabeth, Princess of Neuwied. A new ministry was formed on July 24, 1876, which was composed as follows: Presidency of the Ministry and Finance, J. C. Bratiano; War, Colonel J. Staniceano; Foreign Affairs, N. Jonesco; Justice, E. Statesco; Public Instruction and Worship, J. Chitzu; Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, D. Sturdza. The area is 46,795 square miles. The population was, at the close of 1873, estimated at 5,073,000, of whom 2,618,136 were males and 2,454,864 females. The movement of population from 1870 to 1873 was as follows:

YEAR.	Marriages.	Births, including Stillborn.	Deaths.	Stillborn.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) of Births.
1870.....	30,819	147,552	111,963	?	+ 35,589
1871.....	28,010	148,419	117,985	3,409	+ 30,434
1872.....	35,872	144,172	137,596	5,088	+ 6,576
1873.....	29,257	145,804	146,031	4,049	−227

The great majority of the people (4,529,000) belong to the Greek Oriental Church. The Roman Catholics number about 114,200; the Protestants, 13,800; the Armenians, 8,000; the Lipowans, 6,000; the Israelites, 400,000; the Mohammedans, 2,000.

About 85 per cent. of the population belong to the Roumanian nationality. Of non-Roumanians, there are about 400,000 Israelites, 200,000 Gypsies, 85,000 Slavi, 39,000 Germans, 29,500 Hungarians, 8,000 Armenians, 5,000 Greeks, 2,000 French, 1,000 Englishmen, 500 Italians, 2,700 Turks, Poles, Tartars, and others. A recent Roumanian writer, Cretzulesco, "La Roumanie considerée sous le Rapport physique, administratif et économique," in the *Bulletin de la Société Geographique Roumaine* (Nos. 1–5, Bucharest, 1876), estimates the population belonging to the Roumanian nationality in other countries as follows: Hungary, 1,171,000; Transylvania, 1,500,000; other countries of Austro-Hungary, 360,100; Servia and Turkey, 1,600,000; Russia, especially in Bessarabia, 1,000,000; but other writers give the number of Roumanians in Turkey proper at only 200,000, and in Servia at 127,000.

The population of the largest cities is given as follows: Bucharest, 221,805; Jassy, 90,000; Galatz, 80,000; Botoshani, 40,000; Plöesti, 33,000; Braila, 28,272; Byrlat, 26,568; Krayova, 22,764; Ismail, 21,000; Giurgevo, 20,866; Foktchany, 20,323; Piatra, 20,000. In the budget of the year 1876 the revenue and the expenditure were estimated each at 97,894,427 lei (1 lei = $0.193). The public debt on January 1, 1877, amounted to 620,710,213 lei. The aggregate strength of the permanent army and the "territorial" troops (which are localized in their respective districts) is 1,613 officers and 62,158 men, with 14,921 horses. The navy consists of 3 steamers and 6 gun-sloops. The imports, in 1874, were valued at 92,363,000 lei, the exports at 135,858,000 lei. The most important article of export is grain, especially wheat and maize. The movement of shipping in the most important ports, in 1875, was as follows:

PORTS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Braila.....	3,933	501,954	3,435	631,541
Galatz.....	3,266	469,594	3,264	459,856
Giurgevo.....	876	158,421	872	156,941
Other ports.....	3,902	334,977	3,887	333,844
Total.....	11,977	1,464,946	11,458	1,582,182

In 1875 the length of the railroads in operation was 1,231 kilometres, and that of the telegraph-lines 3,820; that of wires, 6,842 kilometres. There were 236 post-offices; the number of private letters mailed was 5,072,686; the number of official letters, 966,479.

DANUBE COMMISSION.—The European Danube Commission, which was established in pursuance of Article XVI. of the Treaty of Paris, and embraces the representatives of the seven treaty-powers (Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, Russia, and Turkey), has its seat at Galatz. It is not subject to the Roumanian Government, but has sovereign power over the lower course of the Danube down from Isaktchi; it manages the police, publishes regulations which have legal power, levies taxes, contracts loans, and disposes of its revenue for the furtherance of works of public usefulness. According to a new treaty, adopted by the Pontus Conference on March

13, 1871, the Danube Commission is to be continued for twelve years, and the works executed by it shall remain neutral. Its income for the year 1875 amounted to 1,567,145 francs, and its expenditures to 1,216,890. The following exhibits the movement of shipping at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, during the year 1875:

FLAGS.	VESSELS CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tonnage.
English	340	259,750
Greek	426	79,754
Italian	57	16,551
Austro-Hungarian	117	49,529
Turkish	589	48,345
French	38	25,965
Russian	77	16,949
Others	70	24,892
Total	1,714	521,735

SERVIA.—The present ruler of Servia, the other dependency of Turkey in Europe, Milan Obrenovitch IV., was born in 1854, and succeeded to the throne by the election of the Servian National Assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovitch, June, 1868; was crowned at Belgrade, and assumed the government, August 22, 1872. He was married, on October 17, 1875, to Natalie de Kesho, the daughter of a Russian nobleman. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Alexander, born August 14, 1876. The Servian ministry, in November, 1876, was composed as follows: Presidency and Foreign Affairs, Ristitch; Interior, Miloikovitch; Finance, Ivanovitch; War, General Nikolitch; Worship, Wassilyevitch; Justice, Gruitch; Public Works, Stevtcha. The legislative authority is exercised by the Skupshtina. The former Senate has been changed into a Council of State, which prepares the laws. The Skupshtina is composed of delegates chosen by the people, at the rate of one deputy to every 2,000 electors, and consisted, in 1875, of 134 members, of whom 33 were appointed by the prince and 101 elected by the people. According to the budget for the years 1875–'76, the revenue was 35,256,000 "tax-piasters" (1 piaster = 4 cents), and the expenditure 34,806,000 piasters. The area of Servia is 16,817 square miles; population, at the close of 1874, 1,352,522, of whom about 5,000 are Mohammedans, 1,500 Jews, 360 Protestants, 3,400 Roman Catholics, and the remainder members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The capital, Belgrade, had, in 1874, a population of 27,605, exclusive of the garrison. The army actually under arms consists of 4,720 men, all infantry with the exception of 200 cavalry and a small artillery corps. The strength of the reserves is 150,490 men. The imports were valued, in 1872, at 27,400,000 francs; the exports at 27,300,000 francs. There were, in 1875, not yet any railroads in Servia, but the construction of a road from Belgrade to Nissa was begun; the aggregate length of the telegraph-lines was, in 1872, 1,376; that of the telegraph-wires, 2,051 kilometres. The number of private letters passing through the post-office was 740,838; the number of official letters, 431,275.

MONTENEGRO.—The principality of Montenegro, which was formerly a tributary state of Turkey, must now be regarded as an entirely independent state. It has an area of 1,701 square miles, and a population of about 190,000, nearly all of whom belong to the Greek Oriental Church, and the Servian nationality. All the men from seventeen to sixty, who are able to bear arms, constitute the national army, which numbers from 25,000 to 27,000 men. The country is divided into eight military districts, at the head of each of which is a *sedar*. The districts are subdivided into forty tribes, with a captain at the head of each. Subordinate to the captain are chiefs of one hundred and of ten men. In time of war every captain takes independently the necessary steps, until he can receive the orders of the *sedar* or the prince. The military organization is so complete that all the able-bodied men of the principality can be concentrated in one place within seventy-two hours.

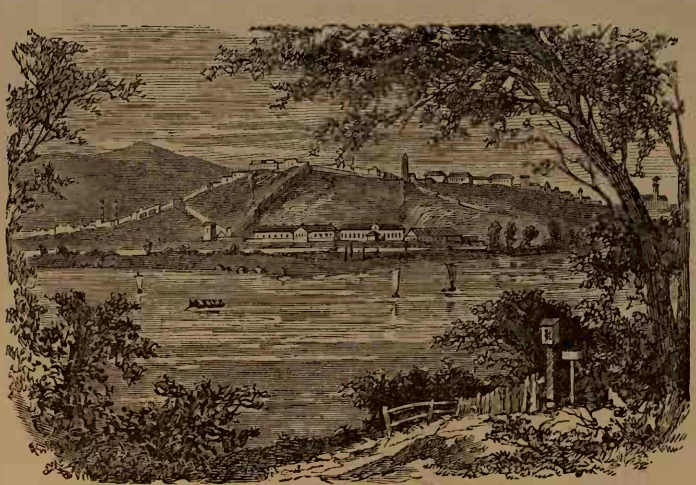
The note of Count Andrassy of December 30, 1875 (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875), was delivered to Reshid Pasha by Count Zichy, the Austrian embassador at Constantinople, on January 31, 1876; and on the same day the embassadors of England, Germany, France, Italy, and Russia, declared that they supported the Austrian propositions in all their points. On the 5th of February Reshid Pasha informed the embassadors verbally, that a new *firman* decreeing reforms would be issued immediately for Bosnia and the Herzegovina. On the 20th, Reshid Pasha delivered to Count Zichy, as an answer to the Andrassy note, a memorandum promising to carry out the measures supported by the powers in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, immediately as to four points, and as soon as possible as to the fifth point. Previously, on the 11th of February, an *iradé* had been issued for the institution of certain reforms in these provinces. (The tenor of this *iradé* is given in another place in this article.)

The Prince of Montenegro had, about the 1st of January, expressed a desire to the Czar of Russia to be allowed to begin active operations. The Czar advised him on no account to depart from the policy of neutrality, and the prince gave assurances that he would be governed by this counsel. Nevertheless, reports prevailed during the month that Montenegro had negotiated a loan, and had made purchases at one time of 10,000 rifles and 60 muskets, and at another time of 15,000 muskets. In consequence of the threatening attitude of Turkey, it was represented, January 9th, that 3,000 Montenegrin guards had been armed with breech-loaders and sent to the frontier. A few days later a war-council of senators and military officers, summoned by the prince, resolved

Longitude East 20 from Greenwich
SCLAVONIA
BANAT
ROUMANIA
BULGARIA
MACEDONIA
SERVIA
BOSNIA
HERZEGOVINA
MONTE NEGRO
SCUTARI
DALMATIA
ADRIATIC SEA
River Danube
BELGRADE
Save or Sau R.
Unna River
Sanna River
Verbas River
Bosna R.
Drina River
Tamnara Riv.
Kolubara River
Morava River
Morava R.
Ibar River
Mlava R.
Timok
Cetina R.
Narenta R.
Struma River
Scutari L.
BANYALUKA
Dervent
Bjelina
Leshnitza
Losnitza
Tuzla
ZVORNIK
Petrovatz
Glamosh
Bakovitza
MOSTAR
Nevesigne
Stolatz
Gatchko
Klek
Ljubigne
Plana
Bilek
Niesic
Kolaschin
Trebigne
Ragusa
Spuz
Podgoritza
Cettigne
SCUTARI
Novi Warosch
Sienitza
Novi Bazar
Mitrovitza
Kragujevatz
Krujevatz
Djunis
Kaonik
Alexinatz
Nissa
Toplitza
Katun
Gramada
Tcherovitch
Saitchar
Timok
Negotin
Widin
Gurgussovatz
Belgradtchik
Ak Palanka
Pirot
Tschupria
Paratchin
Brazza
Lesina
Curzola
Lagosta
Meleda
Sabbioncello

that, if the concentration of the Turkish forces on the frontier was to take such proportions as really to carry into effect a repeated plan of blockading Montenegro on that side, it would be considered a *casus belli*, and the prince should summon all Montenegrins liable to duty and march into the Herzegovina; and that, in the mean time, Montenegro should keep an attitude of caution, but not disturb the peace, if Turkish operations developed nothing more serious than the present situation. An envoy was sent by Ali Pasha to Cettigne, requesting the prince to recall Pico Paulovitch, the insurgent commander, and to prevent the Montenegrins from joining the insurrectionists. The prince received the envoy coldly, and declined to interfere.

An article appeared in the Montenegrin official gazette during January, stating that Turkey was determined to make war upon Montenegro, justifying the insurrection, and denouncing the cruelty of the Turks. It declared that Montenegro had so far conformed to the requirements of international law. If Turkey acted differently, Montenegro would be freed from all restraint, and forced to adopt any measures calculated to protect herself and



BELGRADE.

secure the future of the Servian race. The article concluded: "No regard for any one or any thing will fetter our action." The attention of the northern powers was called to this article, and they again remonstrated with the prince for countenancing the insurrection and allowing the article to appear.

The close of the year 1875 was signalized by a brilliant operation on the part of Raouf Pasha, the Turkish commander in the Herzegovina, in the relief of Nicsic, whose garrison had been reduced to their last rations. Two divisions were detailed to march into the Duga Pass from the north and south respectively; while a third division, diverting the insurgents into a valley, fought and defeated them. Raouf Pasha retired from the command of the Turkish force at the end of 1875, and was succeeded by Mukhtar Pasha, a nephew of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz. The new commander arrived at Klek on January 1, 1876, and proceeded directly to Trebigne, where he established his headquarters. The situation was not encouraging to the Turks. Since August, at least 30,000 men had been sent to the Herzegovina, of whom not more than 15,000 were fit for duty, and these were suffering for the lack of money, transportation, and medical supplies. An engagement occurred on the 18th of January, between the insurgents and the Turks, on the road from Ragusa to Trebigne, in which the insurgents claimed that they had defeated the Turks and inflicted a severe loss upon them. The Turks claimed to have gained the advantage in another engagement. On the 11th of February the Porte issued the following *iradé*, promising reforms in the disaffected districts:

> The Sultan, with the object of ending the evils prevailing in the Herzegovina and Bosnia, and in accordance with the friendly advice of the great powers, confirms the provisions of his recent *firman*, and orders the execution of the following special reforms in the insurgent districts:
>
> 1. Complete liberty of worship.
> 2. Reform in the system of taxation.
> 3. Sale of waste lands to needy inhabitants, with facilities for payment.
> 4. The institution of mixed commissions in the capitals of Herzegovina and Bosnia, to insure prompt execution of reforms.
> 5. Augmentation of the sums applied to works of public utility in a proportion to be fixed by the advice of the mixed commissions.
>
> These special reforms are granted for the welfare of those who, having been misled by perfidious counsels, desire to return to obedience. For these persons a general amnesty is proclaimed.

BOSNIA.—Haidir Effendi, formerly an embassador, was appointed president of the Bosnian Mixed Commission, and Varsa Effendi, an Albanian, president of the Commission for Herzegovina.

In connection with this *iradé*, the Turkish Government addressed a circular note to its representatives at the courts of the great powers, communicating to them the tenor of the Andrassy note. The circular also enumerated the reforms which the Sultan had ordered by his last *iradé*, as a complement to the favors previously granted, corresponding with the proposals of Count Andrassy, and which were to take effect without exception through-

out Bosnia and the Herzegovina. With regard to the fifth point, relative to the application of the direct taxes to meet the requirements of the provinces, the note explained that such

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an arrangement could not be brought into harmony with the general system of administering the Turkish finances. Nevertheless, in his solicitude for the provinces devastated by the insurrection, the Sultan had ordered that, as an addition to the amounts already applied to public objects in the Herzegovina and Bosnia, a certain sum should be set apart, the amount of which would be fixed on the basis of local requirements, after the evidence of the administrative authorities had been received and the corporations interested had deliberated on the point. The note concluded by stating that there did not appear to be any perceptible discrepancy between the facts in the case and the formal standpoint taken up in Count Andrassy's proposals. These declarations were supplemented by an *iradé* granting a general amnesty to all insurgents who within four weeks of its promulgation throughout the country should return to their homes. It announced that the Government would have the homes and churches of the returning refugees, where they had been destroyed, rebuilt at its own cost, and would furnish those who returned with the means of pursuing their usual employments.

Herzegovina. — The European consuls at Mostar were advised by their respective governments to negotiate with the insurgents, and induce them to accept the propositions of the Andrassy note as a basis for the restoration of peace. The insurgents refused to entertain any propositions of the kind, as they had no faith in any salutary result following diplomatic negotiations. A meeting of a number of their leaders was held at Suttorina, February 26th, at which a manifesto was issued against the acceptance of the terms offered by the powers. It was signed by the Waywode Lazar Sotchitza, the Archimandrite Melentii, Pico Paulovitch, and the Popes Bogdan and Stembkovitch. It pointed out the Porte's former failures to carry out promised reforms, and declared that the resistance of the Mohammedans would baffle every reform; the Mohammedans were even expected to revolt if an attempt were made to execute the reforms. The insurgents desired full freedom and independence—this, or nothing. The paper contained an expression of thanks to Austria for the care she had taken of the Herzegovinian refugees, to Garibaldi for his fatherly counsels, and to England that she had at last recovered from her partiality for Turkey. It compared the attitude of Servia and of Montenegro, to the disadvantage of the former state. "Diplomatic combinations," it said, "are not our business; the European press may occupy itself with them: we must proceed to fight, to burn, to conquer. We cannot lay down our weapons so long as we are not granted an independence like that of Montenegro." The manifesto closed with an avowal that help was expected from Russia.

BULGARIAN COSTUMES.

Dalmatia. — Baron Rodich, the Austrian Governor of Dalmatia, was authorized by the Imperial Government to negotiate with the leaders on either side, so as to bring about a suspension of hostilities, in order that an opportunity might be given for carrying the proposed reforms into effect. With this view he visited the Turkish commanders, Ali Pasha and Mukhtar Pasha, at Ragusa, and the insurgents at Castelnuovo in the Suttorina. Mukhtar Pasha insisted, as a necessary preliminary, that Niesic should be reprovisioned from Montenegro. Baron Rodich endeavored to make an arrange-

ment for furnishing the garrison from Montenegro, but could only get its wants supplied from day to day. Early in March he met the chiefs of the insurrection at Cettigne. They declined to agree to a peace. Deputations of refugees communicated to him the general determination of that class not to accept a pacification or return home. They declared that they would resist to the last, rather than submit to the Turks again; they preferred letting their families starve in a Christian country to returning them to Turkish maltreatment. They had no confidence in the promises of the Porte. Baron Rodich informed them that the allowances to them would be discontinued in a few days, and that henceforward no powder would be allowed to cross the frontier. Baron Rodich held another interview with the insurgent leaders in the Suttorina, at Castelnuovo, on the 6th of April. On the previous day the chiefs had had a conference with M. Vesselitzky Bogdanovitch, a Servian gentleman, who visited them partly on his own account and partly by the authority of the Russian chancellor, Prince Gortchakoff. The chiefs communicated to him, as the terms on which they would agree to a suspension of hostilities: 1. That all the Turkish troops in the Herzegovina should be concentrated in six fortified places, viz.: Nicsic, Trebigne, Stolatz, Mostar, Fotcha, and Plevalje, and that the Christians and insurgents should keep their arms until the Mohammedans were disarmed. 2. That stores of provisions should be furnished by the Porte to last the population till the next harvest. 3. That the collection of taxes should be suspended for three years. 4. That the Christians should have a third of the lands held by the *rayahs*, on lease awarded to them. 5. That the reforms proposed in the Andrassy note should be immediately and fully carried out in those parts of Bosnia not in insurrection, so that it might be seen how the Mussulmans would behave in reference to them, and especially whether they would tolerate reforms in favor of the Christians. 6. That a commission of the European powers should be established, to look after the execution of the Turkish promises. A reply prescribing similar conditions was given to Baron Rodich. Although both parties refused to agree to a formal armistice, a suspension of hostilities was effected from the 28th of March to the 10th of April.

While the diplomatic agents were trying to bring about a peaceful understanding, military movements were suspended by the winter weather, and only a few engagements took place. These generally consisted of attacks by the insurgents upon the Turkish convoys conveying provisions to the garrisons. The most important of these occurred at Muratovizza, on the 6th of March. Five battalions of Turks, under the command of Selim Pasha, going to provision the fortress of Goransko, were attacked and defeated by the insurgents under Paulovitch, with the loss, it was said, of 800 men killed, 675 rifles, and four rifled cannon. The Turks were pursued as far as Lipnik, four hours' march. The insurgents had in this engagement 1,150 men, and claimed to have lost only ten killed and twenty-five wounded.

Liubibratics, who had played an important part in the beginning of the insurrection, but had since lost much of his prominence as a leader through the superior influence and energy of Pico Paulovitch, had retired to Ragusa and busied himself in promoting the agitation through the journals, and by the help of their correspondents. He collected a small corps, consisting of Serbs, Russians, and adventurers from Italy, Poland, and France, designing to arouse to resistance the districts of Bosnia adjacent to the Herzegovina and to Servia, which had as yet taken but little part in the insurrection. The detachments of his force embarked from different points along the coast toward the last of February, and landed at Klek. With a command of between 500 and 600 men thus obtained, he marched, keeping close to the Austrian border, toward Linbushka. Near this place he met a company of Bashi-Bazouks, March 5th, who were out upon a reconnaissance, and repulsed them. On the 11th of March he reached the neighborhood of Imoschi, in Dalmatia, where he and the members of his staff were arrested upon Austrian territory. Among those who accompanied his expedition and were arrested with him was Mademoiselle Markus, a rich Dutch lady, who was an enthusiastic supporter of the insurgent cause, and had contributed liberally of her means and personal services to assist it. The prisoners were interned within Austrian territory, but by the end of March Mademoiselle Markus was again within the lines of the insurgents. The greater part of the command of Liubibratics, not having been on Austrian territory, escaped capture. Its members were dispersed, but eventually joined other bodies of the insurgents.

In April the needs of the garrison at Nicsic became pressing. The understanding with Montenegro, by which provisions were supplied from day to day, though in quantities barely sufficient for the daily needs of the command, continued in force till the 10th of April, when the insurgents cut off the communications between Nicsic and Montenegro. Mukhtar Pasha marched from Gatchko, April 13th, with a force of about 10,000 men and a convoy of provisions, for the relief of the garrison. At the north end of the Duga Pass he met with a fierce resistance from the insurgents, and it was only after four days' fighting that he succeeded, with his convoy considerably reduced, in reaching Presyeka. His force was exhausted, and he was obliged to retreat to Gatchko for reënforcements. On his retreat he was attacked and lost his mules. He started again from Gatchko, April 26th, with 18,000 men. As the sole object of the new expedition was to take

to Nicsic the provisions which had been left at Presyeka, the men took with them only the supplies they would need on the march. On the 28th the Turks encountered a force of 15,000 Herzegovinians, under Sotchitza, Paulovitch, and Pope Simonitch. A fierce engagement ensued, in which the Turks prevailed, and succeeded in penetrating to Presyeka. A part of the garrison of Nicsic had opened a way around to this place, and by this way the provisions were finally conveyed to that fort. April 29th. On the 30th of April Mukhtar returned to Gatchko, harassed by the enemy, having in the four days of fighting lost 3,000 men. The Herzegovinians claimed to have lost only 120 men. The insurgents also attempted to blockade Trebigne, the fort Drieno, west of Trebigne, and Govanitchka. The Turks, however, succeeded in introducing supplies into these places without encountering serious obstacles. The fortress at Nicsic was again provisioned in June without fighting. As the spring advanced, new reports were circulated of the spread of the insurrection through Bosnia. The public mind had been excited by accounts of outrages which had been committed upon Christians by the Mussulman population. In several villages the Turks had risen against the Christians, killed numbers of them, and driven others away or subjected them to abuse. At the beginning of April the inhabitants of the Bilhacs district were reported to be in revolt, and that they were joined by several hundred Mohammedans. Five thousand insurgents were active in this district and in that of Travnik, and in a few days the insurrection was said to be under full headway along the Drin and the North Bosnian frontier. The Turkish commander, Ali Pasha, had here a force of about 10,000 men. The Vali, Ibrahim Pasha, reported to his Government that the insurrectionary movement had already become stronger than it had been at any time in the course of the year 1875. During the month of April there were twenty-seven bands of insurgents, spread over a wide extent of country, which were estimated to embrace not less than 15,000 men. These bands acted without any common plan, their most ordinary method of operation being to fall upon the

BUCHAREST.

isolated estates of the Mohammedan landowners or upon the small towns, or to lie in wait near the larger towns, watching their communications with the neighborhood, and occasionally seizing messengers or convoys of provisions. An important part in these movements was played at Orahiviza by the pretender to the Servian throne, Peter Karageorgevitch. He kept himself close by the Austrian boundary, so as to be able to cross over and put himself out of the way upon the sign of danger, while detachments from his camp scoured the country for several miles around. On the 7th of May occurred the massacre of the the consuls at Salonica. Emin Effendi, a Turk in high position, in whose family the office of state procurator of Salonica was hereditary, had abducted for his harem a handsome young Bulgarian girl, who was brought by railway to Salonica on the 6th of May. In the same train was her mother, who had followed in search of her. The two women did not know that they were upon the same train, but recognized each other at the station, and rushed weeping into one another's arms. The cry was raised among the populace that the young woman was a Christian, who had been compelled to abjure her religion and become a Mohammedan. The Christians took the girl from the guards, and, seizing a vacant carriage belonging to the American consul, which stood near by awaiting the arrival of its owner, put her into it and carried her to the house of a Greek merchant, where she was hid. The next day the streets were filled with bands of excited Mussulmans demanding the return of the girl, and threatening a massacre of the Christians. Hearing of the tumult, the French consul, and the German consul, who was his brother-in-law, proceeded to the palace of the governor to demand that he cause order to be restored. The governor was found at the mosque, where a large mob was gathered, filled with rage at the affront that had been offered to the Mohammedan religion. The consuls were set upon by the mob with clubs, knives, and yataghans, and were murdered and mangled in the most horrible manner. This out-

rage aroused an intense excitement throughout the Christian world. The great powers took immediate steps to demand satisfaction for it, and guarantees against the repetition of similar scenes. France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, sent vessels-of-war to Salonica, and England dispatched a gun-boat to accompany the commission which the Turkish Government sent to investigate the affair. The chief perpetrators of the outrage were arrested and tried, and sentenced in June to penalties which, however, France and Germany declared were not satisfactory to them. In August the Porte paid to the families of the murdered consuls an indemnity of £40,000. The event was followed at Constantinople, May 12th, by a change in the ministry. The Grand-Vizier, Mahmoud Pasha, was overthrown, and Rushdi Pasha was appointed in his place; while Midhat Pasha, who had made himself the head of a new party opposed to further concessions to the demands of Russia, took a place in the cabinet without a portfolio.

The warning of the Andrassy note had so far produced no substantial result. The reforms promised by the Porte had not been realized; the discontent in Bosnia and the Herzegovina had not been diminished. On the 11th of May, Count Andrassy for Austria, and Prince Gortchakoff for Russia, met Prince Bismarck at Berlin, in a conference which continued till the 13th, to arrange what should be done next. The result was, that a new note was issued, more decisive in tone than the Andrassy note, in which allusion was made to more active proceedings that might be adopted in case the condition of affairs was not soon improved. This note, which was dated May 13th, and is known as the Berlin Memorandum, or the Gortchakoff note, declared, in effect, that the Porte, by accepting the Andrassy note, had pledged itself to Europe, and that the great powers had the moral right to expect the Porte to execute its pledges. The Sultan had done nothing to fulfill his promises, and the murders at Salonica must be regarded as a consequence of his weakness. An armistice of two months must be arranged between the Porte and the insurgents, on the basis of the five points mentioned in the Andrassy note, and of other points which had grown out of the righteous demands of the insurgents. If this armistice passed away without the object contemplated by the powers being gained, it would be necessary to consult concerning such more effective measures as the interests of general peace would demand, to limit the spread and growth of the prevailing disorder. The Berlin note was submitted to France, Italy, and England. France and Italy gave their adhesion to it; England declined to approve it, May 19th. Immediately afterward, England sent to Besika Bay, at the southern end of the Dardanelles, a fleet of twenty vessels, mostly iron-clads, with about 5,000 men, under the command of Admiral Drummond, and increased her war-supplies at Gibraltar and Malta.

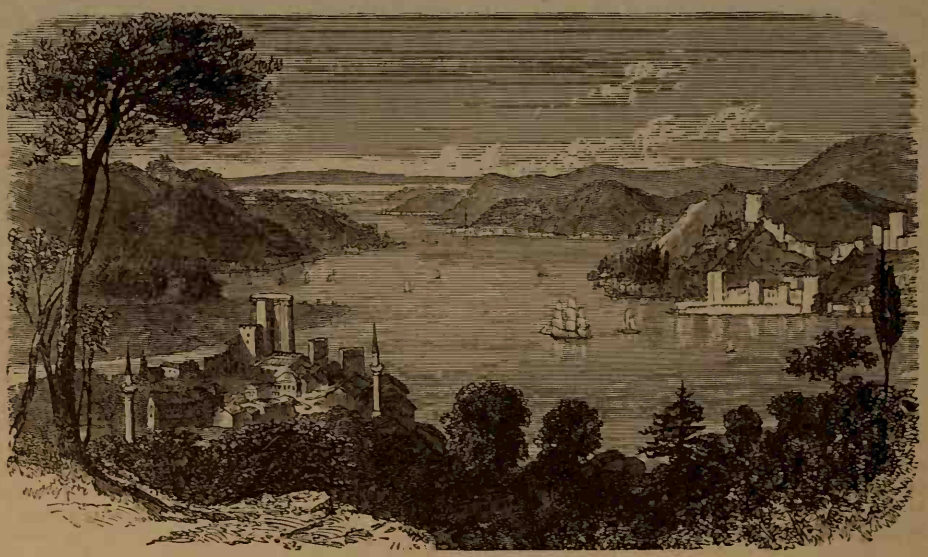
In the last days of May the Sultan Abdul-Aziz was dethroned, by a revolution in the palace, assisted by the *softas*. The leaders in the revolution were the ministers of the 12th of May, Midhat Pasha, the Grand-Vizier Mehemet Rushdi Pasha, the War-Minister Hussein Avni Pasha, and the Sheikh ul-Islam Karullah Effendi. The other leaders propounded to the Sheikh Karullah Effendi, as the authorized interpreter of the laws of Islam, the question: "If the commander of the Faithful becomes afflicted with a disorder of his faculties so that he cannot take cognizance of political affairs; if he, by personal extravagance, increases the burdens of the nation beyond endurance; if he, by wrongs which he causes, threatens the ruin of the empire and of the Mussulman community; if his rule is destructive—must he be deposed?" Karullah answered, "The law says, Yes!" and embodied the question and the answer into a *fetna*, officially signed, which had the force of a law with the Faithful. Armed with this *fetna*, the conspirators, on May 30th, proceeded to effect the deposition of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz. They kept their design carefully concealed till the moment for action arrived. Guards, consisting of soldiers on the land side and a vessel on the water, were stationed around the Palace Dolma Bagtsheh. Hussein Avni Pasha was dispatched to the Prince Murad Effendi, the eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, and notified him that he must come to the palace to be made Sultan. The prince obeyed, and proceeded to the great hall of the Seraskierat, where he was received with homage, and the customary religious services were had for the authentication of the act of his accession. The proceedings of installation having been completed, Redif Pasha was sent to inform Abdul-Aziz that, "by the will of the people," he had been deposed, and must be taken to the Serail of Top Kapu, which had been assigned him as his residence. Abdul-Aziz was excited to a violent outburst of rage by this message; but when he was shown the guards posted around the palace, he exclaimed, "Great is Allah!" and fell into a stolid desperation. Accompanied by his mother, his sons, and eleven of his wives, he was taken to Top Kapu. The new Sultan was proclaimed as Murad V. An amnesty was immediately declared for all political offenses; the money in the imperial chest and the treasure of the mother of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz were turned over to the Minister of Finance. Abdul-Aziz was removed shortly afterward from Top Kapu to a pavilion of the palace of Tcheragan, which was assigned to him as his future residence. Here he was found dead on the morning of the 4th of June. His body was examined by a council of nineteen physicians of various nationalities, who all agreed that he had killed himself by cutting his veins with a pair of scissors, and their verdict was published as the official explanation

of the cause of his death. On the night of the 15th of June a ministerial council was held at the residence of Midhat Pasha, at which were present, besides Midhat, the Grand-Vizier Mehemet Rushdi Pasha, Hussein Avni Pasha, Minister of War, the Grand-Admiral (Capudan Pasha) Achmet Kisserli, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Reshid Pasha. Soon after midnight an officer rushed unannounced into the Chamber, fired repeatedly at Hussein Avni Pasha, and fell upon him with a knife. In the mean time all the lights were put out except a single candle. In the affray which followed, Reshid Pasha was killed by a shot from the assassin's revolver, the Capudan Pasha was shot in the shoulder and then stabbed, and Achmet Aga, a member of the household of Midhat Pasha, who attempted to arrest the murderer, was also killed. Finally a detachment of soldiers came in and captured the murderer. He was summarily tried, and was hanged on the morning of the 17th of June. His name was Hassan Beg. He was a Circassian, a brother of the third wife of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz, and had been during the reign of that Sultan adjutant of his eldest son, Yusuf Izzedin Effendi. According to the official statement of the affair, he felt aggrieved at Hussein Avni, and sought to gratify a personal animosity in assassinating him.

In Servia the ministry of Kalievitch was at the head of the Government in the beginning of 1876. This ministry was decidedly in favor of peace, and was in opposition to the Skupshtina, the national Legislature. On the 22d of January the Skupshtina unanimously adopted the war estimates; on the 25th the Minister of War asked the Chamber to grant an additional £224,000 for army equipment, and urgency was voted on the measure. On the 20th of February the Minister of War issued an order calling out all men between twenty and fifty years of age. Disturbances occurred at the communal elections at Kraguyevatz and Semendria in the last days of February, occasioned by agitators who raised the revolutionary flag. About the same time Prince Milan made peaceful assurances to Prince Wrede, the Austrian representative at Belgrade, which caused a temporary subsidence of the war-feeling. Before the middle of March, however, pressure was brought by the war-party upon Prince Milan; on the 14th Belgrade was illuminated in honor of the battle of Muratovizza, in the Herzegovina. The Turkish troops massed upon the Servian borders having committed depredations, the Servian militia were mobilized and ordered to march to the frontier. A cabinet council was held to discuss the policy to be pursued by the Government, at which differences of opinion arose which threatened a crisis. On the 23d of March the levy of the reserve had resulted satisfactorily, with a promise that Servia would have 30,000 men disposable in case of war. On the 24th the purchase of 60,000 Chassepot rifles for Servia was reported at Berlin. The Governor of Bohemia ordered the frontier to be watched, to prevent the conveyance of the rifles to Servia through Austrian territory. In April it was reported that Prince Wrede, the Austrian representative at Belgrade, had communicated to Prince Milan a threat that Austrian and Turkish troops would occupy Servia if she declared war against Turkey. Prince Milan laid Prince Wrede's communication before the ministers and a parliamentary committee, who unanimously advised him to pay no attention to it. On Sunday, April 9th, a mob at Belgrade made a warlike demonstration, and insulted two persons attached to the Austrian consulate. The Austrian Government made a demand for satisfaction, and an apology was promptly made. On the same day Prince Milan made an address at a popular festival, and said: "If the Turks attack us, we have sufficient force to repel them." On the 24th it was reported that the War-Office had ordered all militiamen to prepare for a foreign campaign, and that the troops had been ordered to march to the frontier. With the renewal of hostilities in the insurgent provinces the public mind became more inflamed, and fresh fuel was added by the atrocities in Bulgaria and the murder of the consuls in Salonica. Prince Milan was finally forced to comply with the popular demand, and the ministry of Kalievitch made way in May for the popular ministry, Ristitch-Gruitch. But, although the new cabinet was decidedly warlike in its composition, M. Ristitch hesitated to declare war, owing to the unprepared state in which the country still found itself; yet important steps were taken that Servia might be ready when the time came. On May 24th a decree was published providing for the issue of a loan of 12,000,000 francs, to bear interest, and to be payable within five years. On May 29th the Russian General Tchernayeff was appointed a general in the Servian army; a decree published soon after ordered the closing of the schools and courts in case of war, and troops were posted along the frontier. At the same time Servia had entered into negotiations with Montenegro, and on May 26th concluded with the latter a treaty offensive and defensive. In consequence of these proceedings the Turkish Government demanded an explanation from Servia, on June 9th, as to its preparations for war. Servia replied that it desired the preservation of peace, and by no means entertained any hostile intentions toward the Sublime Porte, and at the same time promised to send a special envoy to Constantinople, who should discuss with the Turkish Government the questions arising out of the situation. The negotiations of the great powers had gone on in the meanwhile, and on them the Servians had built great hopes. They had even gone so far as to formulate certain demands, which were essentially as follows: They claimed that Bosnia and Herzegovina

would be instantly pacified as soon as the direct rule of the Turks should cease there. This pacification ought therefore to be intrusted to Servia and Montenegro; and in order that the pacification might be a permanent one, and as a consideration for the services rendered, Servia should receive Bosnia and Montenegro the Herzegovina. The prince of Servia was to remain entirely, and the prince of Montenegro only as far as the Herzegovina was concerned, a vassal of the Sublime Porte, and both princes were to pay tribute from the newly-acquired territory. These demands were brought to the notice of the great powers by a special envoy sent for that purpose to Ems. But the European diplomatists were decidedly opposed to a war of the two principalities against Turkey. On the other hand, a great enthusiasm for the war began to show itself among the Russian people. This, together with the fact that a decided change had been gradually taking place in Western Europe in the feeling toward Turkey, led the Servians to regard the objections of the diplomatists as of secondary importance.

On June 23d the entire Servian forces were placed under arms, and on June 29th the Servian agent in Constantinople delivered a memorandum containing the demands of Servia and Montenegro, mentioned in a preceding page. They were rejected by the Porte, as had been expected, and the declaration of war followed immediately, and M. Magazinovitch, the Servian agent, was recalled. On the same day Prince Milan left Belgrade for the army, and on his way published an address to the Servian people. In this address he said that he had had the intention of sending an embassador to Constantinople, in order to come to an agreement with the Sublime Porte. But



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the latter showed in every possible manner that it did not desire an agreement, and continued to send troops to the Servian frontier, ready to devastate the country with fire and sword. This danger Servia must avert, and must even invade the neighboring provinces now in insurrection to restore to them peace and order. The Prince of Montenegro had given as the cause for his declaration of war the fact that the Turks completely blockaded the southern boundary of the principality; had shown themselves hostile toward it; had interrupted communication in the country; and had not been able to introduce or carry out the reforms which they had promised. On July 2d the prince announced to his troops, at Cettigne, that he had declared war against Turkey, and placed himself at their head in order to invade the Herzegovina.

The troops at the command of the belligerent parties at the opening of the war were as follows: In the Herzegovina, on the northern boundary of Montenegro, Mukhtar Pasha was in command of an army corps of about 20,000 men. The troops in Scutari and Podgoritza, south of Montenegro, amounted at the time to one brigade of 4,000 to 5,000 men only. The second army corps—that of the Danube—was in command of Eyub Pasha, and was composed of about 50,000 men. In Northwestern Bosnia, toward the Drina, Ali Pasha was in command of a strong division; and in Southwestern Bosnia Mehemet Ali, with a large brigade, occupied Sienitza, Novibazar, and Nova-Warosch, making in all 14,000 to 15,000 men. Another division was posted on the railroad from Salonica to Mitrovitza. These troops could be immediately reënforced by Bashi-

Bazouks, which represented the unorganized Mustafiz or *Landsturm*. . In addition to these forces, 30,000 regular troops had been moved in May from Constantinople to suppress the Bulgarian insurrection, of which Abdul-Kerim, the Minister of War, had himself taken command. When the declaration of war came, the Porte not only called out the redif of the first, but also that of the second ban, and even drew a large number of troops from all the Asiatic corps. The troops already in Bulgaria were ordered to march still further north, and Abdul-Kerim Pasha was made commander-in-chief of all the troops operating against Servia.

In Servia, parts of the first ban had been called out as early as April. In the latter part of June the entire first ban was called out, and early in July the entire second ban was also ready for action. To these regular forces of Servia there were added volunteer corps of varying strength, which increased in time, of these some, however, could be employed at the outbreak of hostilities. These were mostly composed of Bosnians, Servians from Hungary, Bulgarians, and members of other Slavic tribes. Other countries were represented only in a few cases; even the Russians, who afterward took part in the war to such a considerable degree, were represented at the beginning in a few isolated cases only. The first ban was immediately moved to the frontier, and, together with the regular army, was divided into four armies, to which the second ban was afterward added. In order to prevent the Turkish gunboats on the Danube from attacking Belgrade and other cities on this river, the Servians intended to place torpedoes at the mouth of the Timok. Austria, however, interfered, and obtained from the Turks the assurance that they would not ascend the river with their gunboats above the mouth of the Timok, thus removing the necessity for the use of the torpedoes.

The four Servian armies were as follows: 1. The Army of the Drina, composed of the first and second bans of the first division, and numerous volunteer corps, principally composed of Bosnians. It numbered about 20,000 men, infantry and cavalry, and was under the command of General Alimpitch. 2. The Army of the Ibar, composed of the first and second bans of the division Western Morava, and volunteers from Southwestern Bosnia (Rascia), under the Archimandrite Dutchitch; this army also contained about 20,000 men. 3. The principal army, the Army of the South, was placed under the command of General Tchernayeff. It was composed of the first and second bans of the division Southern Morava, and of the first ban of the divisions Danube and Shumadiya, and had in all about 45,000 men. 4. The Army of the Timok was under the command of General Lieshanin, and consisted of the first and second bans of the fourth division, and several volunteer bodies, in all about 20,000 men. This left available the second ban of the fifth and sixth divisions (Danube and Shumadiya) and the entire reserve. On the morning of July 3d General Alimpitch crossed the Drina with fifteen battalions, leaving the second ban to guard the right bank of the river from its mouth to Liubovia, a distance of eighty kilometres. The column of the right wing landed at Popovo, put the Turkish advanced guards to flight, and was afterward attacked in a neighboring woods. The column of the left wing moved toward Janja, while the centre marched directly toward Bielina, soon encountering the Turkish fortifications, against which it brought to bear the artillery and infantry. The other two columns did not arrive until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the centre had been under fire for three hours. The fire was kept up until five o'clock, when the Servians proceeded to storm the town. The right wing succeeded in entering the fortifications, and, without making any provisions for holding the captured posts, pursued the retreating Turks into the streets of the city. Here the Servians were received by a well-directed fire from the houses; disorder began in their ranks, and they in turn were driven out. The disorder communicated itself to the centre, and Alimpitch was forced to retreat. He succeeded in restoring order, however, and retained a firm footing on the left bank of the Drina. Here he began to fortify himself, and gradually pushed his outposts nearer and nearer to Bielina. He received in his camp large numbers of fugitives from Bosnia, among whom were a great many capable of bearing arms. It was reported, although probably with some exaggeration, that up to July 12th he had organized 6,000 Bosnians. The Turks at this time abandoned Little Zvornik, which was immediately occupied and fortified by the Servians, thus placing them in complete possession of the right bank of the Drina. Alimpitch remained quiet in his camp, and by constant drilling succeeded in bringing his division to a high degree of military usefulness.

On the Timok, General Lieshanin assumed the offensive on July 2d. The first ban of the Timok division, and the "Holy Legion," a volunteer body, were concentrated in and around Saitchar, while the second ban held the entire Timok line. On the morning of the 2d General Lieshanin crossed the Timok, with 6,000 men, into the Turkish territory, leaving over 7,000 men behind. He immediately took up the line of march for Widin. In the neighborhood of Karaul he encountered the enemy; and as his troops displayed great difficulty in being managed, they were soon put to rout, and in the evening he returned to Saitchar with considerable loss. On the following morning Osman Pasha crossed into Servian territory, and immediately began to deploy his troops. This the Servian cavalry sought to prevent, but were forced to retire into Sai-

tchar. Lieshanin, who feared to have his line of retreat cut off, finally ordered the fortifications on the right bank of the Timok to be abandoned. The Servian loss on these two days was said to have been over 1,800 men, a great number of whom were killed, while the loss of the Turks is estimated to have been far greater—by some as much as double that of the Servians. But although Osman Pasha continued to harass the Servians, even as far south as Belgradshik, he did not intend to, nor could he, follow up his victory in the proper manner; for the principal Turkish army was as yet by no means in the condition to sustain him in any forward movements that he might make, and, besides, he was expecting a large addition to his forces. General Lieshanin had received, as early as July 7th, a full brigade as reënforcements.

General Zach, on the Ibar, crossed the boundary on difficult mountain-paths at Javor, intending to march upon Sienitza; on his right, Dutchitch was to disturb the region of Nova-Warosch, while on his left Colonel Antitch was to capture Novibazar, and, if possible, to threaten Mitrovitza, the terminus of the railroad from Salonica. On July 6th General Zach encountered a Turkish brigade under Mehemet Ali Pasha, who occupied a very strong position before Sienitza. He boldly attacked the Turks, although having considerably less men at his command than the latter; but his losses were very great, and he himself was wounded, so that he was finally forced to retire to Servian territory. Colonel Antitch advanced as far as Novibazar, fortified himself opposite to it, and then began to bombard the city and its works, without, however, effecting much; but as Novibazar was but poorly garrisoned, he succeeded in maintaining his positions. On his left flank he had sent out a scouting-party toward Mitrovitza. This party, although disturbing the country considerably, was too weak to capture Mitrovitza, or to prevent the disembarkation of Turkish troops at this point. Dutchitch had during this time accomplished little more than taking a few old barracks called forts, each containing but a few men. General Zach took his disaster at Sienitza very much to heart. Suffering from the effects of his wounds, he fell dangerously ill, was relieved of his command, and was replaced by Colonel Tcholak Antitch.

In the south, General Tchernayeff had left the division South Morava at Alexinatz and Deligrad under the command of Colonel Milan Ivanovitch, with directions to cross the border on the left bank of the Morava and to threaten the fortress of Nissa. With the greater part of his army Tchernayeff marched to the left, to Bania and Gurgussovatz, and then, leaving Nissa on his right, intended to cross the border and march on Ak Palanka and Pirot. Ivanovitch, on July 2d, marched with two brigades, in two columns, toward Mramor and into the valley of the Toplitza. Here he had a short engagement with the enemy, and seemed to have been successful in drawing the attention of the garrison of Nissa. Tchernayeff moved the greater part of his army on the road from Gurgussovatz to Ak Palanka, while a small detachment was ordered to advance to the right upon Nissa by way of Gramada, to watch it also on the right bank of the Morava, and thus impress the Turks with the idea of an intended siege of this fortress. A detachment on the left of the main army was ordered to march toward Pirot. On July 4th Tchernayeff appeared before Ak Palanka and Pirot, and, after a short engagement before the former city, entered them on the 5th. As, however, he did not receive the aid from the Bulgarians that he had expected, and as the misfortunes of Lieshanin on the Timok had cast a decided gloom over the Servian operations, Prince Milan ordered him to return to Servia; and on July 10th he left Ak Palanka and Pirot, and set out on his march back to Servia.

The Montenegrins, at the beginning of the hostilities, were divided into two corps: the one on the southern frontier, opposite the Turkish positions of Medun, Podgoritza, and Scutari, kept itself strictly on the defensive; while the other, on the Herzegovinian frontier, and openly allied with the insurgents, immediately took the offensive, and marched upon Stolatz in several columns. One column on the right, under Sotchitza, had marched toward Gatchko, taken several works before the city, and tried to surround it. Selim Pasha left the necessary garrison in it, and then marched with two battalions toward Nevesigne, intending to go from there to Mostar, where he was to meet Mukhtar Pasha. On the 11th he was attacked by a body of Montenegrins, and was only able, after several hours' sharp fighting, to continue on his way to Nevesigne, where he was reënforced. On July 11th the central column, said to have been led by Prince Nicholas in person, appeared before Stolatz, and, after a short engagement, occupied it, as well as the surrounding forts.

A very fortunate affair for the Montenegrins occurred at this time. The Austrian Government closed the port of Klek to the Turks, thus cutting off their shortest route to the Herzegovina. It helped them, however, but little; their forces continued to be scattered, even more so than at first. On the 16th they attacked Selim Pasha at Nevesigne, and forced him to retire to Blagui, where they defeated him again on the 17th. But now Mukhtar Pasha came up from Mostar with reserves, and on the 19th found before him but four Montenegrin battalions, which he defeated after a brave resistance. After this event the entire Montenegrin forces retired toward Grabovo.

With July 10th the offensive movements of the Servians came to an end, and their forces retired into Servia. The Turkish movements

did not begin until the last days of the month. During the three weeks that intervened comparative quiet prevailed, but few engagements occurring, and no movements of any account taking place.

In the latter part of July a combined action of the Turks against the Timok line began. The troops participating in this action were the corps of Achmet Eyub Pasha, from Nissa, reënforced on its right wing by the newly-arrived division of Suleiman Pasha and the strong division of Osman Pasha from Widin. The two principal points of the Servians on the Timok line were Gurgussovatz and Saitchar, with their surroundings. Eyub Pasha marched against Gurgussovatz. On his right wing Suleiman Pasha advanced on the line Pirot-Pandiralo, while on the left wing Hafiz Pasha led the advanced guard on the line Gramada-Derwent; this was followed by the reserve under Achmet Eyub himself. The entire force of Eyub Pasha at this time was estimated at 33,000 men, of whom, however, at least 10,000 remained in Nissa, while the mobile reserve, to an equal number, was posted along the road from Nissa to Gramada; so that, for the attack on Gurgussovatz, only 13,000 men were at the disposal of the general, who was afterward but slightly reënforced from the reserve. Osman Pasha commanded the operations against Saitchar, having at his disposal about 18,000 troops of the regular army. For the attack on the Timok line the Turks had, at the most, 35,000 men of the regular army, to which were added thousands of Bashi-Bazouks.

On July 28th Osman Pasha attacked the advanced post of Lieshanin at Weliki Iswor, forcing it to retreat to Saitchar. Large numbers of the inhabitants of this city now began to leave, and, after a short engagement on August 5th, General Lieshanin ordered the city to be abandoned. The remainder of the inhabitants then left, and in the evening General Lieshanin, with the garrison, retreated toward Paratchin. He did not, however, go as far as the valley of the Morava, but made a

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halt in the defiles of Bolyevatz and Lukovo, his rear guard even at Plauinitza, only thirty-five kilometres west of the Timok. On the 6th the Turks entered Saitchar, and, as there were no inhabitants on whom to practise cruelties, they contented themselves with burning nearly the whole town. While these events were occurring on the lower Timok, Hafiz Pasha, on July 29th, attacked the Servians at Gramada. The latter defended themselves bravely here, and at Derwent, on July 30th and 31st, but were forced to retire on Gurgussovatz; all the more so since Suleiman Pasha had also entered Servian territory by way of Pandiralo, and could be prevented from marching on by Horvatovitch only with the greatest difficulty. On August 2d Horvatovitch was forced to abandon all his advanced positions on the border, and then assembled his entire forces, about 6,000 men, in the position of Tresibaba, south of Gurgussovatz. Hafiz and Suleiman Pasha now united their forces, and Achmet Eyub himself came on to assume the chief command of the troops in the attack on Tresibaba. Horvatovitch continued to defend this position on the 3d and 4th, but was forced on the latter day to abandon it to the vastly-superior enemy, as well as, on the 6th, Gurgussovatz, where he would have been in danger of being completely surrounded in case of longer delay. He retreated to the defiles of Bania, and left his rear-guard at Tchitluk and Zerovitza and entered into close communication with the camps of Alexinatz and Deligrad. During these events on the Timok, Tchernayeff, on August 5th, had dispatched a division of the troops in Alexinatz against Mramor, and into the Toplitza Valley. At Mramor this division encountered the forces under Ali Sahib and the garrison of Nissa, and was forced by them to retreat. The Turks, however, having gained this advantage on the Timok line, did not follow it up, but soon after abandoned their positions again; so that, on August 18th,

Horvatovitch again entered Gurgussovatz. They then concentrated all their forces at Nissa, for a combined attack on the positions Alexinatz-Deligrad, on the southern Morava. These operations were under the chief command of Abdul-Kerim Pasha, the Minister of War. On August 19th Ali Sahib attacked the Servian positions on the left bank of the Morava. His object was to gain ground close to the left bank, so that a bridge could be built across the river, and thus establish an easier mode of communication between his army corps and that of Achmet Eyub than that previously used by way of Nissa and Mramor. At first he was successful, and drove the Servians back; but on the following day the Servians not only held their own, but attacked the Turks. On the 21st, Achmet Eyub attacked the Servian positions on the right bank. This forced the Servians to divide their attention, and on this day the Turks held the town of Teshitza. On the 22d the Turks began to build a bridge at this place; and although the Servians attacked the Turks during this and the followiug day, they were unable to prevent the completion of the bridge, and on the morning of the 24th the Turks began the main attack on Alexinatz. The infantry succeeded in taking several Servian trenches, but were here so exposed to the enemy's fire that they were soon forced to retreat, with great loss. On the left bank, both the Servians and Ali Sahib kept very quiet during this day. On the evening of the 24th Abdul-Kerim received the news that Horvatovitch, who had occupied Gurgussovatz on the 18th, was on his way to the scene of action, and would in all probability attack the Turkish right wing at St. Stephan on the following morning. This, it is said, induced him to give up the operations against Alexinatz on the right bank of the Morava; and on the same evening the Turks retreated npon Katun. The losses of the Servians in the six days' battle of Alexinatz were 9 officers and 371 men killed, and 38 officers and 1,195 men wounded; in all, 1,613 killed and wounded: that is, 3.1 per cent. of the entire army. The losses of the Turks, although not definitely known, exceeded those of the Servians considerably. After the failure of these operations, Abdul-Kerim determined to unite his entire army on the left bank, effect a greater extension toward the west, to pass by Alexinatz and Deligrad, and, if possible, to descend into the valley of the Morava on the left bank. Achmet Eyub was therefore ordered to cross over to the left bank of the river on the bridge at Teshitza, while on the right bank there remained but a few bodies of irregular troops. These, in order to cover the crossing of Achmet Eyub, attacked Alexinatz on the 28th, and then retired again. On August 30th, Abdul-Kerim had gathered his main army on the left bank, near Teshitza. On the morning of September 1st he began to move forward, surprised some advanced Servian positions at Zitkovatch, on his right wing, but particularly strengthened his left wing, so that his intention to seize the pontoon-bridge of Bogoviste, and thus interrupt the communication between Alexinatz and Deligrad, became apparent. This he did not accomplish, although the Servians were forced to retire to the right bank of the river. Tchernayeff then reënforced the exposed outposts Djunis and Kaonik, and at the bridge which covered the road from Krushevatz to Deligrad. At the same time he occupied the entire right bank of the Morava, from this bridge to Alexinatz. The retreat of the Servians to the right bank had been attended by considerable disorder, so that at the time it seemed that the Servians had received their death-blow. But the Turks having, according to their custom, burned all the villages on their way, with the provisions in them, and not having money to procure any from without, were forced, against their will, to allow Tchernayeff to reorganize his forces. This he did, and, leaving but a few battalions in Alexinatz, concentrated his main force on the road from Deligrad to Djunis, with his headquarters in Deligrad. After having let th week pass by quietly, the Turks, on September 7th, 10th, and 11th, made four different attempts to obtain a strong position on the left bank between Korman, Adrovatz, and Bogoviste, and there to gain the right bank between Deligrad and Alexinatz by erecting a bridge. All these attempts failed; and the same was the case with an attempt of Colonel Horvatovitch to cross to the left bank, in the rear of the Turkish forces, and attack them. At the other points, on the Drina, Ibar, and Timok, comparative quiet prevailed during this period, the only operations of any importance being those of Colonel Despotovitch and 2,000 Bosnians, who, having been sent out by Alimpitch from Popovo to revive the insurrection, gathered about him the remaining bands of insurgents, and captnred the fort Petrovatz, between the Unna and Sanna, on August 14th, and, on September 8th, the city of Glamosh.

When the Montenegrins began their retreat before Mukhtar Pasha, on July 20th, they went by the way of Nevesigne, Gatchko, and Korito. Mukhtar Pasha, who followed on more westerly courses, intended to get ahead of them and cut off their retreat to Montenegro. At the same time, the Turkish corps of Albania was to attack the southern border. On July 27th Mukhtar Pasha arrived at the Convent of Plana, twelve kilometres north of Bilek, and from there intended, on the 28th, to march to the left and attack the Montenegrins in the rear. He therefore ordered the commander of Bilek to take a position to the east of the city and to await further orders, so that he might be able to assist Mukhtar Pasha, if necessary. At the same time, the commandant of Trebigne was ordered to send up a train of provisions—which was certainly a difficult order to fulfill, considering that he had very scant provis-

ions himself. On July 28th Mukhtar Pasha began his march from Plana in three columns; but he had hardly set out on his march when, to his astonishment, he was attacked by the Montenegrins. The advanced guard retreated as the Turks began to reply to their fire, and on its retreat was reënforced by other corps on its flanks. The Turks, as usual, were accompanied by Bashi-Bazouks, who, as soon as they saw that there was to be serious fighting, took to flight, in which they also involved some of the other battalions. As soon as the Montenegrins saw this, they set out in pursuit, cutting down with their long knives every one who came in their way. The Turkish regulars were cut down while fighting bravely for their artillery. Among the prisoners taken was Osman Pasha, the commander of one of the three Turkish columns. Mukhtar Pasha retreated to Bilek, and, not finding here the necessary means to restore his army, continued his retreat to Trebigne, where he arrived on July 29th. The allied Montenegrins and Herzegovinians immediately separated into several corps, one of which took up its position before Bilek, while the others blocked up the roads leading from Trebigne. Mukhtar Pasha, from Trebigne, sent repeated messages to Constantinople asking for aid, which in due time was rendered him. On September 2d he set out from Trebigne with 12,000 men, crossed the frontier on the 3d, at Saslap, and, after a short engagement at Zagoni, intrenched himself at Saslap, the Montenegrins taking up their positions opposite to him. Occasional engagements now took place between the different outposts, until, on September 16th, complete quiet began to prevail here also.

On the southern border of Montenegro the Fort Medun was the centre of operations. The Montenegrins succeeded in surrounding it, and repulsed several attempts of the Turks to provision it. In the beginning of August the Turks received considerable reënforcements; and on August 15th Mahmoud Pasha, the Turkish commander, attacked the Montenegrins, but was completely routed, his loss being very great. Mahmoud Pasha was placed before a court-martial, and was succeeded by Dervish Pasha. On September 6th he crossed to the north shore of Moratcha, at Rogatzi, and there attacked the Montenegrins, but was repulsed with great loss. On September 11th he attempted another battle, on the heights of Welie Brdo, northwest of Podgoritza, but was forced to retreat to the latter city.

When, on the 18th of July, Servia and Montenegro had declared war against the Porte, the other dependencies of Turkey occupied various attitudes toward her. The Herzegovina and Bosnia were in a state of insurrection; outbreaks had taken place in Bulgaria, which had been repressed with severity. Egypt hesitatingly sent the contingent of troops which the Porte demanded. Roumania occupied a neutral position, stationing a corps of observation on her borders and carefully guarding her neutrality. On the 16th of July the Roumanian Government addressed a memorandum to the guaranteeing powers, expressing the desire that the Porte, which was accustomed to speak officially of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, should recognize the historical name of Roumania for the united principalities, as the other powers had done. It demanded the acceptance of a Roumanian agent as one of the accredited diplomatic body at the Porte, and that this agent have jurisdiction over Roumanians settled in Turkey; a definition of boundaries in respect to the islands of the Danube which belong in part to Turkey and in part to Roumania; and, further, it demanded for Roumania the privilege of making trade, postal, telegraphic, and delivery contracts; that passports issued by the Roumanian Government should be recognized by the Porte; and, finally, asked for a rectification of the boundaries on the lower Danube, so as to assure a free use of the stream to the adjacent Roumanians. The powers declared these demands to be at present inopportune. In Crete, discontent prevailed at the failure of the Government to carry out the reforms promised in the constitution granted in 1869; the Christian judges and councilors had resigned their offices in expression of this discontent; the people, relying upon the statute, refused to respect the judgments of the Mohammedan judges, and a dead-lock existed in judicial administration.

The declaration of war by Servia was followed by a like act on the part of Montenegro. Under these circumstances the European powers were constrained to consider what policy they should adopt in reference to the new questions that were arising. The Porte announced its intention not to consider Servia and Montenegro as war-making powers; toward Servia, in particular, as being a vassal-state, it would place itself on the ground of formal right. Turkey had signed the Convention of Ghent of 1864, which provided for the immunity of the sanitary organizations of belligerents and for the care of the wounded; but it was given out that Servia and Montenegro not being recognized as belligerents, the provisions of the treaty would not be held binding as to them. The international committee of the Convention of Ghent addressed a memorial to the powers which had signed the convention, in which, without discussing the political question set up by Turkey, it suggested that any power as party to the convention was under a double obligation, in case of a civil war, to observe its rules toward its own subjects; for the Treaty of Ghent was not a mere political document, but was a declaration of high moral and humanitarian principles. It did not become necessary for the powers to act collectively upon this subject, for, at the suggestion of the English Government, the commanders of the Turkish forces

gave orders that the principles of the convention should be regarded by their commands in their dealings with the insurgents.

Sultan Murad V., soon after his accession, revealed his inability to cope with the difficulties of his situation, and his incapacity became more manifest as these difficulties grew with the louder demands of the powers upon the Porte. He became afflicted with fits of melancholy and stupor. A physician was called in from Vienna, who examined into his case and gave the opinion that he was in an irresponsible condition; his disease could not be pronounced incurable, yet it demanded a complete release from business, and stimulants. Acting upon this advice, the Ministerial Council decided, August 31st, that Murad should be deposed. The Sheikh ul-Islam was consulted, as he had been in the case of Abdul-Aziz, and, he giving a favorable response, the deposition was effected. Abdul-Hamid, a younger brother of Murad, who was born September 22, 1842, was named as the new Sultan, and was girded with the sword of Osman on the 7th of September. On the 9th of September he issued an Imperial *hat*, confirming the ministers and other high officers in their positions, and projecting reforms. Halil Rediff Pasha was appointed Minister of War in the place of Abdul-Kerim Pasha, who took the command of the army, and Savfet Pasha was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of the minister who had been murdered by Hassan.

The powers, particularly England and Austria, exerted themselves both at Belgrade and at Constantinople to secure an armistice. The Servians insisted steadfastly upon the accomplishment of the single purpose with which

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they had gone to war—the freedom of their Slavic brethren—and would listen to no propositions which did not further that end. The birth of a crown-prince, August 14th, and the birthday of Prince Milan, August 22d, were made the occasion of the presentation of an address from the Permanent Commission of the Skupshtina to the Prince, which was filled with warlike expressions. The "name-day" of the Czar of Russia was celebrated in Belgrade, September 11th, with great honors, as the festival of one who would deliver the country from Turkish oppression. The Porte, during the reign of Murad, had been accustomed to reply to the pressure of the powers for the institution of reforms, that a plan of reforms to embrace the whole empire was under consideration, and required time to mature it; and the state of health of the Sultan Murad was pleaded as an additional reason for forbearance. After the deposition of Murad the powers renewed their demands with energy. As a condition to an armistice with Servia, the Porte demanded that Servia should ask for it; Turkey had no interest in demanding an armistice, and could only take it into consideration as a preliminary to peace. The English embassador requested Savfet Pasha to name conditions of peace, which the powers might consider and impose upon Servia if they approved them; but an armistice, he said, was indispensable, to give the powers time to come to an understanding concerning the proposed conditions. The Turks replied that the council was engaged in drafting the conditions, and would soon impart them to the powers;

they could not recognize the insurgents as belligerents by granting them a formal armistice, but their officers in the field could be instructed to refrain from hostilities while the terms were under consideration, provided the Servian troops likewise avoided acts of war. On the 14th of September Savfet Pasha communicated to the embassadors a long memorandum, reiterating the objections of the Porte to granting an armistice except in connection with distinct propositions for peace, and stating the conditions on which Turkey was willing to make peace. These conditions were in substance as follows:

1. The Prince of Servia shall go to Constantinople and pay homage to the Sultan.
2. The four fortresses which were placed under the care of the Prince of Servia in 1867, but of which the title remained in the possession of the Turkish Government, shall be again occupied by the imperial army.
3. The Servian militia shall be abolished; the number of troops allowed for the preservation of order in the interior of the principality shall not exceed 10,000 men, with two batteries.
4. Servia shall return to their homes all inhabitants of the neighboring provinces who have escaped to her territories, and shall destroy all the fortresses which have been recently built, leaving only those which belonged of old to the principality.
5. The amount of annual tribute to be paid by Servia shall be increased by such a sum as shall be sufficient to pay the interest upon the amount of the war-indemnity to be assessed upon her.
6. The Ottoman Government shall have the right to build a railway to connect Belgrade with the line from Nissa, and operate it with officers of its own appointment.

Toward Montenegro the *status quo ante bellum* should be observed. These points differed totally from the conditions which the disaffected provinces were seeking to gain, as well as from the views of the powers. The counter-propositions of the powers were communicated to the Porte September 23d. Without taking any notice of the six points of the Turkish proposition, they demanded an autonomy for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, to be more clearly defined in future; a port for Montenegro; an organization for Bulgaria like that adopted for the Lebanon, with a Christian governor appointed by the Porte, and other privileges to be hereafter defined; for Servia, the *status quo ante bellum*, except that an indemnity for the damages occasioned by the war might be assessed from the principality. While waiting the answer of the Porte to these propositions, the powers engaged in correspondence with each other to determine what course should be taken in case they were rejected. They continued to insist upon an armistice, and finally effected an arrangement that the Turks should desist from hostilities from the 16th to the 25th of September, while Servia and Montenegro should be restrained from action during the same period. On the 16th of September General Tchernayeff and his officers, at a festival given at Deligrad, proclaimed Prince Milan King of Servia. On the next day the proclamation was formally published to the troops of the army of the Morava; deputations of the people were present, and an address to King Milan I. Obrenovitch, duly signed, was read by General Protitch, "in the name of the heroic Servian people." The account of the proceedings was telegraphed to Prince Milan, and a deputation was dispatched to Belgrade in order to communicate to the Prince in person the feeling of the army. This affair caused disquiet to the powers and the adjacent territories, particularly to Austro-Hungary, and threatened to embarrass the negotiations for peace. Prince Milan was constrained to disavow it, and caused the deputation from the army to be turned back before it had reached Belgrade.

On the 7th of October the embassadors of the powers made to the Porte a formal proposition for an armistice of six weeks. On the 12th the Porte replied, proposing an armistice of six months, from October, 1876, to the 31st of March, 1877, during which period the Servians would be expected not to disturb those places of which the Turks were in possession; the introduction of foreign volunteers and of arms and ammunition for Servia and Montenegro should be prohibited; and all proceedings tending to excite discontent in the neighboring provinces should be avoided. In connection with this proposition, the Porte submitted the draft of a new constitution which had been prepared for the whole empire. It provided for a National Assembly, to consist of deputies chosen by the capital and the vilayets, who should be called to Constantinople for three months in each year to settle the taxes and the budget; and for a Senate, who should be named by the Sultan; the attributes of the great state-bodies were to be more fully defined by a special law, which was now under consideration by a high commission of Mohammedans and Christians, sitting under the presidency of Midhat Pasha. Another law, for the reorganization of the provincial administrations, would provide for the execution of the present law in the vilayets, and for the extension of the active and passive right of election, and would also introduce in general the practical reforms which the European powers had sought only for Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The general councils of the vilayets would likewise have the right to watch over the execution of the laws and regulations; and in the intervals between the sittings of the general council the administrative councils chosen by the people should attend to affairs appertaining to the jurisdiction of the general council, and supervise the administrative officers in their functions. Further, it had been decided to improve the method of assessing and collecting the taxes in the whole empire; to elevate the communities as much as possible; to give to them the control of the disposition of a part of the public revenues; to reorganize the police; and, in short, to make as complete a provincial or-

ganization as could be attained. Prince Gortchakoff notified the other powers that Russia was not ready to agree to an armistice of six months, but would prefer one of six weeks, as had been proposed by England, and which could be renewed as often as there might be occasion. General Ignatieff, the Russian embassador at Constantinople, who had been absent on leave for a considerable time, returned to Constantinople October 19th. He immediately conferred with the other embassadors, and reiterated in a more definite form the demand of Russia for a security of the autonomy of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina, and for the introduction of the reforms promised by the Porte, under the control of a commission of the European powers. Here arose a question whether the commission would not have to be supported by an armed force against the fanaticism of the Mussulmans. The action of General Ignatieff was very unwelcome to the Turks, for they regarded it as an indication that Russia had determined upon an ultimatum with the alternative of war. Unfavorable reports came from Roumania, that Prince Charles had refused to proclaim the accession of Abdul-Hamid as Sultan; that he had given permission to Russia to march troops through his territory; and that a great gathering of troops in the neighborhood of Galatz had been ordered for the autumnal manœuvres. On the 23d of October a plot was discovered, which had been formed among the adherents of the late Sultan Abdul-Aziz and his Grand-Vizier Mahmoud Pasha, for the deposition of Abdul-Hamid and the installation of Yusuf Izzedin Effendi, son of Abdul-Aziz. At the head of the conspiracy were Meshid-Din Effendi, former teacher of Yusuf Izzedin, who had been a candidate for the office of Sheikh ul-Islam; Riza Beg, former director of the archives; the Circassian, Ramiz Pasha, and several eminent ulemas. Mahmoud Pasha was to be Grand-Vizier of the new Sultan. The conspiracy had numerous adherents among the fanatical Moslems, and was to be carried into effect on the 1st of November. It was betrayed, the leaders were disposed of secretly, and many of their adherents were deported to the islands of the archipelago.

The suspension of hostilities was interrupted by several slight conflicts. An attempt was made to extend it till the 2d of October, but Servia refused to recognize it. On the 28th of September General Tchernayeff sent out detachments to Trnyan, Nozrina, and Buimir, and burned the Turkish bridges at Trnyan. At this time the situation of the two armies was as follows: The left wing of the Servian army extended along the left bank of the Djunis stream from Weliki Shiliegovatz to Djunis, and was intrenched and supported by rifle-pits on the right bank of the Djunis. The centre, likewise intrenched, facing the south, stretched along the line from Djunis to opposite Korman, on the Morava. The left wing was posted at Alexinatz, and extended above and below the intrenched camp from Bogoviste to Glagowitza; it had in its rear the stone bridge on the road from Krushevatz to Deligrad, and three field-bridges over the Morava, all of which were guarded by intrenchments. The reserve was concentrated at Deligrad. The Turkish army, whose lines formed an angle, with the point to the north, had its left wing between Kruschie and Lower Adrovatz, and its right wing along the left bank of the Morava, from Lower Adrovatz to Teshitza. The Turks were, like the Servians, protected by rifle-pits. They had a force of about 60,000 infantry, including 6,000 irregular Arnauts and Circassians, 2,500 regular cavalry, and 15 batteries with 90 guns. Connected with this force were smaller detachments in the valley of the Toplitza at Prokoplie and Kurshumlie, and on the Babina Glava, containing together about 4,000 men; at Nissa a reserve of 20,000 men and four field-batteries; and at Ak Palanka and Pirot between 4,000 and 5,000 men. The Servians had in their lines between 60,000 and 70,000 men, including all the reenforcements which they had received from abroad. On the 29th of September General Tchernayeff made an unsuccessful assault upon the Turkish left wing. On the 30th the Turks opened an effective artillery-fire and established themselves without serious opposition upon the Ludak stream, occupied Gredetin and Peshtchanitza, and on the following day the heights on the left bank of the stream. In the first days of October the headquarters of their advance-guard were removed to Peshtchanitza. No further actions worthy of notice occurred till the 19th of October. On that day the Turks, having been previously reënforced from Nissa, made a general attack upon the Servian lines. The battle, which was most actively fought around Weliki Shiliegovatz, lasted till dark, and resulted in important advantages to the Turks. As one of its results, they were enabled to withdraw their lines from the narrow corner between the Ludak stream and the Morava, and at its close they possessed an effective front to the north against the Servian position between Gladova and Korman. On the 23d they had gained possession of both sides of the Djunis stream, and held a position between the right wing and the left wing and centre of the Servian army. This would have been dangerous to them if General Tchernayeff had still held the bridge at Alexinatz with sufficient force to make a strong attack from it upon the right flank of the Turks. But this was not the case. Believing that it would not be necessary to make a stand at this position, it had been left in charge of a force so small as to be incapable of performing an effective movement. Consequently the Servians were kept upon the defensive. A vigorous cannonade was kept up against their intrenchments on the 28th. On the 29th a number of intrenchments were carried by

storm, and General Horvatovitch was driven back upon Krushevatz, and General Tchernayeff upon Deligrad. The Turks next turned their forces against Alexinatz and Deligrad, and captured the former post, the strongest fortified position in Servia, on the 31st of October. There seemed now to be no possibility of staying the advance of the Turks, when Russia interfered with her ultimatum, on the evening of the 31st of October, demanding the assent of Turkey within forty-eight hours to an armistice of two months, as the alternative of her recalling her embassador from Constantinople. The armistice was agreed to, and the Servians were released from their peril.

The Servian army of the Morava was seriously distracted, during October, by dissensions and jealousies between the Russian volunteers and the Servians, which nearly led to its disintegration. Among the Russian volunteers were numerous adventurers, who had entered the Servian service merely for the sake of the plunder. These caused so much trouble by their depredations among the peaceful population, that the Minister of War ordered them to be sent over the Servian frontier. General Tchernayeff was indignant at this order, and demanded the removal of Nikolitch, the Minister of War, from his office. The latter was, however, supported by his colleagues, and Prince Milan sent the Minister of the Interior to Deligrad to pacify Tchernayeff. Disputes and crimination arose also between the Russian and Servian officers, and the quarrel came to so high a pitch as to threaten the total destruction of discipline, and a revolt, when the signing of the armistice gave a new aspect to affairs.

On the Drina the Servians retreated to their own territory, some of the men being sent to aid Tchernayeff on the Morava, and others were granted an indefinite furlough. The Turks, on the other hand, made great preparations for a general attack, in which, however, they were interrupted by the armistice. On the Ibar, where the Servian troops had been placed, under the command of the Russian general Novoselov, no engagements of any importance took place. On the Timok, also, everything had remained quiet during this time, as the army of the Timok had been united with that of the Morava in August, and only a few detachments remained to guard the line of the river. In Montenegro, Mukhtar Pasha had quietly remained in his intrenchments during the cessation of hostilities. On October 9th a sharp engagement took place at Saslap, in which the Turks were driven from their positions, when they retired to Turkish territory. At the same time, the insurgent leader Dakovitch marched with 4,000 men to Liubigne, which he burned. The insurgents also obtained several advantages at other points; so that, when the armistice was proclaimed, the Turks were in a very precarious position on the northern border of Montenegro, while on the southern border their condition was not much better. Here Dervish Pasha undertook, on October 9th, an invasion from Saresh up the Zeta. He made considerable progress until, on the 16th, he was attacked by Stanko Radonitch at Zagarash, and was defeated; and on October 21st Fort Medun also capitulated. Thus, at the beginning of the armistice, the Montenegrins had cleared their whole country of the Turks; and while the Servians saw portions of their country in the hands of the enemy, the Montenegrins had gained a firm footing on Turkish territory, and were in a position to dictate their own terms.

When the Turks agreed to an armistice of two months, Savfet Pasha, with the consent of Ignatieff and the representatives of the other powers, reserved to himself the right to regulate the details. One of the most difficult of these details was the settlement of the lines of demarkation between the belligerents. For this purpose each of the six great powers appointed two military commissioners, who should coöperate with the Turkish, Servian, and Montenegrin commissioners. For Servia it was an easy matter to determine the line of demarkation; and although some difficulties presented themselves in the case of Montenegro, still the matter was also definitely settled here by December 12th. The blockade of Nicsic by Montenegro was continued, but a regular provisioning of the city was ordered from Montenegro, and under the supervision of that power. As soon as the armistice was definitely settled upon, the Servian militia was dismissed.

After the interview of Lord Loftus with the Emperor Alexander (*see* Russia), Earl Derby assumed the initiative in calling a conference of the great powers of Europe, and for this purpose issued, on November 4th, a circular letter to the British representatives at the courts of the other powers. This letter was as follows:

Her Majesty's Government believe, from the communications which they have received from the powers, that there is a general feeling that the only solution of the questions arising out of recent events in Turkey is to be found in a conference, but that there is some hesitation felt in formally proposing it. Under these circumstances, and with the view of bringing about a satisfactory settlement of those questions, her Majesty's Government have determined to renew the suggestion made by them on the 5th ultimo, and to take the initiative in proposing that a conference should be held forthwith at Constantinople, in which all the guaranteeing powers and the Porte should take part, and each Government should be at liberty to appoint two plenipotentiaries to represent it. Her Majesty's Government further submit, as the basis for the deliberations of the conference:

1. The independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

2. A declaration that the powers do not intend to seek for, and will not seek for, any territorial advantages, any exclusive influence, or any concession with regard to the commerce of their subjects which those of every other nation may not equally obtain.

This declaration was made on September 17, 1840, in the protocol for the pacification of the Levant, and again August 3, 1860, in regard to the pacification of Syria.

3. The basis of pacification proposed to the Porte on the 21st of September, viz.: (*a*) The *status quo*, speaking roughly, both as regards Servia and Montenegro. (*b*) That the Porte should simultaneously undertake, in a protocol to be signed at Constantinople, with the representatives of the mediating powers, to grant to Bosnia and Herzegovina a system of local or administrative autonomy; by which is to be understood a system of local institutions which shall give the population some control over their own local affairs, and guarantees against the exercise of arbitrary authority. There is to be no question of the creation of a tributary state. Guarantees of a similar kind to be also provided against maladministration in Bulgaria. The reforms already agreed to by the Porte in the note addressed to the representatives of the powers on the 13th of February last, to be included in the administrative arrangements for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and, so far as they may be applicable, for Bulgaria. Her Majesty's Government desire that your Excellency should propose to the Government to which you are accredited a conference on these bases; and you may state that, if this proposal meets with general acceptance, her Majesty's Government will lose no time in appointing a special embassador to proceed to Constantinople to take part in the conference. If the other powers thought it advisable, her Majesty's Government would not object to their plenipotentiaries joining in preliminary discussions with the plenipotentiaries of the other five guaranteeing powers, before the opening of the conference. These discussions to be on the same bases as those proposed for the conference.

The answers of the great powers to this note were all favorable, Russia being the first to accept the conference, by a note of November 7th from Prince Gortchakoff to Count Schuvaloff, the Russian embassador in London. Turkey alone held out for some time, but was finally induced by England to consent to it. The desire of Earl Derby that the powers should send special envoys to the conference, besides their regular embassadors, was not complied with by all. Germany, Russia, and Italy, considered their embassadors as sufficient. Austria, however, represented by Count Zichy, sent, in addition, Baron Calice; France, represented by Count Bourgoing, sent Count Chaudordy; Turkey recalled Edhem Pasha, its embassador in Berlin, to assist Savfet Pasha; and England sent the Marquis of Salisbury to assist Sir Henry Elliot. Lord Salisbury, who set out from London on November 20th, stopped on his way at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome, and arrived at Constantinople on December 5th. At all of these capitals he had conferences with the leading statesmen. Immediately after his arrival in Constantinople Lord Salisbury entered into communication with the Porte and with the embassadors of the other powers, but into particularly intimate relations with General Ignatieff, the Russian embassador. On December 11th the representatives of the six great powers of Europe met in a *salon* of the palace of the Russian embassy for a preliminary consultation, and on the following day the preliminary conference was formally opened with the exclusion of the Turkish representatives. The preliminary conference came to an end on December 21st; and General Ignatieff, in informing the Porte of the fact, invited it to send its representatives to the definite conference, which was to begin its sessions on December 23d. The result of the preliminary conference had been that the powers had agreed to restore the *status quo* in Servia and Montenegro; but, to prevent needless quarrels in future, Lesser Zvornik was to be annexed to Servia. Montenegro was also to receive an addition to its territory by the corners of Herzegovina protruding into Montenegro at Trebigne and Nicsic, and a strip of land connecting it with the coast, with a port. A detailed plan had also been proposed to secure the political autonomy of Bulgaria, which was, however, so disadvantageous to the Porte, that the latter considered itself forced to reject the proposition. A weak point of the conference appeared, even before the preliminary conference had met. This was, that it intended to consider the condition of the Slavic Christians only, while the other Christians and the Jews were not taken into consideration at all. This fact aroused great commotion among the Greek subjects of Turkey. They were particularly opposed to the creation of the two vilayets of Bulgaria, as proposed by the conference, the western vilayet encroaching upon territory which originally belonged to the Hellenic tribe. In Roumania, Prince Charles, in opening the Chambers in November, made a decidedly peaceful speech, advocating strict neutrality, and the addresses of both Houses were animated by the same spirit. But they immediately granted the demand of the Government for a credit of four millions to keep the army on a war-footing up to the end of the year, and without opposition adopted laws which provided for exigencies in case of war. On the Danube the Government erected fortifications to guard against a sudden attack of the Turks, while troops were concentrated at the most important crossing-places. The Roumanian statesmen now demanded that Roumania should be declared an independent neutral state, under the guarantee of the great powers, like Belgium and Switzerland. As long as this was not done, it would always be forced, in case of a conflict, to ally itself with a power which could protect it. Demeter Bratiano, the brother of the President of the Ministry, was sent to the conference as the Roumanian representative, with instructions to present these views. In Servia, the Ristitch ministry on several occasions handed in their resignations, but had been induced to retain their offices. When the conference assembled, Prince Milan addressed himself to General Ignatieff, requesting him to propose the representation of Servia in the conference. This request remained unanswered. The Jews, who were rather better situated in Turkey than the

Christians, but occupied a very subordinate position in Roumania, and the Armenians also, demanded that their cases should be considered by the conference.

In the middle of December an important change in the Government had taken place. The Grand-Vizier Mehemet Rushdi Pasha resigned, and Midhat Pasha succeeded him. This put an end to a long struggle between the two foremost men at the Porte. It was known —though, of course, it was officially denied— that an irreconcilable difference of opinion had prevailed between the Grand-Vizier and Midhat Pasha with respect to the constitution which had been drawn up under the direction of Midhat, and was then ready for promulgation. Both urged their conclusions on the new Sultan, Abdul-Hamid, whose short reign had been entirely occupied by their rivalry. The Sultan seemed to have been convinced that, whether the constitution be valuable or worthless, whether it be destined to endure or to perish, the acceptance and promulgation of it would be expedient as a political act at that time. This had, no doubt, been intimated to the Grand-Vizier, and the consequence was the resignation of the highest functionary of the State.

On December 23d the conference itself assembled, when the delegates of the Porte, Savfet Pasha and Edhem Pasha, were also present. According to diplomatic etiquette, the presidency was given to Savfet Pasha. This first sitting was filled up with the necessary formalities, the exchange of credentials, and the delivery of the result of the preliminary conference to the Turkish representatives. Hardly had the members of the conference taken their seats, when the firing of guns announced, as Savfet Pasha explained to them, the adoption of the new constitution as prepared by Midhat Pasha. The following is a transcript of the principal clauses:

The indivisibility of the Ottoman Empire. The Sultan, the supreme Caliph of the Mussulmans and sovereign of all Ottoman subjects, is irresponsible and inviolable. His prerogatives are those of the constitutional sovereigns of the West. The subjects of the empire are called, without distinction, Ottomans. Individual liberty is inviolable, and is guaranteed by the laws. Islamism is the religion of the state, but the free exercise of all recognized creeds is guaranteed, and the religious privileges of the communities are maintained. No provision investing the institutions of the state with a theocratic character exists in the constitution. The constitution establishes liberty of the press, the right of petition to both Chambers for all Ottomans, liberty of education, and the equality of all Ottomans before the law. They all enjoy the same rights, and have the same duties toward the country. Ottoman subjects, without distinction of religion, are admitted to the service of the state. Taxation will be equally distributed; property is guaranteed, and the domicile is declared inviolable. No person can be taken from the jurisdiction of his natural judges. The Council of Ministers will deliberate under the presidency of the Grand-Vizier. Each minister is reponsible for the conduct of the affairs of his department. The Chamber of Deputies may demand the impeachment of the ministers, and a high court is instituted to try them. In the event of the Chamber adopting a vote hostile to the ministry on any important question, the Sultan will change the ministers or dissolve the Chamber. The ministers are entitled to be present at the sittings of both Chambers, and to take part in the debates. Interpellations may be addressed to the ministers. Public functionaries will be appointed in conformity with the conditions fixed by law, and cannot be dismissed without legal and sufficient cause. They are not discharged from responsibility by any orders contrary to law which they may receive from a superior. The General Assembly of the Ottomans is composed of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, who will meet on the 1st of November in each year, the session lasting four months. A message from the Sultan will be sent to both Chambers at the opening of each session. The members of both Chambers are free with regard to their vote and in the expression of their opinions. Electors are prohibited from imposing binding engagements upon their representatives. The initiative in proposing laws belongs in the first place to the ministry, and next to the Chambers, in the form of propositions. Laws must be first submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, then to the Senate, and finally to the imperial sanction. The Senate is composed of members nominated by the Sultan and chosen from among the most eminent personages in the country. The Senate votes the laws already passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and returns to the latter, or rejects, any provisions contrary to the constitution or to the integrity or safety of the state. In the event of a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, the general elections shall be held and the new Chamber meet within six months from the date of dissolution. The sittings of the Chamber of Deputies are public. The deputies may not be arrested or prosecuted during the session without authority from the Chamber. The Chamber votes the laws article by article, and the budget by chapters. There is to be one deputy for every fifty thousand inhabitants, and the elections will be made by secret ballot. A special law will determine the mode of election. The mandate of a deputy will render him ineligible for any public office, except for a ministry. Each legislature will continue for a period of four years. The deputies will receive 4,600 francs for every session, which will last from November to March. The senators are appointed for life by the Sultan, and will receive 2,300 francs monthly. Judges are irremovable. The sittings of the tribunals are public. The advocates appearing for defendants are free. Sentences may be published. No interference can be permitted in the administration of justice. The jurisdiction of the tribunals will be exactly defined. Any exceptional tribunals or commissions are prohibited. The office of Public Prosecutor is created. The High Court, which will try ministers, members of the Court of Cassation, and other persons charged with the crime of *lese Majeste*, or of conspiracy against the state, will be composed of the most eminent judicial and administrative functionaries. No tax can be established or levied except by virtue of a law. The budget will be voted at the commencement of each session, and for a period of one year only. The final settlement of the budget for the preceding year will be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in the form of a bill. The Court of Accounts will send every year to the Chamber of Deputies a report upon the state of public accounts, and will present to the Sultan, quarterly, a statement showing the financial condition of the country. The members of the Court of Accounts are irremovable. No dismissal can take place except in consequence of a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies. The provincial administration is based upon the broadest system of decentralization. The Councils-General, which are elective, will deliberate upon and control

the affairs of the province. Every canton will have a council, elected by each of the different communities, for the management of its own affairs. The communes will be administered by elective municipal councils. Primary education is obligatory. The interpretation of the laws belongs, according to their nature, to the Court of Cassation, the Council of State, and the Senate. The constitution can only be modified on the initiative of the ministry, or of either of the two Chambers, and by a vote of both Chambers, passed by a majority of two-thirds. Such modification must also be sanctioned by the Sultan.

In the second session of the conference, on December 28th, it was resolved to extend the armistice up to March 1st, after but little opposition from General Ignatieff.

A ministerial crisis occurred in Roumania in February. The Minister of Education had refused the salaries of two irremovable professors in the budget, and on that account was censured by the Senate. The entire ministry was about to resign in consequence, when the Senate declared that it had only meant the Minister Majorescu. The latter then resigned, and was replaced by M. Carp. The Foreign Office was given to Calceanu, and the Finances to Strat. In March, M. Strat, in presenting his estimates, showed that there was a deficit of 12,537,894 francs in 1875, and that there would be one of 12,894,427 francs for 1876. If the amounts voted by the Chamber during the present session be added, the total deficit would amount to 28,675,426 francs. In order to provide for the deficit, he proposed to take up a loan of 30,000,000 francs, or to issue Treasury notes. In consequence of this proposition the President of the Second Chamber, Prince Ghika, resigned, and was succeeded by the vice-president, M. Boerescu. The Chamber of Deputies finally refused to contract a new loan, and permitted the Government to issue Treasury notes to the amount of 16,000,000 francs only. As the Senate refused to agree to this measure, it was closed on March 15th, and new elections were ordered. The elections for the Senate took place in April, and resulted as follows: thirty-four National Liberals, twenty-six Conservatives, and eight boyars of the Ghika-Boerescu party. The ministers in consequence handed in their resignations, and General Florescu was called upon to form a new ministry. On April 27th the extraordinary sessions of the Chambers were opened by General Florescu, who read the message of the prince in both Houses, and then explained the ministerial programme. In the foreign policy the strictest neutrality was to prevail, while at home law and order and economy were to be the rule of the day. Among the Government bills was one to reduce the expenditures in the budget by 3,000,000 francs. After considerable trouble with the Senate, the new ministry resigned early in May, and another, belonging to the party Bratiano-Vernescu, took its place. With this ministry the Senate declared itself satisfied; and although the Chamber of Deputies declared that it would put no obstacles in its way in the financial question, it was dissolved. The new elections, which took place in June, resulted in a complete victory for the National Liberals. The Chambers were opened on July 3d. The Lower Chamber immediately demanded the indictment of the former minister, Lascar Catargiu. This led to the resignation of the ruling ministry, and a new one was formed, with Joan Bratiano at its head. But little business was transacted during the short session that now followed. The Chambers met again in November, when the former ministers, Florescu and Catargiu, were indicted.

Of the three Sultans who reigned in Turkey in the course of 1876, Abdul-Aziz and Abdul-Hamid have been treated in special articles. (*See* ABDUL-AZIZ and ABDUL-HAMID.) The immediate successor of Abdul-Aziz, Sultan Murad V., occupied the throne for a few weeks only. He was educated in Paris, and it was therefore expected that he would show himself, as Sultan, favorably inclined to Western civilization, and introduce far-reaching reforms. But during his stay in Paris he had unfortunately given himself up to dissipations to such a degree that his health was seriously threatened. Having returned to Turkey, he continued his excesses, being especially a victim of intemperance, so that his nervous system was shattered. Upon the dethronement of his uncle, Abdul-Aziz, in May, 1876, he was called to the throne; but it soon became evident that his mind was affected, and that he was not able to fulfill the hopes placed in him. In consequence, his brother, Abdul-Hamid, was appointed Regent on July 29th; and on August 31st Murad was dethroned, and Abdul-Hamid proclaimed Sultan in his place.

By far the ablest among the three grand-viziers who succeeded each other during the year was Midhat Pasha, who was appointed in December. He was born at Constantinople in 1822, and was educated there. His father was a cadi. At the age of twelve Midhat entered the public service. When nineteen years old he accompanied Faik Effendi, member of the Audit-Office, to Syria, as his secretary. After three years' stay in Syria he returned to his office at Constantinople, and was shortly appointed secretary to the Governors of Konieh and Caramania, in Asia Minor. He next became chief reporting-clerk to the Council of Justice at Constantinople. A few years later he was again sent to Syria on a financial mission, and on his return became second secretary to the Council of Justice. During the Crimean War he was sent to put down brigandage on the east coast of Roumania, and was completely successful. In 1857 he was sent to inquire into the conduct of the ex-Governors of Rustchuk and Widin, and to pacify Bulgaria. He now obtained a short leave of absence, during which he visited London, Paris, etc., and on his return was made first secretary of

the Council of Justice. In the end of 1860 he was made a pasha, with the rank of vizier, being named Governor of Nissa, to which were subsequently added the districts of Uskul and Prisrend. In 1864 he was appointed Governor-General of the Vilayet of the Danube (geographical Bulgaria). Subsequently he became Governor-General of Bagdad, then member and President of the Council of Justice, and, later still, for a short time grand-vizier. On his resumption of the presidency of the Council he played a prominent part in dethroning Abdul-Aziz, and shortly after escaped from the assassin of Hussein Avni Pasha. (Both events have been referred to in a preceding page.) He is regarded as one of the most energetic statesmen of Turkey. Among the many examples which are related of his energy, an incident in his administration of Bulgaria is of special interest. Having carefully watched the secret movements of the Panslavists in Bulgaria, he had several of the chief agitators arrested whom he thought to be Russian emissaries. Ignatieff at once interceded in behalf of the prisoners, and the timid Grand-Vizier of that time, Ali Pasha, instructed Midhat by telegraph not to proceed any further against the prisoners, but to send a full report of their case to Constantinople. Midhat laconically replied by telegraph: "To-day two culprits convicted, sentenced, and executed. Report will be sent." The threatening remonstrances of Ignatieff induced the Grand-Vizier to send a second more urgent telegram, to which Midhat, with undisturbed laconism, replied: "Two other culprits sentenced, and executed. Report by mail follows." Frightened at the rage of Ignatieff, Ali Pasha telegraphed to Midhat: "I forbid you to take any other step, upon penalty of deposition and severe punishment. I expect telegraphic report." To which Midhat replied: "Report sent by courier; the explanations will be found satisfactory. Quiet has been restored. The four last culprits will be executed immediately."

TURKISTAN is the name given to a region of Central Asia extending from the Caspian Sea eastward, half-way across the desert of Gobi, bounded on the north by the Russian dominions, and on the south by Persia, Afghanistan, India, and Thibet. It is divided naturally by the lofty table-land of Pamir into the two divisions of East and West Turkistan. Western Turkistan comprises the khanates of Khiva and Bokhara (both of which have been brought under Russian influence), the former khanate of Khokan (now annexed to Russia), Wakhan, Badakhshan, Koondooz, including Khooloom, and Balkh (lately incorporated into Afghanistan). Eastern Turkistan, also called Chinese Tartary, comprises the region east of the table-land of Pamir, of which Kashgar is the principal state. The most important events in the history of Turkistan during 1876 relate to the annexation of Khokan to Russia, and to the movements of the Emir of Kashgar in maintenance of his asserted independence of the Chinese Empire.

Khokan, or *Khokand*, until recently one of the three great khanates of West Turkistan, was annexed to Russia early in 1876, when it received the name of Ferghana, after the historic name of the valley of Ferghana. Its area is about 23,270 square miles. Its population is estimated by the Russians at about 960,000 souls; but Mr. Eugene Schuyler, in his "Turkistan," thinks this is far too great, and that 600,000 souls would be a large estimate.

The exports from Khokan to Russian or Siberian markets amounted in 1872 to 2,189,836 rubles, and the imports from Russian territory to 1,273,520 rubles. Khokan, the chief town and capital of the khanate, has 500 mosques, and about 75,000 inhabitants; Andijan has about 20,000, and Marghilan about 30,000 inhabitants. General Kaufmann, having been ordered to ravage the territory between the Naryn and the Sir Darya, the seat of the troublesome Kiptchaks, set out from Namanghan on January 6th, with a command of 800 men. He marched up the northern bank of the Sir Darya, and on January 14th reached Sarkhaba, having destroyed everything on his route. He then proceeded to Andijan, near which place the enemy were massed in force. After several engagements and a short bombardment, he occupied this city on January 21st, the enemy retreating toward Assake. General Scoboleff advanced toward that place on January 30th, and took it after a hard struggle. The towns of Shahrikhana and Marghilan then sent in their submission. On the 1st of February, Abderrahman, leader of the insurgents, made proposals for a conference, which was held on February 5th. The result was the unconditional surrender of himself and several other chiefs. Fulad Beg, another leader of the insurrection, was driven to the Alai Mountains, where he was captured shortly after the annexation of Khokan to Russia, and was brought to Marghilan and hanged for the murder of twelve Russian soldiers whom he had taken prisoners. Nasr ed-Din, the new Khan of Khokan, who had been driven away by the insurrection, returned to Khokan by invitation of his subjects, on February 2d. Although Nasr ed-Din had formerly been recognized by the Russians, General Scoboleff was ordered to occupy the city of Khokan, and did so on February 20th. Nasr ed-Din Khan, Abderrahman Aftobatcha, and other troublesome persons, were sent prisoners to Tashkend. On the 2d of March the Czar of Russia issued a ukase declaring that he had thought it proper, in order to assure the safety of the southeastern borders of Turkistan, to annex the territory of the khanate of Khokan, and ordered it to be organized into the province of Ferghana, as a part of the general government and military district of Turkistan. The command of the province was assigned to the Governor-General of Turkistan, assisted by a military

governor. Several tribes of the Kara-Kirghiz, principally the important tribe of the Bargas, refused to submit to Russian rule, concentrated themselves at Kulja under the leadership of Abdullah Beg, and began committing depredations upon the Russian settlements. General Scoboleff was dispatched with a considerable force to reduce them to submission. On the 6th of April General Kolpatchoffski announced the complete submission of all the chiefs except Abdullah Beg and two of his companions. In June some of the Kara-Kirghiz again gathered for raids in the Ferghana Valley. Colonel Bogoluboff was sent from Khokan, with 200 Cossacks, in pursuit of them. He attacked and put to flight a band of 400. Subsequently, about the 1st of August, General Scoboleff led a division against their most difficult positions, between the rivers Turuk and Schota, leaving garrisons at various points to protect the settlers against their irruptions. Near the town of Papan he attacked the enemy in their fastness, surrounded, and overcame them. The Kara-Kirghiz fled, leaving behind them 2,000

KASHGAR.

head of cattle, which were divided among the inhabitants of the valley. On the 31st of August General Scoboleff had pressed over the Sofi-Kurgan and Argak Dowan, to the left bank of the Amoo Darya, and had hunted the Kirghiz to their hiding-places. By the 1st of October his command had returned to Khokan. The expedition had been entirely successful; all the tribes of the Alai Mountains had been subjugated and placed under regular government. Since the conquest of the Ferghana Valley the Russian Government has pursued earnestly, and with much success, the policy of colonizing the more fertile portions of it with settlements of Russians and Cossacks. The country proves to be admirably adapted to this purpose. Postal communication has been established between Khojend and Khokan.

In Eastern Turkistan the khanate of Kashgar is steadily rising to greater importance. The trade with Russia seems to be increasing. The exports from Kashgar to Russia from the 1st of June, 1871, to the 1st of May, 1872, including goods sent by way of Khokan, were estimated to amount to 1,100,000 rubles. During 1874 there were exported from Kashgar to Russian territory, through the Naryn Pass, about 1,662,000 lbs. of merchandise, including 721,729 pieces of *daba* (or the native coarse cotton goods), worth 324,000 rubles; and there were imported to Kashgar 1,678,000 lbs. of goods, and 85,382 sheep, worth about 256,000 rubles. In 1875, to the 22d of July, the exports were 1,111,000 lbs., including 881,560 pieces of *daba*, worth about 396,000 rubles; and the imports were 402,000 lbs. of goods, and 54,049 sheep, worth about 162,000 rubles. The country is very elevated, and its climate is one of extremes. The ordinary crops and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in quantities sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants, but not for export. Among the sources of mineral production are mines and beds of gold, jade, copper, lead, coal, silver, zinc, sulphur, alum, and sal-ammoniac. Among the articles of trade are stags'-horns, swan's-down, tiger and panther skins, various furs, wool, and musk. The manufactured articles are inferior to those of Western Turkistan.

The ruler of Kashgar, Mohammed Yakub Beg, is still regarded by the Chinese Government as a rebel, and a large army was sent out against him in 1874. (*See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875, article KASHGAR.) The accounts of the operations of this army during 1876 are indefinite, and not well connected.

Yakub Beg has steadily cultivated friendly relations with the English. He formerly appeared suspicious of the Russians, but has more recently shown a disposition to be on good terms with them. Upon the conclusion of the campaign of General Kolpatchoffski against the Kara-Kirghiz, Beg sent an address to him, in return for which Captain Kurapatchkin, of the general staff, and three other officers, were dispatched to visit Beg at Kashgar, and communicate a reply to his letter. These officers remained some time at Kashgar, and then went to Toksoum, 1,200 versts to the eastward, to meet the emir. The conclusion of a commercial treaty between Russia and Kashgar was mentioned during the summer.

TWESTEN, AUGUST DETLEV CHRISTIAN, a distinguished theologian of Protestant Ger-

many, born in Glückstadt, April 11, 1789; died in Berlin, January 8, 1876. He studied at the University of Kiel, and was appointed professor at the same university in 1814. In 1835 he accepted a call to the University of Berlin, as the successor of Schleiermacher. He was also appointed *Oberconsistorialrath* and member of the *Oberkirchenrath* (Supreme Ecclesiastical Council), where he displayed considerable administrative capacity. In his history of German theology Twesten represents, with Nitzsch and Tholuck, that section of the followers of Schleiermacher which, beyond the standpoint of their master, proceeded to a more positive and orthodox position, though continuing to adhere to the fundamental principle of the United Evangelical Church. The most celebrated of his works are his "Lectures on the Dogmatics of the Evangelical Lutheran Church" ("Vorlesungen über die Dogmatik der evangelisch-lutherischen Kirche," 2 vols., 1826–'37). Among his other works are a critical edition of the three œcumenical creeds and the unaltered "Augsburg Confession," essays on "Flacius Illyricus," on Schleiermacher's "Ethics: an Outline of Analytical Logic" ("Grundriss der analytischen Logik," 1864), and others.

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ULE, Otto Eduard Vincenz, a German naturalist, born January 22, 1820; died August 7, 1876. After 1851 he devoted himself entirely to writing popular works on natural sciences. Among his works are: "Untersuchungen über den Raum und die Raumtheorien des Aristoteles und Kant" (1850); "Das Weltall" (3 vols., third edition, 1858); "Physikalische Bilder" (2 vols., 1854–'57); "Wunder der Sternenwelt" (1860; second edition, 1876); "Die neuesten Entdeckungen in Afrika, Australien und der arktischen Polarwelt" (1861); "Warum und weil" (1868; third edition, 1875); "Alexander von Humboldt" (1869); "Aus der Natur" (1871); and "Die Erde" (1873). He was one of the founders and editors of *Die Natur*, one of the leading German periodicals devoted to natural sciences. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Prussian House of Deputies, in which he belonged to the Party of Progress.

UNITARIANS. *The Year-Book of the Unitarian Congregational Churches for* 1877 gives lists of 355 Unitarian churches and 393 ministers in the United States. The principal missionary or benevolent society of the Unitarians is the *American Unitarian Association*, which was founded in 1825 and incorporated in 1847. The *Year-Book* gives lists of three local missionary associations, allied in purpose to the American Unitarian Association, eighteen local conferences, six Sunday-school societies, fifteen ministerial associations, thirteen religious and charitable and miscellaneous societies, and two undenominational organizations for Christian work (on the plan of the Young Men's Christian Association). The Divinity School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a faculty of ten instructors and lecturers, with twenty-three students, and the Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa., has a faculty of four resident and three non-resident professors, with seventeen students.

The seventh biennial meeting of the *National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches* was held at Saratoga, N. Y., beginning September 12th. The Conference was attended by 382 delegates, representing about 150 parishes and religious associations in the several States and Territories, and the cities of Montreal and Toronto, in Canada. In the absence of the president, the Rev. John F. Moors, of Greenfield, Mass., was elected chairman. The report of the council was read, reviewing the condition and progress of the concerns of the Conference during the year. An increasing interest in the organization was recognized on the part of the churches. The relation between the Conference and the American Unitarian Association, the council explained in their report, was not only very real but very vital. While each organization was wholly self-controlled and independent, the two bodies yet worked together in entire harmony and with cordial understanding. The council spoke of the danger to which the Unitarian churches were exposed, from the lack of effective safeguards against the admission to the ministry of men whose character and doctrinal soundness had not been tested. The report of *Antioch College* stated that the endowment-fund of $100,000, asked for by the Conference in 1865, had been raised and exceeded. *Humboldt College* had completed its fourth year with an average annual attendance of nearly one hundred students. A committee was appointed, to confer with a committee of the American Unitarian Association, with reference to preparing a service and hymn book for the use of the churches. A resolution was adopted, in which, after recognizing the civilizing power of Christianity and "rejoicing in all its triumphs," the Conference expressed itself as "encouraged to a more earnest application of its truths and manifestation of its spirit in dealing with the miseries and sins which are still a scandal and a reproach to Christendom;" and invited the churches "to address themselves, in coöperation with existing agencies, to the direct relief of the poor and the prevention of pauperism."

The tenth annual meeting of the *German Protestant Union* was held at Heidelberg, August 29th, 30th, and 31st. The Union, it was represented, had made rapid progress during

the ten years of its existence. Affiliated unions had been formed in all parts of the empire. During the last year twenty new associations, with about 1,500 members, had been organized, including one union, with one hundred members, in Würtemberg, where the Union had hitherto been unable to obtain a foothold.

The *Hungarian Unitarian Synod* met at Alkos, Transylvania, August 27th and 28th. Its principal business was the election of a bishop, in place of Bishop Kriza, deceased. The Rev. Joseph Ferenz, minister of the congregation at Klausenberg, was chosen the new bishop, and was installed during the meeting of the Synod. Bishop Ferenz studied at German and French universities. He was the head pastor of the church at Klausenberg during the life of Bishop Kriza. He preached the anniversary sermon at the tercentenary celebration in 1868. He visited England, and spent some time there. He is versed in the German, French, English, and Latin languages, and is said to be acknowledged as the foremost preacher in the Hungarian tongue.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.* The following is a summary of the statistics of the United Brethren Church, as they are given in the *United Brethren Almanac* for 1877:

CONFERENCES.	Organized Churches.	Number of Ministers.	Number of Members.
Alleghany	154	59	6,305
Auglaize	157	..	6,024
Central Illinois	78	39	2,582
California†	16	17	277
Colorado	12	9	260
Dakota	21	12	457
East Des Moines	81	45	2,307
East German	93	44	4,052
East Pennsylvania	75	69	4,930
Erie	114	60	2,638
Fox River	38	13	582
Illinois	100	50	3,371
Iowa	108	80	2,988
Indiana	144	65	6,580
Kansas	145	67	2,782
Lower Wabash	128	76	5,280
Miami	82	64	5,571
Muskingum	73	44	3,648
Minnesota†	32	15	761
Missouri	108	49	2,005
Michigan	148	69	3,353
Nebraska	147	42	2,321
North Ohio	107	52	4,254
Ohio German	45	30	1,619
Ontario	34	19	1,035
Oregon	33	22	718
Osage	135	45	2,447
Pennsylvania	148	65	7,525
Parkersburg	197	51	6,565
Rock River	64	57	1,976
Sandusky	183	98	7,716
Scioto	209	90	9,382
St. Joseph	146	81	5,283
Southern Illinois	20	7	794
Tennessee	22	8	659
Upper Wabash	120	60	4,685
Virginia	160	64	6,772
Walla Walla†	4	11	174
West Des Moines	103	40	2,414
Western Reserve†	102	67	3,639
White River	112	81	5,151
Wisconsin	77	32	1,939
Germany	3	2	150
Total	4,078	1,952	143,881

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875 for account of the educational institutions of the Church.

† Statistics for 1875.

Total number of meeting-houses, 1,909; of parsonages, 277; of Sunday-schools, 2,854; of children, officers, and teachers in the same, 163,439; total benevolent contributions of the Church, $669,799.21. An increase of 7,805 members was shown over the reports of 1875, and a decrease of $113,505.61 in the total benevolent contributions.

UNITED STATES. Some changes took place in the cabinet of President Grant during the year. On March 7th Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio, accepted the office of Secretary of War, in place of William W. Belknap, of Iowa, resigned. On June 20th, Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and was succeeded by Lot M. Morrill, of Maine. On July 11th, Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, resigned the office of Postmaster-General, and was succeeded by James N. Tyner, of Indiana. About the 22d of May Mr. Taft accepted the office of Attorney-General, and was succeeded as Secretary of War by J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania. The former office became vacant by the appointment of Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, as minister to England. Secretary Belknap, subsequent to his resignation, was impeached by the House of Representatives, and tried before the Senate. (For the particulars of this case, *see* PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, in this volume.)

As the year was the first centennial anniversary of the national existence, various measures were taken in all parts of the country for its celebration. Congratulatory letters were also sent to the President by the Governments of Germany, Russia, Italy, and of other nations. The National or Centennial Exhibition opened in Philadelphia was participated in by citizens of all countries, and proved to be very successful. (*See* EXHIBITION, CENTENNIAL.) The following proclamation was issued by President Grant:

Whereas, A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives was duly approved on the 13th day of March last, which resolution is as follows:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that it is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching centennial anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to be delivered on such day an historical sketch of such county or town from its formation; and that a copy of the said sketch may be filed in print or manuscript, in the clerk's office, and an additional copy, in print or manuscript, may be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first century of their existence; and—

Whereas, It is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States: Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do declare and make known the same, in the hope that the object of the said resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The attention of the people was early in the year aroused to the subject of the presidential election. A convention of colored men was held at Nashville on April 6th and 7th. The attendance was numerous, and, although resolutions were adopted expressing strong adherence to the Republican party, yet some of the leading colored men "advised the blacks no longer to remain in the Republican party, but to make terms with their white Southern friends, and hereafter to vote for honest and competent men without reference to party." Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, declared that "the colored people were beginning to think for themselves, and would never again vote the Republican ticket in a solid column, as heretofore."

About the same time a movement of dissatisfaction with the Republican party was manifested by the appearance of the following circular, addressed to many prominent Republicans:

NEW YORK, *April* 6, 1876.

DEAR SIR: The wide-spread corruption in our public service, which has disgraced the republic in the eyes of the world, and threatens to poison the vitality of our institutions; the uncertainty of the public mind, and of party counsels, as to grave economical questions involving in a great measure the honor of the Government, the morality of our business life, and the general well-being of the people; and the danger that an inordinate party spirit may, through the organized action of a comparatively small number of men who live by politics, succeed in overriding the most patriotic impulses of the people, and in monopolizing political power for selfish ends, seem to render it most desirable that no effort should be spared to secure to the popular desire for genuine reform a decisive influence in the impending national election.

Mindful of the fact that this patriotic desire is honestly struggling for effective expression inside of existing political organizations, as it is also strong outside of them, and believing that by all proper means it should be encouraged and made to prevail, the undersigned invite you to meet them, and others of like purpose who have been invited in the same manner, in a free conference, to consider what may be done to prevent the national election of the centennial year from becoming a mere choice of evils, and to secure the election of men to the highest offices of the republic whose character and ability will satisfy the exigencies of our present situation, and protect the honor of the American name.

The conference will be held in the city of New York on the 15th of May. You are respectfully and urgently requested to be present, and to communicate your acceptance of this invitation to H. C. Lodge, Esq., P. O. box 1,938, New York City, or 31 Beacon Street, Boston.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, New York.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, Connecticut.
ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
HORACE WHITE, Illinois.
CARL SCHURZ, Missouri.

The conference thus called assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, on May 15th. Persons were present, and united in the proceedings, from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, West Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, and Minnesota. An organization was effected by the choice of the following officers:

President: Theodore D. Woolsey, of Connecticut.

Vice-Presidents: New Hampshire, George G. Fogg; Vermont, Charles W. W. Clark; Massachusetts, Henry L. Pierce, Martin Brimmer, Julius H. Seelye, Mark Hopkins, James Freeman Clarke; Rhode Island, Rowland Hazard, Thomas Wentworth Higginson; New York, William Cullen Bryant, John Jay, Oswald Ottendorfer, Edward Salomon, Bradford R. Wood, Cyrus W. Field, Charles Butler, Samuel Osgood; Pennsylvania, Thomas Balch, Henry C. Lee, William Welsh; Ohio, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Muller, J. D. Cox; Indiana, Colonel Martin; Illinois, John H. Bryant, Robert Collyer; Wisconsin, Frederick W. Horn, M. M. Davis; Missouri, John McNeil, James S. Rollins.

Secretaries: H. C. Lodge, of Massachusetts; Francis A. Walker, of Connecticut; Henry Armitt Brown, of Pennsylvania; August Thierne, of Ohio; Enos Clarke, of Missouri.

A Committee on Business was appointed, consisting of Carl Schurz, Parke Godwin, Lafayette S. Foster, John W. Hoyt, and Martin Brimmer. On the next day the committee reported "an address to the American people," of which the following extract contains the principal points:

It is useless to console ourselves with the idea that the corruption among us must be ascribed solely to the immediate effects of the civil war, and will, without an effort at reform, soon pass away. There is another cause which is not transitory, but threatens to become permanent. It is that system which has made the offices of the Government the mere spoils of party victory; the system which distributes the places of trust and responsibility as the reward of party-service and the bounty of favoritism; the system which appeals to the mean impulses of selfishness and greed as a controlling motive of political action; the system which degrades the civil service to the level of a mere party agency, and, treating the officer as the hired servant of the party, and taxing him for party support, stimulates corruption and places it under party protection; the system which brings the organization of parties under the control of their most selfishly-interested and therefore most active element—the place-holders and the place-hunters—thus tending to organize a standing army of political mercenaries to be paid out of the Treasury of the Government, who by organized action endeavor to subjugate the will of the people to their ends, through the cultivation of a tyrannical party spirit.

Every student of our political history knows that, since the spoils-system was inaugurated, corruption has steadily grown from year to year; and so long as this system lasts, with all its seductions and demoralizing tendencies, corruption will continue to grow in extent and power, for patriotism and true merit will more and more be crowded out of political life by unscrupulous selfishness. The war has only given a sudden stimulus to this tendency; but without the war it would have grown up, and will not cease to

grow, as long as the hot-bed of corruption, the spoils-system, lasts. The skill in corrupt practices acquired by one generation of spoilsmen will only be improved upon by the next. The result we know. We have already reaped so great a harvest of disaster and shame, that, we repeat, it has now become the first duty of the American people to reëstablish the moral character of the Government by a thorough reform. What can we do toward this end in the impending national election?

In this respect, fellow-citizens, we consider it our duty to speak very plainly. Never were the cause of good government and the honor of the American name more immediately dependent on the character, ability, and reputation of the men to be selected for the highest offices. In view of the grave circumstances at present surrounding us, we declare the country cannot now afford to have any man elected to the presidency whose very name is not conclusive evidence of the most uncompromising determination of the American people to make this a pure Government once more.

Our duty in this respect is plain and imperious. It suffers no trifling or equivocation. The worn-out clap-traps of fair promises in party platforms will not satisfy it; neither will mere fine professions on the part of candidates. Not mere words are needed, but acts; not mere platforms, but men.

We therefore declare, and call upon all good citizens to join us, that at the coming presidential election we shall support no candidate who in public position ever countenanced corrupt practices or combinations, or impeded their exposure and punishment, or opposed necessary measures of reform.

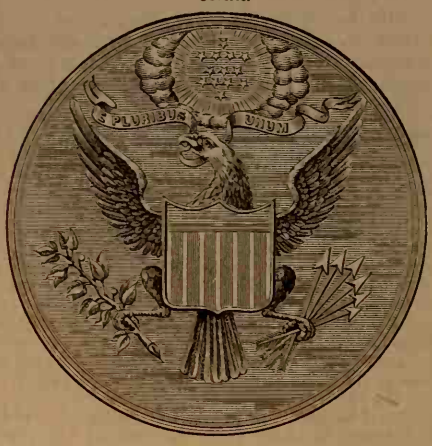
We shall support no candidate who, while possessing official influence and power, has failed to use his opportunities in exposing and correcting abuses coming within the reach of his observation, but for personal reasons and party ends has permitted them to fester on: for such men may be counted on not to uncover and crush corruption, but for the party's sake ready to conceal it.

We shall support no candidate, however conspicuous his position or brilliant his ability, in whom the impulses of the party manager have shown themselves predominant over those of the reformer; for he will be inclined to continue that fundamental abuse—the employment of the Government service as a machinery for personal or party ends.

We shall support no candidate who, however favorably judged by his nearest friends, is not publicly known to possess those qualities of mind and character which the stern task of genuine reform requires; for the American people cannot now afford to risk the future of the republic in experiments on merely supposed virtue or rumored ability, to be trusted on the strength of private recommendations.

In one word, at present no candidate should be held entitled to the support of patriotic citizens, of whom the questions may fairly be asked, "*Is* he really *the* man to carry through a thorough-going reform of the Government? Can he with certainty be depended upon to possess the moral courage and sturdy resolution to grapple with abuses which have acquired the strength of established custom, and to this end firmly to resist the pressure even of his party friends?" Whenever there is room for such questions, and doubt as to the answer, the candidate should be considered unfit for this emergency.

Obverse.



Reverse.

GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

A convention under the name of the Prohibition Reform Party assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 17th. A series of resolutions was adopted, and candidates for President and Vice-President were nominated. The resolutions were as follows:

The Prohibition Reform party of the United States, organized in the name of the people, to revive, enforce, and perpetuate in the Government the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, submit, in this centennial year of the republic, for the suffrages of all good citizens, the following platform of the national reforms and measures:

1. The legal prohibition in the District of Columbia, the Territories, and in every other place subject to the laws of Congress, of importation, exportation, manufacture, and traffic of all alcoholic beverages, as high crimes against society; an amendment to the national Constitution to render these prohibitory measures universal and permanent; and the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign powers to prevent the importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages.

2. The abolition of class legislation and of special privileges in the Government, and the adoption of equal suffrage and eligibility to office, without distinction of race, religious creed, property, or sex.

3. The appropriation of public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers only; the reduction of the rates of inland and ocean postage, of telegraphic

communication, of railroad and water transportation and travel to the lowest practical point, by force of laws wisely and justly framed, with reference not only to the interests of capital employed, but to the higher claims of the general good.

4. The suppression by law of lotteries and gambling in gold, stocks, and produce, and every form of money and property, and the penal inhibition of the use of the public mails for advertising schemes of gambling and lotteries.

5. The abolition of those foul enormities, polygamy and the social evil, and the protection of the purity, peace, and happiness of homes by ample and efficient legislation.

6. The national observance of the Christian Sabbath, established by laws prohibiting ordinary labor and business in all the departments of the public service and private employments—works of necessity, charity, and mercy excepted—on that day.

7. The establishment of mandatory provisions in the national and State constitutions, and by all necessary legislation, of a system of free public schools, and for universal and enforced education of all the youth of the land.

8. The free use of the Bible, not as a ground of religious creeds, but as a text-book of the purest morality, the best liberty, and noblest literature, in our public schools; that our children may grow up in its light, and that its spirit and precepts may pervade our nation.

9. The separation of the Government in all its departments and institutions, including the public schools and all funds for their maintenance, from the control of every religious sect or other association, and the protection alike of all sects by equal laws, with entire freedom of religious faith and worship.

10. The introduction into all treaties hereafter negotiated with foreign governments of a provision for the amicable settlement of international difficulties by arbitration.

11. The abolition of all barbarous modes and instruments of punishment, the recognition of the laws of God and the claims of humanity in the discipline of jails and prisons, and of that higher and wiser civilization worthy of our age and nation, which regards the reform of criminals as a means for the prevention of crime.

12. The abolition of executive and legislative patronage, and the election of President, Vice-President, United States Senators, and of all civil officers, so far as practicable, by the direct vote of the people.

13. The practice of a friendly and liberal policy to immigrants of all nations, and the guarantee to them of ample protection and of equal rights and privileges.

14. The separation of the money of the Government from all banking institutions. The national Government only should exercise the high prerogative of issuing paper-money, and that should be subject to prompt redemption, on demand, in gold and silver, the only equal standards of value recognized by the civilized world.

15. The reduction of the salaries of public officers in a just ratio with the decline of wages and market-prices. The abolition of sinecures, unnecessary offices, and official fees and perquisites. The practice of strict economy in the Government expenses, and a free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public trusts.

General Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, was nominated for President of the United States, and G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

A convention of Independents, commonly called the National Greenback Convention, assembled at Indianapolis, Ind., on May 17th. Nineteen States were represented by 239 delegates. A series of resolutions was adopted, and candidates for President and Vice-President were nominated. The resolutions were as follows:

The Independent party is called into existence by the necessities of the people, whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward, as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Democratic parties neglect to correct. And in view of the failure of these parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles, and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

1. We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement; and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We believe that the United States notes issued by the Government, and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing a low rate of interest, not exceeding one cent a day on each one hundred dollars, and reëxchangeable for United States notes at par, will afford the best circulating medium ever devised; such United States notes to be full legal tender for all purposes except for payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin. And we hold that it is the duty of the Government to provide such a circulating medium, and insist, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "that bank-paper must be suppressed, and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs."

3. It is the paramount duty of the Government, in all its legislation, to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business, agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and commercial.

4. We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made, for a long period, hewers of wood and drawers of water to foreigners especially; as the American people would gladly and promptly take at par all the bonds the Government may need to sell, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder, and bearing interest at 3.65 per cent. per annum, or even a lower rate.

5. We further protest against the sale of Government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, although well calculated to enrich the owners of silver-mines, yet in operation it will still further oppress, in taxation, an already overburdened people.

Peter Cooper, of New York, was nominated for President of the United States, and Newton Booth, of California, for Vice-President. Mr. Booth subsequently declined, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment, as candidate, of Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio. The nomination was formally tendered to Mr. Cooper, on May 31st, by a committee of the convention appointed for that purpose. On the same day Mr. Cooper replied as follows:

NEW YORK, *May* 31, 1876.

Hon. MOSES W. FIELD, *Chairman, and Hon.* THOMAS J. DURANT, *Secretary of the National Executive Council of the Independent Party.*

GENTLEMEN: Your formal official notification of the unanimous nomination tendered by the National

Convention of the Independent party at Indianapolis, on the 17th inst., to me for the high office of President of the United States, and Hon. Newton Booth, of California, for Vice-President, is before me, together with an authenticated copy of the admirable platform which the convention adopted.

While I most heartily thank the convention, through you, for the great honor they have thus conferred upon me, kindly permit me to say that there is a bare possibility, if wise counsels prevail, that the sorely-needed relief from the blighting effects of past unwise legislation relative to finance, which the people so earnestly seek, may yet be had through either the Republican or Democratic party, both of them meeting in national convention at an early date.

It is unnecessary for me to assure you that, while I have no aspiration for the position of Chief Magistrate of this great republic, I will most cheerfully do what I can to forward the best interests of my country.

I therefore accept your nomination conditionally, expressing the earnest hope that the Independent party may yet attain its exalted aims, while permitting me to step aside and remain in that quiet which is most congenial to my nature and time of life.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER COOPER.

The Republican Convention assembled in Cincinnati on June 14th, and was organized by the appointment of Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, as president. A series of resolutions was adopted, and candidates nominated for President and Vice-President. The resolutions were as follows:

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories to high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope, and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

1. The United States of America is a nation, not a league, by the combined workings of the national and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States; and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. To this end, we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the national Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and "solemnly pledged its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." Commercial prosperity, public morals, and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the Constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency to the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough, and unsparing.

7. The public-school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic; and, with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to the free uses of the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizens that is given to the native-born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures, in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows; and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities, and other public trusts. The honest demands of this

class of citizens for additional rights, privileges, and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government; and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end, and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feelings and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation; and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

16. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national Capitol the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear, and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendency in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the Government; and we warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17. The national Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs; and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism, and his eminent services in war and in peace.

After the adoption of the resolutions the roll of the States was called in alphabetical order, when Stephen W. Kellogg nominated Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; R. W. Thompson nominated Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana; John M. Harlan nominated Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky; Robert H. Ingersoll, of Illinois, nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine; Stewart L. Woodford nominated Roscoe Conkling, of New York; Edward F. Noyes nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio; Linn Bartholomew nominated John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania.

Seven ballots were taken, as follows:

NAMES.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Blaine	285	298	299	292	286	308	351
Bristow	113	114	121	126	114	111	21
Conkling	99	93	90	84	82	81	....
Hartranft	58	62	61	71	69	50	....
Hayes	61	64	67	68	104	113	384
Jewell	11	....	....	....	....	....	....
Morton	124	111	113	108	95	85	....
Washburne	....	1	1	3	3	4	....
Wheeler	3	3	2	2	3	2	....

Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated as the Republican candidate for President by a majority of twelve votes. William A. Wheeler, of New York, was then nominated as the candidate for Vice-President.

On July 14th Mr. Hayes accepted the nomination by the following letter:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July* 8, 1876.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, *Hon.* WILLIAM A. HOWARD, *Hon.* JOSEPH H. RAINEY, *and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention.*

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that, under Providence, I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people. I do not deem it necessary to enter upon an extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce.

In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity, and fidelity, constitute the only real qualification for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction; it has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of the departments, made all the appointments, but gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravaganee and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty. It hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hinderance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical, and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all the constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

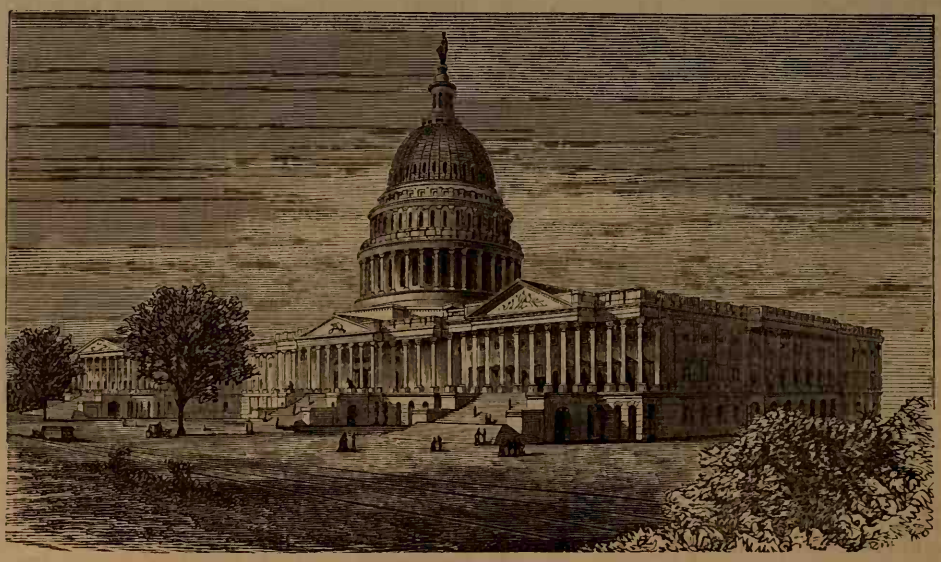
The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single presidential term. I do not assume to add to

that declaration, but, believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington, and followed by the early Presidents, can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own reëlection, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty, in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal-tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and the moral obligation of the Government, which must, in good faith, be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payment. But the longer the instability connected with our present money-system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public-school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended, until by constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government, which shall protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace; and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon the distinctions of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration, and to capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension, and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed, the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all the legitimate agencies of the General Government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that, if I should be charged with the duty of organizing an Administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people, both and equally—and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education, unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs; and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we

may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be preëminent as an era of good feeling, and a period of progress, prosperity, and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at St. Louis, Mo., on June 28th, and was organized by the appointment of John A. McClernand as president, and other officers.

When nominations were called for, Mr. Whitely nominated Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Mr. Williams nominated Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Mr. Abbott nominated Joel Parker, of New Jersey; Mr. Kernan nominated Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; Mr. Ewing nominated William Allen, of Ohio; Mr. Clymer nominated General Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania. The results of the ballotings were as follows:

First ballot: Tilden, 404½; Allen, 54; Thurman, 3; Hendricks, 140½; Bayard, 33; Parker, 18; Hancock, 75; Broadhead, 16. Second ballot: Tilden, 535; Allen, 54; Thurman, 2; Hendricks, 85; Bayard, 4; Hancock, 58. Necessary to a choice, 492.

Before the result was declared, the nomination of Mr. Tilden was made unanimous. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was nominated as the candidate for Vice-President.

The platform adopted was as follows:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and coöperation to this end; and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.

For the Democracy of the whole country, we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government.

In absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority—the vital principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of church and state, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy, and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history: but, while upholding the bond of our Union and great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practise also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish, in the hearts of the whole people, the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste, and fraud, infected

States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of "hard times."

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor.

We denounce the failure, for all these eleven years of peace, to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the nonpayment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people, in Federal taxes, thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes, and squandered four times their sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but, instead, has obstructed resumption, by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and, while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hinderances thereto. As such hinderance, we denounce the Resumption clause of the Act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment.

We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence—would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and modes of Federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened.

We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufacture at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense—Federal, State, and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from $60,000,000 gold in 1860 to $450,000,000 currency in 1870; our aggregate taxation from $154,000,000 gold in 1860 to $730,000,000 currency in 1870; or in one decade from less than $5 per head to more than $18 per head. Since the peace, the people have paid to their tax-gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in

every department, and from every officer of the Government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a Republican Congress, and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlantic of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and, in fact, now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German, and tolerates a revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men held to perform servile-labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation within constitutional limitations, as shall prevent further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections, and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it:

1. The false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and is resolved to maintain without prejudice or preference for any class, sect, or creed, and without largesses from the Treasury to any.

2. The false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples once estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot-box, be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men, nor the instrument of their ambition. Here, again, promises falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice-President, judges, Senators, Representatives, cabinet officers—these, and all others in authority, are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust.

When the annals of this republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched, or enriching friends, by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an embassador to England engaged in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors—the demonstration is complete, that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest, by making no change of men or parties, we get no change of measures and no real reform.

All these abuses, wrongs, and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendency of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by Republicans themselves; but their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the eighty thousand office-holders, its leaders and guides.

Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of Administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

Resolved, That this convention, representing the Democratic party of the United States, do cordially indorse the action of the present House of Representatives in reducing and curtailing the expenses of the Federal Government, in cutting down salaries, extravagant appropriations, and in abolishing useless offices and places not required by the public necessities; and we shall trust to the firmness of the Democratic members of the House that no committee of conference, and no misinterpretation of the rules, will be allowed to defeat these wholesome measures of economy demanded by the country.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle, have a just claim upon the care, protection, and gratitude of their fellow-citizens.

Mr. Tilden accepted the nomination, in a letter addressed to the committee on July 31st, as follows:

ALBANY, *July* 31, 1876.

To General JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Chairman, General* W. B. FRANKLIN, *Hon.* J. J. ABBOTT, *Hon.* H. J. SPANNHORST, *Hon.* H. J. REDFIELD, *Hon.* F. S. LYON, *and others, Committee, etc.*

GENTLEMEN: When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that, at my earliest convenience, and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfill that engagement.

The convention, before making its nominations, adopted a declaration of principles, which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country, and of the reforms needed to bring back the Government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration, and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent, that they claim more than a passing approval.

REFORM IN PUBLIC EXPENSE.

The necessity of a reform "in the scale of public expense—Federal, State, and municipal"—and "in the modes of Federal taxation," justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis Convention.

The present depression in all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment, and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption. Under the illusions of a specious prosperity engendered by the false policies of the Federal Government, a waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster.

The Federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of $4,500,000,000. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than $7,500,000,000.

This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth, and had made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable.

It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill-adjusted methods of taxation, that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the Treasury.

It was aggravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill, and economy of production and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculation in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor.

Even in prosperous times, the daily wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at best a small percentage of national earnings. Yet now, for these eleven years, governmental consumption has been a larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save even in prosperous times for all new investments.

The consequences of these errors are now a present public calamity. But they were never doubtful, never invisible. They were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious prosperity ran highest. In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes:

> They bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry and every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily, unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy, when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal-tender paper-money, to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes; but when values recede and sink toward their natural scale, the tax-gatherer takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. . . . I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm; I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the radical majority of Congress. We cannot afford that policy toward the South. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our Government is being converted. We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation.

To the Secretary of the Treasury I said, early in 1865:

> There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is, to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering—I would give the whole of it—for the old, homely maxim, "Live within your income."

This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see, to-day, the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Senate and the Executive, that, unless the objectionable appropriations be consented to, the operations of the Government thereunder shall suffer detriment, or cease. In my judgment, an amendment of the Constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects, and all independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two Houses, and of the Executive, be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations, rather than stop the wheels of the Government.

THE SOUTH.

An accessory cause enhancing the distress in business is to be found in the systematic and insupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of the South. Besides the ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes, generally oppressive, in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property, and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country.

The nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations once unnaturally estranged, on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform, of the "Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war."

But, in aid of a result so beneficent, the moral influence of every good citizen, as well as every governmental authority, ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good-will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I shall not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and the Constitution of our country clothe its Chief Magistrate, to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

CURRENCY REFORM.

"Reform is necessary," declares the St. Louis Convention, "to establish a sound currency, restore

the public credit, and maintain the national honor;" and it goes on to "demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment."

The object demanded by the convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal-tender notes of the United States. That would not only "restore the public credit" and "maintain the national honor," but it would "establish a sound currency" for the people.

The methods by which this object is to be pursued, and the means by which it is to be attained, are disclosed by what the convention demanded for the future, and by what it denounced in the past.

BANK-NOTE RESUMPTION.

Resumption of specie payments by the Government of the United States on its legal-tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks on all their notes. The official statement, made on the 12th of May, shows that the amount of the bank-notes was $300,000,000, less $20,000,000 held by themselves. Against these $280,000,000 of notes the banks held $141,000,000 of legal-tender notes, or a little more than fifty per cent. of their amount. But they also held on deposit in the Federal Treasury, as security for these notes, bonds of the United States worth in gold about $360,000,000, available and current in all the foreign money-markets. In resuming, the banks, even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment, would have $500,000,000 of specie funds to pay $280,000,000 of notes, without contracting their loans to their customers, or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to resume have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers the means to redeem excessive issues and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is, therefore, often associated with the process of resumption. But the conditions which caused distress in those former instances do not now exist.

The Government has only to make good its own promises, and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The Government is, therefore, the sole delinquent.

LEGAL-TENDER RESUMPTION.

The amount of the legal-tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than $370,000,000, besides $34,000,000 of fractional currency. How shall the Government make these notes at all times as good as specie?

It has to provide, in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin, adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international balances, and as a guarantee against transient drains artificially created by panic or by speculation.

It has also to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such inconsiderable portions of the legal tenders as individuals may from time to time desire to convert for special use, or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money.

RESUMPTION NOT DIFFICULT.

To make the coin now in the Treasury available for the objects of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise, does not seem to me a work of difficulty. If wisely planned and discreetly pursued, it ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country. It should tend, on the contrary, to a revival of hope and confidence. The coin in the Treasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to nearly $74,000,000. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country for the eleven years from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1876, averaging nearly $76,000,000 a year, was $832,000,000 in the whole period, of which $617,000,000 were the product of our own mines.

To amass the requisite quantity, by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money-markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment.

With respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use, and which, in order to save interest, will be returned for redemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether they continue as currency or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments, is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form, and the Government were to agree to pay on them a rate of interest, making them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate, and take their place with Government, State, municipal, and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed from currency into investments lies the only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly-ascertained surplus—that is, the withdrawal of any which are not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be any measure which affects the public imagination with the fear of an apprehended scarcity. In a community where credit is so much used, fluctuations of values and vicissitudes in business are largely caused by the temporary beliefs of men, even before those beliefs can conform to ascertained realities.

AMOUNT OF NECESSARY CURRENCY.

The amount of the necessary currency, at a given time, cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it, which seemed to be durable, happened at the beginning of the civil war by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain states of business. It fluctuates, with considerable regularity, at different seasons of the year. In the autumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by which to make their purchases, and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent. of the whole volume; and if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to have been on hand at the money centres, a scarcity of currency ensues, and also a stringency in the loan-market.

It was in reference to such experiences that, in a discussion of this subject in my annual message to the New York Legislature of January 5, 1875, the suggestion was made that "the Federal Government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. . . . The system should passively allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow, according to the ever-changing wants of business. It should imitate, as closely as possible, the natural laws of trade, which it has superseded by artificial contrivances." And in a similar discussion in my message of January 4, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected "by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of the currency self-adjusting during

all the process, without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarms, which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit, and disturb the natural operations of business."

MEANS OF RESUMPTION.

"Public economies, official retrenchments, and wise finance," are the means which the St. Louis Convention indicates as provision for reserves and redemptions.

The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the Government below its income; for that imposes no new charge on the people. If, however, the improvidence and waste, which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues, oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The Government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor, in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt, $985,000,000 bear interest at six per cent. in gold, and $712,000,000 at five per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.58 per cent.

A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, wisely availed of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be $17,000,000 a year in gold. That saving, regularly invested at four and a half per cent., would, in less than thirty-eight years, extinguish the principal. The whole $1,700,000,000 of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people.

PROPER TIME FOR RESUMPTION.

The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations shall have been matured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce, and the condition of the exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and the actual date are matters of detail having reference to ever-changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical, administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer about starting from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his ocean-chart and fix an angle by which to lash the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and the winds; a human hand must be on the helm to feel the elements day by day, and guide to a mastery over them.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION.

Such preparations are everything. Without them, a legislative command fixing a day, an official promise fixing a day, are shams. They are worse: they are a snare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men, whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise, without preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust, and distress.

THE ACT OF JANUARY 14, 1875.

The act of Congress of the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that, on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the legal-tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York. It authorized the Secretary "to prepare and provide for" such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated; and by issuing, in his discretion, certain classes of bonds.

More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the President have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this purpose.

The coin in the Treasury claimed to belong to the Government had on the 30th of June, fallen to less than $45,000,000, as against $59,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds.

The legislative command, the official promise, fixing a day for resumption, have thus far been barren. No practical preparations toward resumption have been made. There has been no progress. There have been steps backward.

There is no necromancy in the operations of government. The homely maxims of every-day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise, and his profession as to the value of the old promise, would alike provoke derision.

RESUMPTION-PLAN OF THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes. It denounces the omission to accumulate "any reserve for their redemption." It denounces the conduct "which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advances toward resumption, no preparations for resumption, but, instead, has obstructed resumption, by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and, while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hinderances thereto." And, having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that barren promise as "a hinderance" to resumption. It then demands its repeal, and also demands the establishment of "a judicious system of preparation" for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of "a system of preparation" without the promise of a day, for the worthless promise of a day without "a system of preparation," would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow.

Nor is the denunciation unmerited of that improvidence which, in the eleven years since the peace, has consumed $4,500,000,000, and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and stable currency. Two and a half per cent. on the expenditures of these eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional coin needful to resumption.

RELIEF TO BUSINESS DISTRESS.

The distress now felt by the people, in all their business and industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our Government, has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing, because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing, because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customers. The manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they

consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise, who have credit, or securities to pledge, will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under their range in frugal, specie-paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks unused. A year and a half ago the legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the $12,000,000 since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of $15,000,000 of bank-notes. In the mean time, the banks have been surrendering about $4,000,000 a month, because they cannot find a profitable use for so many of their notes.

The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust. An unstable policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the Government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe, and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of Nature, and prosperity will begin to return.

The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system of preparatious it demands. It says: "We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence—would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people."

The Government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal-tender notes by gradual and safe processes tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the executive office, I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress, as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service; necessary to its purification; necessary to its economy and its efficiency; necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be "a prize fought for at the ballot-box, a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ." The convention wisely added that "reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice-President, judges, Senators, Representatives, cabinet officers—these, and all others in authority, are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust."

Two evils infest the official service of the Federal Government:

One is, the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders, who are, in truth, but the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied; the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of office-holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud, and malversation of the public funds, from the high places of power to the lowest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy.

The other evil is, the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing the caucuses and dictating the nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue influence, and by immense corruption-funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office-holders. The official class in other countries, sometimes by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here, it has already grown into a gigantic power capable of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of Administration, until misgovernment becomes intolerable, and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civic revolution.

The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest in an honest, skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the usufruct of the incumbents.

After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and finally to the patient, careful organization of a better civil-service system, under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for reëlection; experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged.

CONCLUSION.

Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal Administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Steps were taken early in the political canvass to prevent any disturbances at the elections in the Southern States. On August 15th the Secretary of War addressed the following letter to General Sherman, the commander of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, *August* 15, 1876.

To General W. T. SHERMAN, *commanding United States Army.*

SIR: The House of Representatives of the United

States, on the 10th inst., passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The right of suffrage prescribed by the constitutions of the several States is subject to the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

"ARTICLE XV., SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And *whereas*, The right of suffrage, so prescribed and regulated, should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States and the several States and citizens thereof; and

Whereas, It is asserted that the exercise of the right of suffrage is in some of the States, notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the contrary, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation, and violence, so that in such cases the object of the amendment is defeated; and

Whereas, All citizens, without distinction of race, or class, or color, are entitled to the protection conferred by such article: therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise, to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage in any State, should meet certain, condign, and effectual punishment; and that in any case which has heretofore occurred, or that may occur, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon the other, the prompt prosecution and punishment of the criminal, or criminals, in any court having jurisdiction, is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by fine or imprisonment, or one demanding the penalty of death.

The President directs that, in accordance with the spirit of the above, you are to hold all the available force under your command, not engaged in subduing the savages of the Western frontier, in readiness to be used, upon call or requisition of the proper legal authorities, for protecting all citizens, without distinction of race, color, or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote as guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment, and to assist in the enforcement of certain, condign, and effectual punishment upon all persons who shall attempt, by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise, to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage, as provided by the laws of the United States; and have such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of law. Such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of these instructions will be given you from time to time, after consultation with the officers of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

On September 4th Attorney-General Taft issued the following circular of instruction to the United States marshals in the election districts:

SIR: The laws of the United States having made it my duty to exercise general direction over the marshals as to the manner of discharging their offices, I have prepared for their use this circular letter of instructions as to the coming elections, intending the same also as a reply, once for all, to numerous applications in like connection from private citizens in various States.

In the present condition of legislation the United States occupy a position toward voters and voting which varies according as the election is for State and other local officers only, or for members of Congress and presidential electors. In elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen, which by law include elections at which the electors for President and Vice-President are appointed, the United States secure voters against whatever in general hinders or prevents them from a free exercise of the elective franchise, extending that care alike to the registration lists, the act of voting, and the personal freedom and security of the voter, as well as against violence on account of any vote he may intend to give as against conspiracy, because of any that he may already have given.

The peace of the United States, therefore, which you are to preserve, and whose violation you are to suppress, protects, among others, the rights specified in the last paragraph; and any person who by force violates those rights breaks that peace and renders it your duty to arrest him, and to suppress any riots incident thereto, or that threaten the integrity of the registration or election, to the end that the will of the people in such election may be ascertained and take effect, and that offenders may be brought before the courts for punishment. Notorious events in several States, which recently and in an unusual manner have been publicly reprobated, render it a grave duty of all marshals who have cause to apprehend a violation of the peace of the United States, connected as above with the elections to be held upon the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, to be prepared to preserve or to restore such peace. As the chief executive officer of the United States in your district, you will be held responsible for all breaches of peace of the United States which diligence on your part might have prevented, and for the arrest and security of all persons who violate that peace in any of the points above enumerated.

Diligence in these matters requires, of course, that you be and continue present in person or by deputy at all places of registration or election at which you have reason to suspect that the peace is threatened, and that, whenever an embodiment of the *posse comitatus* is required to enforce the laws, such embodiment be effected. You will observe that the "special" deputies mentioned in section 2021 of the Revised Statutes have peculiar duties assigned to them—duties which otherwise do not belong to deputy-marshals. Such "special" deputies can be appointed only in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or upward. But the duties assigned to marshals and their deputies by section 2022, or other like statutes, belong to all duly appointed deputies, whether they be general or "special," within the meaning of that and the preceding section. Deputies to discharge this latter class of duties may be appointed to any number whatever, according to the discretion of the marshal in all States in which sheriffs have a similar power. Section 2030 has no practical bearing upon this point in States where no limit is imposed upon the appointment of deputies by sheriffs, because in such States the laws of the United States "prior to the 10th of June, 1872," left marshals also unlimited as to the number of their deputies.

In discharging the duties above mentioned, you will doubtless receive the countenance and support of all good citizens of the United States in your respective districts. It is not necessary to say that it is upon such countenance and support that the United States mainly rely in their endeavor to enforce the right to vote which they have given or have secured. The present instructions are intended only to counteract that partial malice, wrong-headedness, or inconsideration, which sometimes triumphs at critical moments over the conservative and in general prevailing forces of society, and to which the present and passing condition of the country gives more than ordinary strength, and therefore requires the Government to particularly observe and provide against. In this connection I advise that you and each of your deputies, general and "special," have a right to summon to your assistance, in preventing and quelling disorder, "every person in the district above fifteen years of age, whatever may be their occupation, whether civilians or not, and including the military of all denominations—militia, soldiers, marines—all of whom are alike bound to obey you. The fact that they are organized as military bodies, whether of State or of the United States, under the immediate command of their own officers, does not in any wise affect their legal character. They are still the *posse comitatus*." I prefer to quote the above statement of the laws upon this point from an opinion

by my predecessor, ex-Attorney-General Cushing, because it thus appears to have been well settled for many years. (6 Opinions, 466, May 27, 1854.)

I need hardly add that there can be no State law or State official in this country who has jurisdiction to oppose you in discharging your official duties under laws of the United States. If such interference shall take place—a thing not anticipated—you are to disregard it entirely. The laws of the United States are supreme, and so, consequently, is the action of officials of the United States in enforcing them. There is, as virtually you have already been told, no officer of a State whom you may not, by summons, embody into your own *posse;* and any State *posse* already embodied by a sheriff will, with such sheriff, be obliged, upon your summons, to become part of a United States *posse*, and obey you, or your deputy acting *virtute officia*. The responsibility which devolves upon an officer clothed with such powers, and required to guard the highest rights of citizens, corresponds in degree with those powers and rights, and exacts of such officer consideration, intelligence, and courage. It is proper to advise you that, in preparing this circular, I have considered recent important judgments given by the Supreme Court of the United States upon acts of Congress which regulate this general topic.

I have founded the above instructions upon such acts as are affected by those judgments. I need in this place add no more than that these judgments do not concern State elections. You will find appended, in full or by reference, such statutory provisions as it seems important that you and your deputies shall in this connection read and consider. In matters of doubt, you are of course entitled to the advice of the United States Attorney for your district. These instructions have been submitted to the President, and have his approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALPHONSO TAFT, Attorney-General.

On September 7th, General Sherman, under the direction of the preceding letter of the Secretary of War, issued a general order for the guidance of the Army. It embraced the above instructions of the Attorney-General to the marshals, and then called the attention of all officers of the Army to section 5522 of the Revised Statutes in regard to interfering with supervisors of election, marshals or deputies, and also to an extract of a letter of the Secretary of War to General Meade, dated August 25, 1868, heretofore issued as the instructions of the department, which extract is as follows:

The obligation of military individuals, officers, and soldiers, in common with all citizens, to obey the summons of a marshal or sheriff, must be held subordinate to their paramount duty as members of a permanent body. Hence troops can act only in their proper organized capacity under their own officers, and in obedience to the immediate orders of those officers. The officer commanding troops summoned to the aid of a marshal or sheriff must also judge for himself, and upon his official responsibility, whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with the proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit his action absolutely to proper aid in the execution of a lawful precept exhibited to him by the marshal or sheriff. If time will permit, every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it be for the execution of civil process or to suppress insurrection, should be forwarded to the President, with all material facts in the case, for his orders; and in all cases the highest commander whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency will alone assume the responsibility of action. By a timely disposition of troops where there is reason to apprehend necessity for their use, and by their passive interposition between hostile parties, danger of collision may be averted.

He further called attention to the proclamation of the President of the United States of May 3, 1871, in regard to the enforcement act, in which the President enjoins upon all good citizens, and especially upon all public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warns all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited. The following paragraphs of the general order publishing that proclamation for the guidance of the Army were published in this order of September 7th:

The President directs that, whenever occasion shall arise, regular forces of the United States stationed in the vicinity of any locality where offenses described by the aforesaid act, approved April 30, 1871, may be committed, shall, in strict accordance with the provisions of said act, be employed by their commanding officers in assisting the authorized civil authorities of the United States in making arrests of the persons accused under the said act; in preventing the rescue of persons arrested for such cause; in breaking up and dispersing bands of disguised marauders, and of armed organizations against the peace and quiet or lawful pursuits of citizens in any State. Whenever troops are employed in the manner indicated in this order, the commanding officer will at the earliest opportunity make a full report of his operations to the proper superior authority.

The election took place on the 7th of November, and the following are the official returns of the popular vote:

STATES.	Hayes (Rep.).	Tilden (Dem.).	Cooper (Greenb.).	Smith (Prohib.).
Alabama	68,230	102,002	.....	....
Arkansas	38,669	58,071	289	....
California	78,614	75,845	44	....
Colorado (by Legislature).				
Connecticut	59,034	61,934	774	378
Delaware	10,752	13,381	.....	....
Florida*	23,849	22,923	.....	....
Georgia	50,446	130,088	.....	....
Illinois	278,232	258,601	17,233	141
Indiana	208,011	213,526	9,533	....
Iowa	171,327	112,099	9,001	36
Kansas	78,322	37,902	7,776	110
Kentucky	97,156	159,690	1,944	818
Louisiana*	75,135	70,636	.....	....
Maine	66,300	49,823	663	....
Maryland	71,981	91,780	33	10
Massachusetts	150,063	108,777	779	84
Michigan	166,534	141,095	9,060	766
Minnesota	72,962	48,799	2,311	72
Mississippi	52,605	112,173	.....	....
Missouri	145,029	203,077	3,498	64
Nebraska	31,916	17,554	2,320	1,599
Nevada	10,383	9,308	.....	....
New Hampshire	41,539	38,509	76	....
New Jersey	103,517	115,962	712	43
New York	489,207	521,949	1,987	2,359
North Carolina	108,417	125,427	.....	....
Ohio	330,698	323,182	3,057	1,636
Oregon	15,206	14,149	510	....
Pennsylvania	384,122	366,158	7,187	1,319
Rhode Island	15,787	10,712	68	60
South Carolina	91,870	90,906	.....	....
Tennessee	89,566	133,166	.....	....
Texas	44,800	104,755	.....	....
Vermont	44,092	20,254	.....	....
Virginia	95,558	139,670	.....	....
West Virginia	42,698	56,455	1,373	....
Wisconsin	130,668	123,927	1,509	27
Total	4,033,295	4,284,265	81,737	9,522
Majority over all		157,394		

* Returning-Board count.

The votes of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, giving Hayes a majority, were disputed by the friends of Tilden, and the reader is referred to those States respectively.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of Congress to canvass the electoral votes and to declare the name of the person elected. But as the Lower House of Congress was Democratic by a large majority and the Senate Republican, and as the Democrats of the House denied the correctness of the returns from the three States above mentioned, it became probable that the two Houses would not agree in declaring the result; therefore neither candidate could hold the office of President as a result of the election.

To avoid the uncertainties and excitement of the country in prospect, an arrangement was made, under the legislation of Congress, which resulted in uniting the two Houses in declaring Rutherford B. Hayes as the successful candidate. But the history of all these proceedings forms a part of the record of 1877, which will be found in the next volume of this series.

(For the commerce of the United States, *see* COMMERCE; for the condition of the military and naval forces, *see* ARMY and NAVY; for the foreign relations of the United States, *see* DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE; for the financial affairs of the Government and the people, *see* FINANCES; for civil and internal affairs, *see* the States respectively.)

UNIVERSALISTS. The following is a summary of the statistics of the Universalists in the United States and Canada, as given in the *Universalist Register* for 1877:

STATES, ETC.	Parishes.	Families.	Church Members.	Ministers.
Alabama	13	150	252	7
California	1	325	190	2
Canada	9	500	403	7
Colorado	..	...	...	2
Connecticut	15	876	764	18
District of Columbia	1	49	56	3
Florida	..	...	47	2
Georgia	13	200	204	12
Illinois	69	2,000	2,619	45
Indiana	51	1,200	2,585	27
Iowa	40	1,200	862	26
Kansas	12	272	146	10
Kentucky	10	125	419	6
Louisiana	..	...	...	1
Maine	82	4,500	1,488	37
Maryland	1	80	133	5
Massachusetts	109	10,595	5,841	130
Michigan	26	900	690	23
Minnesota	13	600	333	14
Missouri	19	400	477	14
Nebraska	..	...	...	2
New Hampshire	33	1,693	511	24
New Jersey	9	318	347	5
New York	139	6,500	5,442	112
North Carolina	...	...	150	4
Ohio	102	3,000	4,562	56
Oregon	...	...	384	5
Pennsylvania	28	1,800	1,366	23
Rhode Island	6	788	605	8
South Carolina	...	...	...	1
Texas	...	...	110	7
Vermont	52	2,606	1,282	38
Virginia	...	...	...	1
Washington Territory	1	...	83	5
West Virginia	...	...	...	1
Wisconsin	26	852	596	21
Total	880	41,009	32,947	706

Number of State conventions, 22; of associations, 69; of Church organizations, 656; of Sunday-schools, 640; of teachers and pupils in the same, 59,463; of church-edifices, 756; total valuation of church property above indebtedness, $7,465,495. The fourteen Universalist theological schools, colleges, and seminaries, reported for 1876 a total of ninety-nine professors and teachers, 1,036 students, and $2,385,000 of assets. The total net assets of the Universalist Publishing House at Boston were $30,000. It also published six periodicals. The entire list of Universalist periodicals includes five general weekly papers, one bi-weekly paper, four Sunday-school papers, one monthly magazine, the *Universalist Quarterly*, and the annual *Register*.

The General Convention of Universalists in the United States met at Rochester, N. Y., October 18th. The Rev. Henry W. Rugg, of Rhode Island, was chosen president. The treasurer reported that the present value of the Murray Centenary fund was $12,742.54. Defaults in interest had occurred on two loans, of $6,678.75 and $9,000 respectively. The principal of the John G. Gunn Memorial fund remained at the amount of $8,000. Gifts to the amount of $600 had been granted during the year from this fund. The debt of the convention had been reduced $4,300 during the year, and was reported to be now $25,200. The total amount of moneys passing through the hands of the treasurer on general account during the year had been $42,884.33. The Board of Trustees reported that the actual income of the general fund for the year had been $20,655.88, and the actual expenditures, $19,639.34. Forty scholarships had been in force during the year, and ten beneficiaries of the convention had been graduated. The amount of the aid rendered by the convention to students had been $7,200, and $1,092 had been received in repayment of former loans on this account. There had been expended in this department, since the establishment of theological scholarships by the convention, $50,280, of which sum $5,520 appeared as a free gift, and $540 had been remitted or canceled by the Board of Trustees, leaving $44,220 as the amount of loans which had been made in accordance with the existing rules.

The General Convention called the attention of the State conventions to the desirableness of electing a class of officers called State superintendents, and advised the trustees to define for these officers their relations to the General Convention, and their duties in connection with it. It recommended the appointment of a committee of six persons in Western missionary work, to be made by the convention on nominations by the united delegates to the convention each year from west of the Alleghany Mountains; the committee to report to the Trustees of the General Convention, and work in harmony with them, and with the General Secretary, and to be the agents of the trustees in disbursing such sums as may be ap-

propriated for missionary work in the West. A resolution was adopted recommending the churches to organize and sustain conference and prayer meetings. A motion was adopted to endeavor to complete the Murray Centenary fund during the year.

URUGUAY (República Oriental del Uruguay), sometimes also called La Banda Oriental, an independent republic of South America, extending from 30° to 33° 55′ south latitude, and from 52° 40′ to 58° west longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul, on the east by the South Atlantic, on the south by the Rio de la Plata, and on the west by the Argentine Republic.

In an official statistical table for the year 1875, the area of the republic is set down at 72,170 square miles; and the population for 1874 at 450,000, against 221,248 for 1860. In the department of Montevideo, the most important of the thirteen which constitute the territorial division of the country, there were 127,496 inhabitants, comprising 70,609 Uruguayans, 16,761 Italians, 16,352 Spaniards, 7,829 French, and 15,945 of other nationalities.

The President of the Republic is Colonel L. Latorre, invested with dictatorial powers from March 11, 1876, to March, 1877.

The cabinet is composed of the following ministers: Interior, J. M. Montero; Foreign Affairs, A. Velazco; Finance, A. Vasquez; and War and the Navy, E. Vasquez.

The consul-general of Uruguay for the whole United States is Señor E. C. B. Garsía, resident in New York.

In the budget for 1875 the expenditure was estimated at $5,902,350, exclusive of the national-debt service; and in that for 1876 at $4,552,571. The national revenue yielded, in 1873, the sum of $9,904,617.49; and in 1874 that of $8,739,131.

It was estimated that for the fiscal year 1876–'77 the revenue, including the yield of the new imposts decreed in 1875–'76, will not fall short of $9,000,000. In this case there would be a considerable surplus to apply upon the payment of the national debt, which payment the Government proposes to resume as soon as circumstances permit.

The following table shows the amount of the debt at the beginning of the year 1875:

Twelve per cent. home debt	$15,750,498 42
Nine " "	2,652,408 18
Six " "	7,293,647 80
Total home debt	$25,696,554 40
Foreign debt	14,874,560 00
International debt	3,121,150 00
Total national debt	$43,692,264 40

The foregoing figures include the titles for interest corresponding to the year 1875—say, $1,814,097.60.

The interest and sinking-fund services of the home first, and afterward of the foreign debt, were suspended in 1875, owing to the political and financial crises by which the country was afflicted; but there was no interruption in the service of the international debt. In the absence of official data, it is impossible to give here a statement of the floating debt.

Owing to the rescission of the contract made in 1875 with the bank of Maná & Co., the Government, by decree of April 26, 1876, assumed the charge of the emission of that bank, engaging, however, not to emit any unconvertible paper-money, and setting apart for the sinking-fund of the notes the yield of various imposts, estimated to amount to $1,200,000.

The proceeds of direct taxation in the department of Montevideo alone, for the seven years 1869–'75, were as follows:

YEARS.	Amounts.	YEARS.	Amounts.
1869	$160,000	1873	$360,000
1870	300,000	1874	400,000
1871	325,000	1875	420,000
1872	330,000		

The interests of public instruction are sedulously attended to in Uruguay. In the year 1875 there were in the republic 227 primary municipal schools, with an attendance of 15,564, including both sexes; and 142 private schools, with an aggregate of 7,114 scholars—that is to say, a total of 22,678 (12,001 males and 10,677 females) attending school throughout the country—or one out of every nineteen inhabitants.

The value of the foreign commerce for the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, was as follows:

COMMERCE.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Imports	$19,467,132	$21,075,446	$16,600,000
Exports	15,499,056	16,301,772	16,002,000
Total	$34,966,188	$37,377,218	$32,602,000

It should be remarked that the figures for 1874 are only approximate, the commercial statistics not having been completed before the time of the publication of the report already referred to.

The shipping movement at the port of Montevideo for the year 1875 comprised 3,385 vessels, with an aggregate of 1,927,887 tons; and the coasting-trade at all the ports for the year 1874 was carried on by 13,208 vessels, including all craft.

In 1875 the total number of miles of railway completed was 235. The branch of the Central Railway from Santa Lucia to San José was opened to traffic on May 20, 1876.

The city of Montevideo has six lines of horse-cars.

The following table recapitulates the reports of the Emigration Board for the years therein expressed:

YEARS.	Arrived.	Applied for Occupation.	Received Occupation.
1870	21,148	1,305	1,210
1871	17,912	743	714
1872	11,516	916	877
1873	24,329	1,480	1,444
1874	13,754	2,708	2,640
1875	5,298	1,493	1,401

V

VENEZUELA (Estados Unidos de), United States of, a republic of South America, extending from 1° 8′ to 12° 16′ north latitude, and from 60° to 73° 17′ west longitude. Its boundaries are: the Caribbean Sea on the north, the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana on the east, Brazil on the south, from which empire it is separated by the Pacaraima Mountains, and the United States of Colombia on the west. Its maximum length from east to west is about 900 miles, and its maximum breadth from north to south, 770. The area is variously estimated at from 403,000 to 431,000 square miles, including the islands. The republic is divided into twenty States, one Federal District, and one Territory, which, with their capitals and the populations of both in 1873, are as follows:

STATES, Etc.	Population.	CAPITALS.	Population.
Apure	18,635	San Fernando	3,053
Barcelona	101,295	Barcelona	7,674
Barquisimeto	143,518	Barquisimeto	25,664
Bolivar	129,143	Petare	5,621
Carabobo	117,605	Valencia	28,594
Cojédes	85,678	San Carlos	10,420
Cumaná	62,181	Cumaná	9,427
Falcon	99,920	Coro	8,172
Guárico	191,000	Calabozo	5,618
Guayana	34,053	Ciudad Bolivar	8,468
Guzman	67,849	Mérida	9,727
Guzman Blanco	94,151	La Victoria	6,523
Maturin	47,863	Maturin	12,944
Nueva Esparta	30,983	Asuncion	2,758
Portuguesa	79,934	Guanare	4,674
Táchira	68,619	San Cristóbal	3,345
Trujillo	108,672	Trujillo	2,048
Yaracui	71,689	San Felipe	6,320
Zamora	59,449	Barinas	3,950
Zulia	88,498	Maracaybo	21,954
Federal District	60,010	Caráeas	48,897
Amazonas (Terr'y)	23,048		
Total	1,784,194		

The President of the Republic is General Guzman Blanco, elected February 20, 1873. The Minister of the Interior and Justice is Dr. D. B. Urbancja; of Foreign Affairs, General J. Gutierrez; of Finance, Señor S. Goiticoa; of Public Worship, Public Instruction, and Public Works, Colonel J. Muñoz Tebar; of War and Marine, General M. Gil; and of Public Credit, General J. G. Ochoa.

The national revenue for the fiscal year 1874–'75 amounted to $5,324,676.16, and the expenditure to $5,100,560.79. About 60 per cent. of the revenue is appropriated to defraying the expenses of the Government, and the remainder is applied upon the national debt. On June 30, 1875, the national debt was as follows:

Home debt	$12,585,779 31
Foreign debt	49,241,165 22
Total	$61,826,944 53

The regular army is composed of about 10,000 men.

Public education and intellectual culture are making considerable progress. The country has several universities, that of Carácas being the most important, with about twenty professors and over two hundred students, a library of more than 25,000 volumes, a physical cabinet, a laboratory of chemistry, and a museum of natural history. It occupies a very handsome, well-built edifice, in the centre of the city. Colleges and preparatory schools exist in all the towns of the republic, and the number of elementary schools has increased very much through the care of President Guzman Blanco, since the issue of the decree of June 27, 1870, which gave a new organization to public instruction. In 1855 there were in the whole republic but 211 schools, with 5,433 pupils; now there are 1,131 schools, and 48,140 pupils; 691 are called federal schools, 209 are municipal schools, and 231 private establishments. The federal schools are maintained at the expense of the Government, and in the last year the expenditure was $264,877.80, part of which ($93,138.86) was supplied by a small tax on bills and receipts for sums of over ten dollars, and collected under the form of stamps (*estampillas de escuelas*). A number of young men have of late been sent to the United States for the purpose of acquiring, at the expense of the Government of Venezuela, a perfect theoretical and practical knowledge of the best modern methods of teaching.

The destination and value of exports for the year 1874–'75 are given in the following table:

COUNTRIES.	Value.
Germany	$5,449,752 86
Spain	396,314 44
Colombia	505,007 22
United States	3,799,170 81
France	2,598,033 19
England	290,975 60
Italy	48,618 70
Danish colonies	19,512 64
Spanish colonies	9,868 08
French colonies	87,667 21
Dutch colonies	2,642,960 67
British colonies	1,455,959 48
Total	$17,303,840 90

The sources and approximate* value of the imports for the same year were as follows:

COUNTRIES.		Value.
Germany (Hamburg)		$1,541,231 94
England		2,518,847 75
United States, New York	$2,079,814 38	
" Philadelphia	577,171 35	
		2,656,985 73
France		1,817,378 77
Spain		346,554 00
Italy		29,373 75
Trinidad		772,740 39
Curaçoa		1,016,332 27
Porto Rico		403 00
Canary Islands		8,582 00
St. Thomas		179,229 07
Total		$10,877,608 67

* The total value may be set down at about $12,000,000.

Several lines of ocean-steamers touch at the Venezuelan ports: the Hamburg line, the French line from Saint-Nazaire and Martinique, and a branch line of the Royal Mail. There is at present no direct steam connection with the United States, and all the trade between the two countries is carried on by sailing-vessels.

The inland trade has lately been much facilitated by new cart-roads; and very soon a net of well-constructed roads will cover the whole country, while five or six years ago there were but two roads, namely, from La Guayra to Carácas, and from Puerto Cabello to Valencia. In the year 1875 more than $1,500,000 was spent in these public works. The total length of roads already finished is about 1,000 miles. Venezuela has not yet any railroads. The building of a line between Carácas and La Guayra has been resolved upon; the survey is made and the preparatory work almost concluded.

The postal-service is well organized; telegraphic lines connect the principal towns (Puerto Cabello, Valencia, La Victoria, La Guayra) with the capital, and other lines are in course of construction. The republic has postage-stamps of one, five, ten, and twenty cents.

Periodicals printed in the country are free of postage.

VERMONT. The Republican party of this State assembled in convention at Burlington on the 29th of March, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Cincinnati. As delegates at large, L. P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury; Wheelock G. Weazey, of Rutland; George Howe, of Brattleboro; and George H. Bigelow, of Burlington, were elected. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That in this centennial year we again affirm our devotion to those fundamental principles upon which the Republican party was founded. Among these are:

1. The preservation of the liberties and equal rights of all citizens throughout, and the impartial and vigorous administration of the laws in every part of the country for the protection and enforcement of public and private rights, and the punishment of violence and crime.

2. The pure and economical administration of every department of the Government, so as to produce the greatest benefit to the people, with as little burden of taxation as may be consistent therewith.

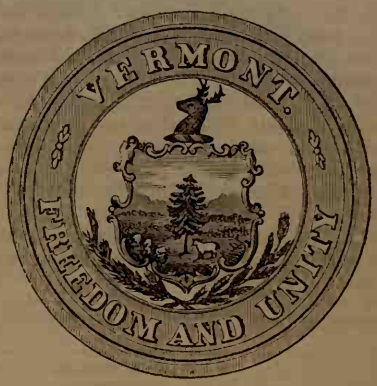
3. The safety of the republic depends upon the intelligence as well as virtue of its citizens; and it is essential that the public-school system shall be maintained, in order that every child may receive such education as will fit him for useful citizenship; and we are unalterably opposed to any division of the public-school money for any purpose whatever.

4. We rally to the standard of the Republican party as the only one under which we can obtain an honest and effective maintenance of the Government, as well as for the defense of the Treasury against the unjust demands and expenditures growing out of the rebellion.

5. The best interests of all citizens, of every condition and pursuit, imperatively demand the speediest return to a specie basis of values and currency, and we hail with gratification the act of the Republican Congress definitely providing for that end; and we are firmly opposed to a repeal thereof, or to any step backward in the matter.

6. We are in favor of the untiring prosecution and punishment of public frauds and crime wherever existing, and we repeat the declaration, "Let no guilty man escape."

7. We demand that our national candidates shall be men of tried integrity, who will carry out this policy of reform, and preserve inviolate the great results of the war.



STATE SEAL OF VERMONT.

The Democrats of Vermont met in State Convention at Montpelier on June 1st, to nominate their candidates for Governor and other State officers; also for presidential electors, and to appoint ten delegates to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. With regard to the State ticket, W. H. H. Bingham, of Stow, was nominated as candidate for the office of Governor; for Lieutenant-Governor, E. B. Baldwin, of Sharon, and for State Treasurer, James B. Mattocks, of Danville, were nominated. As Democratic candidates for presidential electors, there were nominated: W. L. Rodman, of Bridgewater; Lucius Robinson, of Newport; George L. Waterman, of Hyde Park; Amos Aldrich, of Woodford; and Stephen L. Goodell, of Brandon. The delegates at large to the National Convention were: Marcus D. Gilman, of Montpelier; Bradley B. Smalley, of Burlington; Jasper Rand, of St. Albans; and Phineas S. Benjamin, of Wolcott.

The following platform was adopted by the convention:

Whereas, The Democrats of Vermont, in convention assembled, recognizing the present deplorable condition of the morals and business interests of the country as the result of a departure from the fundamental principles of government as taught and practised in the early days of the republic, and that a return to those principles, and a radical reform in the administration of the Government, are absolutely necessary for the relief of the people and for the preservation of our free institutions, cordially invite the freemen of the State, of whatever political predilections, to unite with them in the following resolutions:

1. Fidelity to all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; thorough retrenchment and economy in Federal and State administrations; the

lessening of the burdens imposed on labor, or by the reduction of offices and taxation.

2. An honest civil-service reform; strict accountability of our officials, enforced by competent civil and criminal remedies; the restoration of the Democratic tests of honesty, fidelity, and capacity as qualifications for public officials.

3. Honest payment of the public debt; sacred preservation of the public faith.

4. Free schools exempt from sectarian control; no appropriation of public money for sectarian institutions. A free press, accountable for abuse to civil and criminal laws.

5. Home rule; no centralization of State or Federal power; no Federal interference in the State or municipal elections.

6. Exposure and speedy punishment of corruption and peculation in the administration of public affairs.

7. Gold and silver as the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin; coin the only currency recognized by the Constitution.

8. Steady steps toward the resumption of specie payments; no steps backward.

9. Tariff for the purpose of revenue only.

10. In the confidence that our delegates to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis will support only those candidates who are the proper representatives of their principles, we leave them to the free exercise of their discretion in the choice of men best fitted to bring about thorough reform in the administration of our national affairs.

11. In the interest of honest and pure government outraged, our free institutions periled, and to redeem the American name from the stigma cast upon it by the astounding and unparalleled corruption of the party now in power, we cordially invite the coöperation with us of all honest men, irrespective of former party affiliation.

12. That the thanks of the people are due to the House of Representatives of the United States for reducing appropriations and confining expenditures within the proper limits; also for instituting investigations, and unearthing frauds and corruptions in high places; and that in this convention we commend the action of the Democrats of New York and Connecticut in the large reduction of State taxation which they have produced, as a practical return to the economy and strict accountability which always characterized the administration of the Government under the rule of Democrats.

The Republicans held their State Convention at Montpelier on June 27th, for the purpose of nominating their State and electoral tickets. For the office of Governor, Horace Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, was nominated. For the offices of Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer, Redfield Proctor, of Rutland, and John A. Page, of Montpelier, were nominated without opposition. As candidates for presidential electors at large, Jacob Estey, of Brattleboro, and Charles E. Houghton, of Bennington, were nominated.

As the platform of this convention, two resolutions were reported and accepted by the convention: the one adopting the platform which had been shortly before adopted by the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati; the other promising for the State ticket as large a majority of votes at the election as was ever before obtained.

The election, held on September 5th, resulted in the complete success of the Republican candidates. The aggregate number of votes polled in the State for Governor was 65,736, of which Mr. Fairbanks received 44,698, Mr. Bingham, 21,038: showing a majority of 23,660 for the former over the latter.

With regard to the State Legislature, the thirty members elected for the Senate were all Republicans. In the House of Representatives there are 209 Republicans and 31 Democrats.

The Legislature assembled for the regular session at Montpelier on the 4th of October, 1876, when both Houses were promptly organized. In the Lower House, John W. Stewart, Republican, was elected Speaker by a vote of 186 to 27; the latter number having been cast for J. W. Bliss, the Democratic nominee for that office.

The two Houses successively met in joint assembly on the 16th, 21st, and 24th of November, and elected the Secretary of State, with some other officers of the Executive Department; the seven Judges of the Supreme Court, and a number of the principal officers controlling the management of charitable and other institutions under State charge. For Secretary of State, George Nichols, of Northfield, the present incumbent, was reëlected for two years; for Auditor of Accounts, Jedediah B. Ladd, of Alburg; for Adjutant and Inspector-General, James S. Peck, of Montpelier; for Quartermaster-General, Levi G. Kingsley, of Rutland; for Railroad Commissioner, Marion W. Bailey, of St. Albans; for Superintendent of Public Education, the present incumbent, Edward Conant, of Randolph, was reëlected for another two-years' term; for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, John Pierpont, of Vergennes; for Associate Justices: first district—James Barret, of Woodstock; second district—Hoyt H. Wheeler, of Jamaica; third district—Homer E. Boyce, of St. Albans; fourth district—Timothy P. Redfield, of Montpelier; fifth district—Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury; sixth district—H. Henry Powers, of Morristown. All of these judges were re-elected.

At the election of November 7, 1876, the Republican candidates for presidential electors were chosen; also their nominees for Congressmen generally. The popular vote for the Republican electors was 44,092; for the Democratic electors, 20,254: Republican majority, 23,838.

The vote polled for presidential electors was canvassed by the county clerks on November 21st. At the opening of their meeting, counsel for the Democratic party appeared before the Board of Canvassers, and, upon the ground which he maintained that they were vested with judicial as well as ministerial powers, he claimed and offered to prove that Henry N. Sollace, one of the Republican electors returned as elected, was ineligible to such office, because he at the time held the office of Postmaster of Bridport; that the votes cast for him, being therefore null and void, could not be counted nor he declared elected; but that the votes cast for Amos Aldrich, the Demo-

cratic elector, who had received the next highest number, should be counted and he declared elected. His argument was replied to by counsel for the Republicans, who averred that in the State of Vermont this Board of Canvassers was not vested with judicial but with ministerial powers only, although similar boards in some of the other States had judicial powers also. To this the Democratic counsel made a rejoinder, after which he submitted to the board a written protest, dated Springfield, November 21st, and signed by Amos Aldrich and George M. Fisk, "requesting the board to report to the Secretary of State, and to the Governor, that H. N. Sollace, one of the candidates for electors, was on the 7th of November holding the office of Postmaster of Bridport." They "protested against the board declaring the said Sollace elected or appointed an elector, and further requested the board to declare the person having the next highest number of votes duly elected as an elector . . . . and certify the same to the Governor, with the number of votes he received."

Having heard the arguments of counsel on both sides, the board deliberated on the subject among themselves, at the end of which the following resolution was offered by one of the members, and unanimously adopted by all:

Resolved, That this Board of Canvassers are of the opinion that their powers are simply ministerial, and that their duties are clearly defined by the statute of the State. They therefore decline to receive evidence outside of the certificates of votes by the proper town authorities.

The board then canvassed the votes as officially returned, and formally informed the Governor that "Jacob Estey, Charles E. Houghton, Henry N. Sollace, Roswell Farnham, and Alvin C. Welch, had been duly elected presidential electors from Vermont." The board then adjourned *sine die*.

The Legislature continued in session eight weeks, and closed it by final adjournment on the 28th of November, 1876.

A large number of useful laws on various subjects of general and local importance were enacted. Among them were many acts relating to public schools—common, normal, and graded—school-districts, school-directors, and other matters pertaining to education. From among the number, we here subjoin the substantial part of the one which defines what instruction is to be imparted in the common schools of Vermont:

An Act relating to Studies in Common Schools.—SECTION 1. Section 19, chapter 22, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended to read as follows: "Each organized town in the State shall keep and support one or more schools, provided with competent teachers of good morals, for the instruction of the young in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, free-hand drawing, history and Constitution of the United States, and good behavior; and special instruction shall be given in the geography, history, constitution, and principles of government of the State of Vermont."

An act making provision for the support of the government assesses a tax of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars for the year 1876, to be paid into the Treasury by the 1st of June, 1877. The tax for 1877 is assessed by the same act at the rate of thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars.

The material condition of Vermont in regard to her manufactures, trade, and other interests, especially her agricultural and dairy operations, appears to be eminently prosperous.

The aggregate value of taxable property in the State assessed for 1875 was $99,493,526, made up of $81,106,760 in real estate, and $18,386,766 in personal property. For 1876 it was $99,717,533, composed of $81,198,221 in real estate, and $18,519,312 in personal property.

The total list of State taxes for 1875 amounted to $1,150,968.29; for 1876 it was $1,154,901.03: showing an excess of $3,932.74 in favor of the latter year.

Of all the New England States, Vermont has the largest number of acres of improved land. Her whole area consists at present of 3,073,257 acres of improved land, 1,386,934 of woodland, and 68,613 of waste land. Maine, the largest of those States in extent of territory, has 155,464 acres less in improved land than Vermont.

VIRGINIA. The public debt of the State of Virginia consisted on the 30th of September, the close of the fiscal year, of $18,239,600 in consols with coupons receivable for taxes, $1,997,415.80 registered bonds convertible into consols, and $9,252,310.58 registered bonds not convertible, making $29,489,326.38 as the total of the State bonds. There was also $3,510,834.35 of accrued interest unpaid. The annual interest charge is $1,751,175.83. The principal of this debt was all incurred prior to the civil war, and funded anew in 1871. The statement does not include $15,239,370.74 known as "West Virginia's Third," which was set apart by the funding act for settlement by the State of West Virginia. There is a library-fund consisting of $1,430,645.25 of available stocks and $703,072.63 West Virginia certificates, which forms no part of the debt proper, and the sinking-fund contains $4,986,771.90. The arrears of unpaid interest from the library-fund on the 1st of August were $108,816.22, and on the 30th of September there was $521,267.09 due the sinking-fund.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer for the year:

Balance on hand October 1, 1875	$25,417 99
Amount received on all accounts during the year, including $1,111,480.13 in renewals of notes in bank, and which constitute no part of the revenue proper	3,790,819 79
Total	$3,816,237 78
Total disbursements during the same period, including $1,111,480.13 in renewals of notes, as stated above	3,773,501 69
Balance on hand October 1, 1876, as per books of this office	$42,736 09

The principal expenses were as follows:

For ordinary expenses of the government	$975,282 85
For extraordinary expenses	138,432 83
For public free schools	443,000 00
For interest on debt	1,105,305 88

The payments on account of public institutions, included in "ordinary expenses," were as follows:

The Central (colored) Lunatic Asylum	$53,749 96
The Eastern (white) Lunatic Asylum	60,000 00
The Western (white) Lunatic Asylum	60,000 00
The Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	40,000 00
The Virginia Military Institute	25,000 00
The University of Virginia, appropriation $30,000, paid in part	27,500 00
Making a total of	$266,249 96

The revenues from taxation for the year amounted to $2,679,339.66, which exceeded the average of the previous six years by $201,276.28, while the ordinary expenses were less by $108,906.44 than the average for six years. The estimated expenses for ordinary purposes for the year ending September 30, 1877, are $1,068,199.

On the 30th of September the number of convicts in the penitentiary was 1,099, of whom 202 were employed at the works of the Old Dominion Granite Company, 57 on the railroad, and 729 were in the male department of the prison, and 111 in the female department. The average number of inmates during the year was 1,021, maintained at a total cost of $26,265.44, or $25.72 *per capita*. The institution was greatly overcrowded, 171 cells being occupied on the 30th of September by 729 men.

The Fish Commissioners of the State have been engaged in stocking the James and Roanoke Rivers with California salmon, and placing other varieties of salmon, bass, and trout, in different ponds and streams of the State. About 800,000 shad were also hatched and turned into the Rappahannock, and a large amount of herring-spawn was deposited in streams near tide-water.

There was no election for State officers this year. The Republicans held a convention at Lynchburg on the 12th of April for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention of the party, at which the following platform was adopted:

Obverse.

Reverse.

STATE SEAL OF VIRGINIA.

The Republicans of Virginia, reaffirming their allegiance to the national Republican party in this centennial year as an event which calls for the expression of gratitude to Almighty God that our civil and religious liberties have been preserved through all the vicissitudes of the country, that the American people have successfully maintained before the world their capacity for self-government, and that the Union remains unbroken either by foreign aggression, civil discord, or domestic violence. The past of our national history is seen, but its future depends upon the preservation of the great fundamental principles which the past has consecrated, and which are expressed in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution of the United States with its several amendments. To these the Republican party has always been devoted and faithful. It has carried the Government forward into the front rank among the nations; it has granted amnesty with unexampled liberality; it has gradually diminished the public debt; it has furnished the country with a national currency. It has maintained an economical standard of public expenditures. It has required a faithful collection and disbursement of the public revenues, and it has developed the material resources of the country by increasing the facilities of intercommunication between the different sections of the country: Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we will remain faithful to the principles of the national Republican party in things concerning the administration of the national affairs, until every right guaranteed by the Constitution shall be fully secured and enjoyed, and all existing laws faithfully executed.

2. We favor honesty and economy in the administration of the Government, and recommend such retrenchment in the civil service as can be made without impairing the efficiency of the different departments of public business; and at the same time favor liberality, just compensation in the pay of public servants, believing it to be the means to secure the honest and faithful discharge of duty, private or public.

3. We are in favor of the quick and condign punishment of all dishonest and corrupt officers of the Government, no matter what their station, and pledge our support to secure that result.

4. That the honor and credit of this nation must be maintained inviolate; and, to put this beyond dis-

pute, specie payments should be resumed at the earliest practicable moment.

5. We believe free schools to be the palladium of civil liberty, and that they should be supported by the general taxation of the people; and we are opposed to any division of the school-money for the benefit of any sect or denomination whatever, or to any interference with the schools by any sect or denomination. We denounce the action of the Democratic authorities of this State, by whom the money raised for free-school purposes has been taken for other purposes, thus robbing the children of the State of that which will best fit them for becoming good citizens.

6. We believe the safety of free institutions depends upon the purity of the ballot; and we ask the Congress of the United States to pass a law for the protection of its citizens in the right of the elective franchise, by which they may obtain the benefit thereof, and be certain that the ballot deposited for the candidate of their choice will be counted for him and them, and not substituted by a stuffed ballot.

7. We indorse the Administration of the President as distinguished throughout by measures that will preëminently redound to the honor and credit of this nation, and mark a new era in the history of our republic; and especially do we commend the determination expressed by the President to ferret out the guilty and dishonest officials, in the memorable saying, "Let no guilty man escape."

8. We cordially invite all citizens of Virginia, who are in favor of making this centennial year 1876 a year of peace and good-will, to help us in electing the candidate that will be nominated by the National Republican Convention to be held in Cincinnati in June next.

The Democratic Convention took place in Richmond on the 31st of May.

Delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis were chosen, an electoral ticket was nominated, and a State Central Committee appointed. Several speeches were made, expressing the sentiments of prominent delegates, but no platform was adopted. Some resolutions relating to finance and reform were tabled, the majority opposing any declarations whatever. Later in the canvass, on the 31st of August, the State Conservative Committee issued an address defining the position of the party, and discussing the issues of the day.

The total vote for presidential electors in November was 235,228, of which the Democratic candidates received 139,670, and the Republicans 95,558; Democratic majority, 44,112. The total vote on the Constitutional amendments was 227,732, of which 129,373 were in favor of ratification, and 98,559 against it. The amendments were very generally favored by the Conservatives, and opposed by the Republicans. Of eleven members of Congress chosen, all but one are Democrats. The Legislature of 1876–'77 is composed of 37 Democrats and 6 Republicans in the Senate, and 101 Democrats, 25 Republicans, and 6 Independents in the House of Representatives. This makes the Democratic majority 31 in the Senate and 70 in the House, or 101 on joint ballot.

One of the constitutional amendments ratified requires that all persons, before voting, shall pay a capitation-tax, and disfranchises all who have been convicted of bribery at any election, embezzlement of public funds, treason, felony, or petit larceny. The registration provision of the constitution was struck out. Another amendment authorizes the Legislature by a two-thirds vote to enfranchise persons who have been disfranchised for engaging in duels. Another restores to the Legislature its authority to restrict the debt and taxation of cities and towns, and to limit the exercise of municipal powers generally.

Some excitement was occasioned by the sending of a detachment of Federal troops to Petersburg just prior to the election, and keeping it there until the 13th of November. On hearing of this action the Governor of the State issued the following proclamation:

To the People of Virginia: Information has just been received, from authentic sources, that a detachment of the United States Army was this day quartered at Petersburg, with orders to remain until after the elections, and to be under the sole direction of Federal officials. The voting-places at Petersburg are being surrounded with a cordon of bayonets on the eve of the elections.

It is provided by the Constitution of the United States that the Government thereof shall protect each of the States, on the application of the Legislature (or the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

No domestic violence, no breach of the peace, no molestation of any citizen in the exercise of any right, exists, or is threatened, or apprehended, or likely to arise, in this Commonwealth. Perfect peace, order, and security, reign throughout all our borders. Every citizen, of whatever race, color, or condition, is protected, can be protected, and will be protected, in all his personal and political rights, privileges, and immunities, by all the authorities of this State.

No application, by the Legislature or by the Executive, has been made to the President for protection against domestic or other violence.

No complaint is made, anywhere, that the rights of any citizen are assailed or threatened. Nevertheless, in the midst of profound peace, and without a constitutional requisition from any quarter, the President of the United States has stationed troops in a city of this Commonwealth, with the design, as cannot be doubted, of intimidating the people, and controlling the pending elections for partisan purposes.

And, whereas, so flagrant a usurpation of ungranted authority endangers the liberties of the people, and the integrity of the government, imperils the freedom of the elective franchise, and is well calculated, as it is doubtless designed, to incite and foment the domestic violence which is falsely pretended to be threatened:

Now, therefore, I, James L. Kemper, Governor of Virginia, solemnly protesting before the States of the Union, and in the name of the Constitution, against this despotic invasion of our guaranteed rights, do call upon the good people of this Commonwealth, and I command the authorities and officers thereof, to keep the peace at any cost, and to persevere in abstaining from every act and manifestation which might be made a pretext for the employment of armed force in our midst: and I enjoin upon all such moderation and self-denying forbearance, such patience and composure, as will prevent the possibility of any disturbance of the public order.

Done at Richmond, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

and seventy-six, and in the one hundred and first year of the Commonwealth.

JAMES L. KEMPER.

By the Governor:

JAMES MCDONALD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In response to a resolution of the Senate calling for information, the President of the United States, on the 14th of December, said:

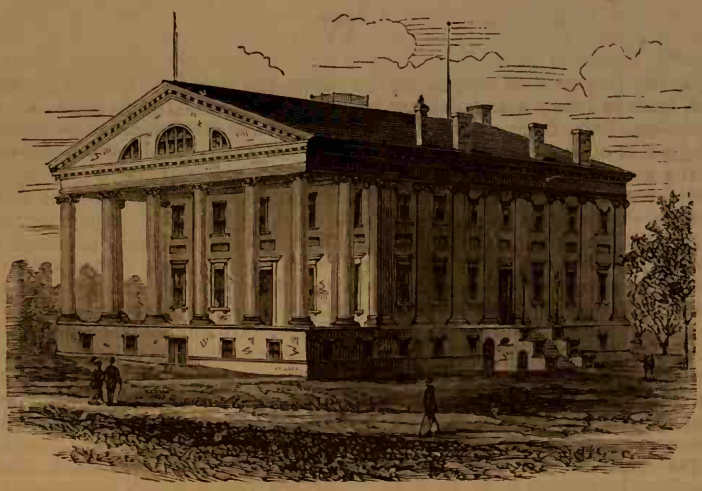
It is well understood that the presence of United States troops at the polling-places never prevented the full exercise of the franchise of any citizen, of whatever political faith. If, then, they have had any effect whatever upon the ballots cast, it has been to insure protection to the citizen casting it, in giving it to the candidate of his unbiased choice without fear, and thus securing the very essence of liberty. It may be the presence of twenty-four United States soldiers, under the command of a captain and lieutenant, quartered in the custom-house at Petersburg, Va., on the 7th of November, at a considerable distance from any polling-place, without any interference on their part whatever, and without going near the polls during the election, *may have secured a different result from what would have been obtained if they had not been there* (to maintain peace in case of riot), *on the face of returns*. But if such is the case, it is only proof that in this one congressional district in the State of Virginia the legal and constitutional voters have been able to return as elected the candidate of their choice.

General Sherman, in his report to the Secretary of War on the subject, made the following statement:

Company B, Captain Breckinridge, of the Second United States Artillery, was posted at Petersburg, Va., from November 4th to November 13th, when it was recalled to its proper station, Fort Foote, Maryland. To a more complete understanding of the case, I will add that, on the 2d day of November, a gentleman came to me from the Attorney-General, representing that there was reason to apprehend a breach of the peace at Petersburg, Va., and asking a detachment of troops to be sent there. You being then absent, I saw Judge Taft in person, and he advised that a company of soldiers be sent to Petersburg if practicable; and the next day, being in New York City, I saw General Hancock in person, and, after some inquiries as to available troops, I ordered him to send the above designated company to Petersburg, to remain during the election of November 7th, and then to return to its post.

Governor Kemper, alluding to the subject in his annual message, said:

The posting of a band of soldiers close to the voting-places of that city, on the eve of the elections, was as unexpected as a thunderbolt out of a cloudless sky. The entire Commonwealth was in a condition of profound peace. No indication or apprehension of any possible disorder existed, and this government was ready and able to protect the rights of all its citizens in every contingency. Not even a



STATE CAPITOL OF VIRGINIA.

private quarrel, leading to any single case of assault and battery, had occurred for months in the community in which the armed force was thus stationed. . . . . Emboldened by the presence of these troops, an inferior ministerial officer of the United States appointed a large number of special deputies for service at Petersburg on the day of the election; and these appointees, including in their number recent malefactors, and wearing the insignia of national authority, assumed to direct and control many votes of a particular class. The effect of the intrusion of national force was to intimidate voters, to control an election for partisan purposes, and to overthrow within certain territorial limits the freedom of the elective franchise. I record for your information, but I forbear to discuss, the particulars connected with a revival of prætorian power, which imperils our institutions and our liberties.

The session of the Legislature began on the 6th of December, but before the adjournment over the Christmas holidays little had been done beyond preparation for legislation. A special committee of five Senators and nine members of the House was appointed, to which could be referred all propositions to amend the constitution of the State. Edmund C. Burks was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wood Bouldin. In response to a joint resolution, Governor Kemper submitted a special message indicating what offices could be abolished, and wherein the clerical work at the Capitol could be reduced. Among other sug-

gestions was one that the offices of Adjutant-General, Superintendent of Public Printing, Register of the Land-Office, and Second Auditor, could be advantageously abolished.

Early in the session a series of resolutions was adopted expressing sympathy for the people of South Carolina, and admiration for "the firm, manly, and patriotic assertion of their rights by the people of South Carolina, by their chosen representatives, and by their wise, prudent, and courageous Governor, Wade Hampton, who have with moderation and forbearance borne outrages committed upon them and the constitution and laws of their State, and appealed with calm confidence to the legal tribunals of the State and to the enlightened judgment of the American people."

The Legislature of 1875-'76 had refused to make an appropriation for a display of the resources of the State at the Centennial Exhibition, on account of the poverty of the people and the embarrassment of the State Treasury. From the same considerations the Governor, in October, declined to take part in the celebration of a special Virginia day at Philadelphia.

The University of Virginia during the year received a gift of $55,000 from W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, and $2,000 from a citizen of the State of New York, whose name was withheld from the public.

The committee, headed by A. J. B. Beresford Hope, in England, which raised the funds for the memorial statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, set up in Richmond in 1875, having a balance of over £245 unexpended, transmitted it to the Governor to be used for the foundation of a Jackson prize at the Lexington Military Academy. It has been decided to invest it as a permanent fund, from the income of which gold medals, to be known as "The Jackson Hope Medals," shall be provided, to be awarded to the most distinguished members of the successive graduating classes of the Virginia Military Institute.

The Lee Monument Association has been formed, and is engaged in raising funds to procure an equestrian statue of the late General Robert E. Lee, to be given to the State and placed on the Capitol grounds at Richmond.

(For the action of the Board of Arbitration to fix the boundary between this State and Maryland, *see* MARYLAND, in this volume.)

W

WALKER, Sir BALDWIN WAKE, a British naval officer, born in 1803; died February 14, 1876. In October, 1828, he rendered valuable aid in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus, and for this service was rewarded with the order of the Redeemer of Greece, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1834 he became commander, and in 1838 captain. For a time he was a rear and a vice admiral in the Turkish Navy, and in 1840 commanded the Turkish fleet which operated on the coast of Syria, participating in the attack on Beyrout and the bombardment of Acre. In 1847 he was appointed Surveyor of the Navy, attained Flag rank in 1858, was appointed to the command of the South African station in 1860, and afterward to that of the East Indian station. He was created a baronet in 1856, a K. C. B. in 1841, and was a knight of different foreign orders.

WARREN, JOSEPH, an enterprising citizen of Buffalo, N. Y., where he died, September 30, 1876. He was born in Waterbury, Vt., July 24, 1829. He graduated at the University of Vermont, and went to Albany, N. Y., where he became assistant editor of the *Country Gentleman*, and also Professor of Latin and Greek at the Albany Academy. He became associate editor of the *Buffalo Courier* in 1854, and subsequently editor-in-chief. He took a prominent part in politics, was a member at large of the Democratic State Central Committee, and for ten years had been a recognized leader of the Democratic party in Western New York. He labored zealously to promote the interests of Buffalo. In 1857 he was elected Superintendent of Public Schools. He advocated the project of the public-park system, and served on the Park Commission from its formation in 1871 till his death. He was one of the organizers of the plan to erect the city and county buildings. It was largely through his exertions that the Buffalo Asylum for the Insane was located in that city, and he served as one of its managers, and chairman of the Executive Committee, until within about a month of his death. He was also instrumental in the establishment of the State Normal School in Buffalo, and was a member of its Board of Trustees. He took an active part in the organization of the Fine-Arts Academy, and was interested in the project of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad. He was formerly President of the Young Men's Christian Association in Buffalo; was a member of the Council of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and for several years prior to his death was President of the State Associated Press.

WEST VIRGINIA. The Senate of West Virginia was in session as a Court of Impeachment for several weeks in January and February for the trial of E. A. Bennett, Auditor, and John S. Burdett, Treasurer, on the impeachment begun in 1875 (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for that year). The result was the conviction and removal from office of Burdett, and the acquittal of Bennett.

The State is in a sound financial condition. It has not yet assumed the payment of that portion of the old debt of Virginia set apart as

its share, and makes no report of funded indebtedness. The condition of the Treasury for the last two fiscal years is shown in the following statement:

Balance in the Treasury, October 1, 1874	$282,365 12
Received from all sources during fiscal year ending September 30, 1875	547,426 46
Total receipts	$829,791 58
Disbursements for all purposes during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875	576,171 97
Balance in the Treasury, October, 1875	$253,619 61
Received from all sources during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876	636,834 52
Total receipts	$890,454 13
Disbursements for all purposes during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876	682,891 48
Balance in Treasury, October 1, 1876	$207,562 65

At the close of the last fiscal year the general fund, from which all ordinary expenses must be paid, was exhausted, and the Governor borrowed $70,000 under authority conferred upon him by law—$24,000 from the banks in Wheeling, and $46,000 from the school-fund. These are to be paid from appropriations of 1877. The deficiency making it necessary to borrow for current expenses was occasioned by delinquency in the payment of taxes. There was due on the 1st of October, on account of taxes of 1875, the sum of $117,349.10.

The system of public schools of the State is gradually improving. The expenditures for school purposes during the year amounted to $1,000,933.16 against $921,778.90 in 1875. The number of children enrolled was 184,760; number attending schools, 123,540; average daily attendance, 70,112. There were 3,127 school-houses, valued at $1,660,467.33; and 3,683 teachers, to whom was paid over $538,400 in salaries. These figures show a substantial increase over those of 1875.

The Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, at Romney, is supported at a cost of about $30,000 a year. The attendance during the year was 65 deaf-mutes and 19 blind persons. In connection with the school are four shops in which shoemaking, tailoring, mattress-making, broom-making, etc., are taught.

Obverse. Reverse.

STATE SEAL OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The Hospital for the Insane, at Weston, had 397 inmates on the 30th of September, of whom 222 were males and 175 females. Accommodations for 90 patients have been added during the year, and a new brick building erected for colored patients. The average cost, per week, for each inmate of the hospital was $2.38. The appropriation asked for, for current expenses for 1877, is $60,840. The institution is now crowded, and an extension is urged by the superintendent.

The penitentiary, at Moundsville, contained 157 State and 32 United States prisoners at the close of the year. The latter are taken on contract with the Federal Government at forty cents per day. The cost of feeding prisoners during the year was on an average 10.95 cents per day, *per capita*. The penitentiary is not self-supporting, and appropriations are asked for, amounting to $42,000 for 1877, and $25,000 for 1878. Of the former sum $15,000 is wanted to complete and equip the workshops.

A convention of the Democrats of the State, held at Charleston, on the 8th of June, made nominations for State officers and presidential electors at large; chose delegates to the National Convention of the party; appointed a State Central Committee; and adopted a declaration of principles. The State ticket was as follows: For Governor, H. M. Matthews; for Attorney-General, Robert White; for Auditor, Joseph S. Miller; for Treasurer, Thomas J. West; for Superintendent of Schools, W. K. Pendleton; for Judges of Supreme Court of Appeals, A. F. Haymond and Okey Johnson for the full term, and T. C. Green for the unexpired term of Judge Paull. Majority and minority reports were made by the Committee on Resolutions. The former consisted of four resolu-

tions, the first urging harmony in the party, and the last arraigning the Republicans. The second was as follows:

Resolved, That the great principles which, in our opinion, underlie and must sustain the national Democratic party, of which we are an integral part, are: 1. Restriction of the Federal Government to its original sphere of action, and to the powers prescribed and limited by the Constitution. 2. The independence of the Supreme Court of the United States preserved against intimidation or undue influence on the part of the coördinate departments of the General Government. 3. Subordination of the military to the civil power. 4. The equality and constitutional self-government of the States, leaving to each of them respectively the solution of questions and difficulties arising therein, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. 5. No occupation of State territory by United States forces, except in aid of civil authority, upon demand of the Governor, as in the Constitution prescribed. 6. Reform of civil service, in such manner that honesty and competency shall again be regarded in the selection of Federal officers, and that such officers shall not be permitted to interfere with the freedom of elections, nor be subjected to contributions to further the political aims or aspirations of the appointing power. 7. Complete and universal unconditional amnesty for all those who participated in the civil war upon a basis of mutual reconciliation, such as the spirit of the age demands and the permanency of our institutions requires. 8. A return to the old landmarks of Anglo-Saxon liberty, viz.: no suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in times of peace; trial by a jury of the *vicinage* when the prisoner demands it; freedom of the press, and no religious or expurgatory political tests for suffrage or office-holding. 9. No interference by the General Government with education and religion in the States, upon any pretext whatever, however plausible. 10. Firm and uncompromising resistance to the further infection of the American mind with the spirit of peculation, plunder, and universal corruption in office, inaugurated by the Republican party, fostered by the war, and culminating in the disgusting indecency practised by the present Administration.

The third related to national finances, and was the chief cause of division in the committee. It was as follows:

Resolved, That while we belong to a debtor State, and believe that the Republican party has treated such States unfairly and unjustly, by its financial policy, and while we favor an immediate repeal of the "specie resumption act," taxation of United States bonds like other property, and the abolition of the present banking system, yet, at the same time, we emphatically deprecate the effort to divide the Democratic party upon issues involving money only, and recommend that such issues be remitted to the congressional districts, or otherwise subordinated to those great moral and constitutional questions which underlie the very existence of the Union and its institutions.

The corresponding declaration of the minority was as follows:

Upon national questions, while counseling harmony and toleration on the part of our representatives in the National Convention, we desire the unconditional repeal of the Republican measure for the resumption of specie payments, the abolition of special exemptions upon the property of wealthy individuals and corporations, and such other financial reforms as should furnish the business and labor of the country with a sound and ample currency which, without forced contraction, without forced resumption, will aid in restoring prosperity to our land.

There were also resolutions in favor of preserving the public-school system "free from sectarian influence or control," reducing taxation, reforming the judiciary, and submitting to a vote of the people the question of removing the capital. The vote on substituting the financial resolution of the minority report for that of the majority stood—yeas 176½, nays 305½; on substituting the whole minority report for that of the majority—yeas 226, nays 260. The majority report was then adopted by a vote of 289½ to 179⅝. The following was adopted unanimously as an addition to the platform:

Resolved, That we pledge the Democratic and Conservative party to the preservation of our public-school system, free from sectarian influence and control, and promise to its promotion and improvement the earnest and active efforts of our party.

The Republicans had met in convention in May to select delegates to the national nominating body at Cincinnati, and held their convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers at Parkersburg, on the 27th of July. General Nathan Goff, Jr., was nominated for Governor; Moses Frankenberger for Treasurer; Charles M. Shinn for Auditor; John A. Hutchinson for Attorney-General; F. H. Crags for Superintendent of Schools; and W. H. H. Flick, R. L. Berkeshire, and R. S. Brown, for Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals. The Committee on Resolutions made a majority and a minority report. The following is a synopsis of the former:

Arraignment of the Democratic party for its nonconformity with the pledges of six years ago, to economize and reform; on the contrary, increasing taxes and expenditures; multiplying the number of officials, raising their salaries, imposing an unwise constitution upon the people, inimical to their interests; the vagueness and uncertainty of its language, which has been a constant source of conflict between the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, changing the road-law, making it oppressive in its unjust discriminations; in reëstablishing the old county court system; in the construction of too large and expensive a penitentiary, that it might be filled with Federal convicts to cheapen the labor of our mechanics; in tampering with the school-laws; in providing a homestead-exemption law that permits the landlord to strip the tenant of his furniture and clothing; in covering up the frauds of its public officials; in having, by excessive taxation, driven many citizens to other States; in destroying local self-government, and concentrating the power in the hands of cliques at court-houses; in so arranging the disbursements of the county funds as to create a class of money-changers, shavers, sharpers, and Shylocks; appropriating moneys for bogus railroads, boom companies, etc.; with unusual privilege for the excessive benefit of bankrupt corporations, etc.; demanding such amendments to the present constitution as will relieve it from the odium of incongruities and absurdities; opposing the restoration of the test-oath; pledging a reduction of State taxation; demanding the abolition of the county court system; the restoration of township and local self-government; the exclusion of everything sectarian or partisan from the public schools; the selection of men for public positions who are honest, capable, and sober; the prompt and vigorous punishment of public men guilty of fraud or misconduct; demanding a just homestead-law; indorsing the principles of the National Republican

Convention, and pledging their undivided support to its nominees; calling them the friends of honest labor, and not the manipulators of political intrigues, the real reformers and not pretenders, statesmen and not politicians; and, finally, calling upon all men, of all parties, to unite with them in relieving the people of this State from the existing evils and in the reëstablishment of good government.

The minority report was in favor of submitting to a vote of the people the question of removing the capital, and it was adopted, after some modification, as an addition to the platform given above.

The Greenback party also made nominations for Governor and presidential electors, the candidate for the former being James M. Laidley.

The State election occurred on the 10th of October, and resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidates. The total vote for Governor was 100,015, of which Matthews received 56,206, Goff 43,477, and Laidley 332. Matthews's plurality over Goff was 12,729, majority over all 12,397. The largest Democratic majority was that for Attorney-General, Robert White having 57,843 votes, to 42,196 for John A. Hutchinson, and six scattering, making White's majority 15,641. The total vote cast for presidential electors in November was 99,939, of which the Democratic candidates had 56,565, the Republican candidates 42,001, and the Greenback ticket 1,373. The plurality of Tilden over Hayes was 14,564; majority over all, 13,191. Democratic members of Congress were chosen in all of the three districts. The majorities were 1,835 in the first district, 3,773 in the second, and 7,576 in the third. The Legislature of 1876–'77 consists of 19 Democrats and 5 Republicans in the Senate, and 49 Democrats and 16 Republicans in the House, giving the Democrats a majority of 14 in the Senate, 33 in the House, and 47 on a joint ballot. Henry Mason Matthews, the new Governor, is a lawyer, residing in Lewisburg, and had been Attorney-General four years prior to his election to the chief executive office.

The new Capitol building, constructed by the authority and at the expense of the city of Wheeling, was turned over to the State, and formally accepted, on the 6th of January, 1877. It cost $100,000.

WHEELER, William Almon, was born at Malone, N. Y., June 30, 1819. At the age of nineteen he entered the University of Vermont, where he continued two years. After four years' study of the law in Malone he began practice. During this time he was made Town Clerk, School Commissioner, and School Inspector, and, soon after the adoption of the State constitution of 1846, was elected District Attorney for the county. He was elected by the Whigs a Representative in the Legislature of 1849 and 1850, and in 1859 and 1860 he was a member of the State Senate, where he was chosen president *pro tempore*. He was Cashier of the Malone Bank from 1851 to 1865. In 1854 he became a trustee of the second-mortgage bonds of the old Northern Railroad (afterward merged in the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain), and, as President of the Board of Trustees, was virtual manager of the road for eleven years. In 1860 Mr. Wheeler was elected to Congress, and served one term. In 1867 he was chosen a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and when that body assembled he became its president. In 1868 he was again elected to Congress from his native district, and was three times reëlected in succession. He served as a member of the Committees on Appropriations and Southern Affairs, and was chairman of the Committees on the Pacific Railroad and Commerce. In 1875 he visited New Orleans, and prepared an adjustment for the political difficulties in Louisiana, which became known as the "Wheeler Compromise." In June, 1876, Mr. Wheeler was nominated for Vice-President of the United States by the National Republican Convention assembled in Cincinnati. (For the results of the election *see* United States.) Mr. Wheeler has acted with the Republican party since its organization, and was previously a Whig.

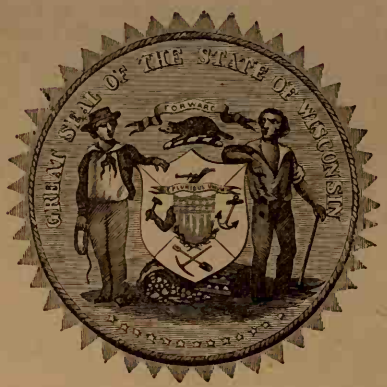
WILLIAMS, Barney, died in New York, April 25th. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1823. His name was Bernard Flaherty, but he was almost entirely known by his professional name, Barney Williams. As early as 1836 he was connected with the old Franklin Theatre in Chatham Square, New York. In 1845 he was the manager of the Vauxhall Garden in the Bowery. In 1850 he was married to Maria Pray, then the widow of Charles Mestayer. His wife was an excellent actress, and subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Williams generally took the leading characters in the same plays. In 1854 they played a very successful engagement in San Francisco. In 1855 they went to England, where Mr. Williams achieved a notable success as *Ragged Pat* in "Ireland as it was." He subsequently played this part with great success in the chief cities of England, Ireland, and Scotland. He returned to New York in September, 1859, and fulfilled a long engagement at Niblo's Garden. He afterward appeared in the chief cities of the United States. In 1867 he assumed the management of Wallack's old Broadway Theatre in New York, where he remained for two years. He and his wife subsequently played in the chief cities of Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. Mr. Williams always represented Irish characters, and had a world-wide reputation as an Irish comedian. His wife survives him. He was a brother-in-law of the comedian William J. Florence, Mrs. Florence (who is also a well-known *comédienne*) and Mrs. Williams being sisters. Mr. Williams's mother died in New York Decem- 18, 1876, aged 80 years.

WISCONSIN. The Legislature of this State closed its session of 1876 on the 14th of March, after sixty-three days' continuance. A large amount of business was transacted within that

time, embracing 415 acts, 16 joint resolutions, and 19 memorials to Congress.

The most important act of the session was apparently that relating to railroad, express, and telegraph companies in the State of Wisconsin. The main purpose of this law is to correct or repeal former laws which sought to regulate fares and freights of railroads. Such was the case in a special manner with the law commonly known as the "Potter Law," the enactment of which, two years previously, not only aroused so much ill-will in the railway companies operating in Wisconsin that they took an attitude of defiance against the law and openly violated its provisions as manifestly unjust, unconstitutional, and void, but alarmed those companies also whose lines are located in other States of the Union.

The new law, while it keeps the railway companies under salutary restrictions to guard the interests of the State and her citizens against arbitrary and unjust exactions, does also amend or repeal the objectionable provisions of former laws. A prominent feature of it is the abolition of the former board of three Railroad Commissioners, and the substitution of one such commissioner only, whom the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, is required to appoint within ten days from the passage and publication of this act, "and who shall hold his office for the term of two years from the 15th day of February, and until his successor is appointed and qualified."



STATE SEAL OF WISCONSIN.

The duties of this officer are specified by the act as follows:

SECTION 2. The Railroad Commissioner shall inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of this State by any railroad corporation doing business therein, or by the officers, agents, or employés thereof; and shall also, from time to time, carefully examine and inspect the condition of each railroad in the State, and of its equipment, and the manner of its conduct and management with relation to the public safety and convenience. He shall also examine and ascertain the pecuniary condition and the manner of financial management of each and every railroad corporation doing business in this State.

In order to enable him to make the report and return required of him by law, the act in section 3 enjoins "the president, or managing officer, of each railroad corporation in the State, to make to the Railroad Commissioner annually, in the month of October, such returns, and in the form he may prescribe, as will afford the information required for his report;" under penalty of one hundred dollars for every day's willful delay, or refusal of such return, after the 31st day of October.

This law was enacted after a most vigorous and long-continued struggle, in which almost every member of the Legislature took an active part. It having been passed by the House of Representatives, in which it was first introduced, the Senate also, after repeated and excited debates, finally passed it on the 18th of February, by a vote of yeas 20, nays 7.

Among the sums of money appropriated for different objects by the Legislature of 1876 are the following: $25,000 for the publication of the Geological Survey; $1,500 for the State Historical Society; $20,000 for the Centennial Exhibition; $126,000 for the Northern Hospital for the Insane; $84,000 for the State Hospital for the Insane; $40,000 for the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; $18,000 for the Institute for the Blind; $90,000 for rebuilding the Institute for the Blind; $31,000 for the current expenses of the Industrial School for Boys; also $15,000 for a shoe-shop in the said school; $27,870 for the current expenses of the State-prison; and $4,000 for the soldiers' orphans' pensions.

The Republicans of Wisconsin met in convention at Madison on the 22d of February, "to nominate a presidential electoral ticket, and to select twenty delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Cincinnati."

After organization, the following nominations were reported by a committee appointed for the purpose and by the eight congressional district committees in their numerical order, and all of the reports were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Electors at large—W. H. Hiner, of Fond du Lac County, and Francis Campbell, of Lafayette.

Delegates at large—Philetus Sawyer, of Winnebago; David Atwood, of Dane; Mark Douglas, of Jackson; and James H. Howe, of Kenosha.

The following platform was reported and unanimously adopted by the convention:

1. The Republicans of Wisconsin, in State Convention assembled, in response to the call of the National Union Republican Committee for the Republicans of the several States of the Union to elect delegates for their National Convention, send fraternal greetings to the Republicans in all parts of our beloved land, with the cordial assurances to all patriotic citizens who honor the flag of our common country as the emblem of liberty, equality, and fraternity, of our earnest desire to see the republic enter upon the second century of its prosperous career free from sectional strife or injustice of any name or

nature; and that we will endeavor to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the entire country, and will maintain and support all measures, acts, and laws, the enforcement of which shall secure to every citizen his constitutional rights, including the full and free exercise of the right of franchise without intimidation or fraud.

2. We are in favor of vigorous efforts to prosecute and punish those who have been guilty of official dishonesty, and to detect and bring to punishment all who have in any way or form conspired to defraud the Government of its just and legal revenues.

3. We believe in the unwritten law of the land, which declares it unwise for a Chief Magistrate to hold his office beyond two terms; and we accept the declaration of President Grant in harmony with this law as but another claim to our veneration and gratitude.

4. We believe in international arbitration in lieu of war; and we regard the scene of two nations strong enough to be above fear and wise enough to be above passion, adjusting their claims before this tribunal, as among the proudest monuments of the republic.

5. While endeavoring to reduce the national debt that was incurred in the presence of organized treason and armed rebellion within a political party which again aspires to the control of the Government, we are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor. We believe in honest money; that the currency of the nation should, as soon as consistent with business interests and safety, be made equal to gold, and, until that time, should continue as a legal tender.

6. We hold as of priceless value and of the greatest importance the common-school system of this country, which, supported by just and equal taxation of property for the benefit of all, and accessible to the children of citizens of every nationality, color, condition, or creed, should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; and that popular education is the right arm of the national safety under a free and tolerant government, whose guarantee of liberty can only be perpetuated while knowledge pervades the masses.

7. While reiterating our firm devotion to the principles that were cherished and established by the American patriots of 1776, as incorporated in their Declaration of Independence, in the Constitution of the Union, and in the laws of Congress, we cannot ignore the fact, which is indelibly written in our national history, that, for the privilege of celebrating the centennial of this republic, the freemen of America are indebted not only to its founders but also to its defenders; and that if to-day we have a country or a government whose existence is worth celebrating, it is because, in the hour of its greatest peril, its interests and welfare were intrusted to a party which gave no aid or comfort to the enemies of our common country, and which now gives the only security or means for present or future safety, prosperity, and honor, as a power for good among the nations.

8. With a renewal of our pledges to the platform of principles adopted by the Republican State Convention in July last, we enter upon the campaign of 1876 with assurances from all directions that the party of law, order, progress, and freedom, will achieve another glorious victory.

MILWAUKEE.

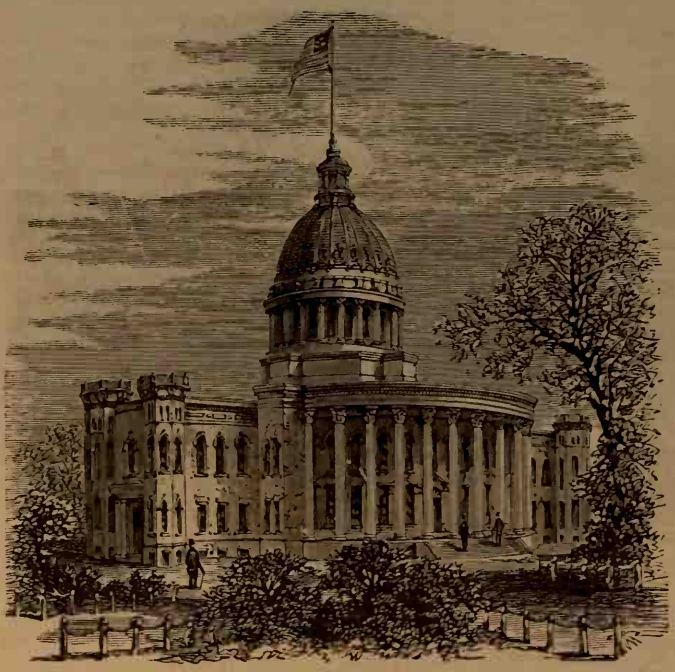
The Democrats met in State Convention at Milwaukee on June 7, 1876, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The following were chosen as the four delegates at large: Theodor Rudolf, of La Crosse; James R. Doolittle, of Racine; George B. Smith, of Dane; and Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee.

The platform was reported as adopted at this convention. When the time arrived for the Committee on Resolutions to report, a motion was made to adjourn *sine die*, which was

carried. This method seems to have been resorted to as a means to prevent a disturbance in the convention, and perhaps a split in the party, owing to a disagreement among the members about the currency question. There would have been two reports submitted from it—namely, a majority report, wholly ignoring that question, and a minority report urging the emission and circulation of paper-money.

A third political party, called the "Independent" or "Greenback" party, from its preference for that kind of money before all others under certain conditions, held a State Convention at Madison, on May 10th, in order that Wisconsin might be represented in the Independent National Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 17th of that month. Only a few persons attended. Their number, which was about a dozen at the hour fixed for the opening of the convention, did not exceed twenty-five at any time till its final adjournment. The convention, however, was both temporarily and permanently organized, and, on appropriate motions, a committee of three was appointed to frame and report resolutions, and to nominate delegates to Indianapolis; an electoral ticket was nominated, and a Central Committee of nine reorganized.



STATE CAPITOL, MADISON.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the following general prineiples and measures:

1. An exelusive Government currency, to be issued in sueh volume as will meet the average demands of the country.
2. That the Government paper currency should be convertible into Government bonds of long time and low interest, at the will of the holder, and be receivable for all public dues, including eustoms.
3. That the act of 1875, called the resumption act, should be immediately repealed.
4. That, as soon as practicable, Government paper currency should supersede the circulation of the national banks.
5. That for the present there should be a widely diseriminating tariff for revenue only.
6. That our common schools should be free, nonpartisan, and non-seetarian.
7. A genuine eivil-serviee reform, and the honest administration of the Government.

The election of November 7th resulted in favor of the Republican candidates. The aggregate votes polled in the State for President numbered 256,038; of which the Republican nominee received 130,067, the Democratic 123,926, the Independent or Greenback, with some scattering votes included, 2,045. The votes for presidential electors in 1876 were nearly 90,000 more than those for Governor in 1875, when they numbered 169,469, of which Mr. Ludington received 85,155, and Mr. Taylor 84,314.

Of the eight Congressmen from Wisconsin, five Republicans were elected, namely: in the first, second, third, seventh, and eighth districts; and three Democrats, in the fourth, fifth, and sixth.

The State Legislature was divided as follows: In the Senate — Republicans, 23; Democrats, 10; doubtful, 1. In the House of Representatives — Republicans, 58; Democrats, 42.

The whole amount of public revenue from all sources during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876, including $277,681.44, balance in the State Treasury on October 1, 1875, was $1,976,074.09. The aggregate disbursements for all public expenditures during the same year were $1,660,207.48; leaving an available surplus in the Treasury, on October 1, 1876, of $315,866.61.

The estimated receipts for 1877 are set down at $1,300,696.64; the expenditures at $975,727.98.

The entire amount of the State debt on September 30, 1876, was $2,252,057, and consists of the following items: State bonds outstanding, $14,000; certificates of indebtedness to trust-fund, $2,238,000; and currency certificates, $57.

The amount belonging to each of the pro-

ductive trust-funds of the State, at the same date, was as follows: School-fund, $2,625,798.06; university fund, $222,735.56; Normal School fund, $963,917.34; and Agricultural College fund, $238,479.40; making a total of $4,050,930.36. There was in these funds a total decrease during the year of $8,063.32.

A State Board of Assessment, consisting of the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney-General, was appointed by law to make an equalized valuation of the property in the State, as a guide to assessment for taxation; many complaints of too high valuation of their property in previous assessments having been made by parties from different sections in the State. The board completed their work at the beginning of June, 1876, and the total results were as follows: The aggregate value of the taxable property in Wisconsin, as assessed in the preceding year, amounted to $353,021,413, composed of $271,820,329 of real estate, and $81,201,204 of personal property. In the tables of equalized valuations, compiled by the said Board of Assessment, the whole amount of the taxable property in Wisconsin is set down at $423,596,290, of which sum $337,073,148 represents real estate, and $86,523,142 personal property; making a total increase of more than $70,500,000 over the preceding assessment.

In 1876 returns have been made to the Secretary of State from all the counties in Wisconsin, exhibiting the description and value of real and personal property within their limits not liable to taxation. The aggregate value of such property in the State is $18,524,196. Of this sum, $4,516,459 represents church property, and $7,487,627 railroad property.

No reports were made in 1876 by the Regents of the State University, or by the Superintendents of the normal schools, concerning their respective condition and management.

In the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane, the number of patients under treatment during the year was 557. The number remaining in the Hospital on September 30, 1876, was 355. The cost of their maintenance for the year was $97,279.27, including payments for repairs and minor improvements.

In the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, the whole number of patients under treatment during the same year was 604; and those remaining in the institution on September 30th were 503. The sum expended for the support of this institution was $97,857.26.

In the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the whole number of pupils during the year was 191. Its expenses amounted to $42,624.14.

In the Institution for the Education of the Blind, the entire number of persons receiving instruction during the year was 86. The cost of maintaining this institution for that time was $22,710. The sum of $47,610 was also expended on its new building.

The Industrial or Reform School for Boys during the year had 415 inmates in the aggregate, of whom there were 318 remaining in the school on September 30th.

The number of convicts in the State penitentiary on September 30, 1876, was 266, their average number during the year having been 261.

The geological survey of the State has been prosecuted during the year in six different fields.

The Board of Fish Commissioners, which was partly reorganized by the Legislature of 1876, has purchased a suitable site for a hatching-house near Madison, and provided the necessary buildings and appliances. In this place, and at Milwaukee, great numbers of fish of different varieties have been hatched during the year. They are to be introduced into Lake Michigan and the interior waters of Wisconsin.

The aggregate length of railroads operating within the State is 2,427 miles, of which 141 miles were built in 1876. The law concerning these railroads, which was passed in February, 1876, and went into force from its passage and publication, appears to have been in practical working for the rest of the year to the satisfaction of both the railway companies and the people of the State.

The application of a Miss Goodell for admission to the bar of Wisconsin was rejected by the Supreme Court of the State. The main reason of the refusal is rested by Chief-Justice Ryan, in his decree for that purpose, on the plain ground of Nature, saying:

> We cannot but think the common law wise in excluding women from the profession of the law. The profession enters largely into the well-being of society, and, to be honorably filled and safely to society, exacts the devotion of life. The law of Nature destines and qualifies the female sex for the bearing and nurture of the children of our race, and for the custody of the homes of the world and their maintenance in love and honor. And all life-long callings of women inconsistent with these radical and social duties of their sex, as is the profession of the law, are departures from the order of Nature, and, when voluntary, treason against it.

An artesian well of great depth (960 feet) has recently been bored with success at Prairie du Chien, Wis. The flow is 603 gallons per minute.

WISE, HENRY ALEXANDER, died at Richmond, Va., September 12, 1876. He was born at Drummondtown, Accomack County, Va., December 3, 1806. He graduated at Washington College, Pa., in 1825, studied law, and settled in Nashville, Tenn., but in 1830 returned to Accomack. In 1833 he was elected to Congress by the Jackson party, and after the election fought a duel with his competitor for the office. He was twice reëlected. In Congress he went over to the opposition on the development of Jackson's bank policy, and took strong ground in favor of slavery. In 1837 he was second to Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, in his duel with Mr. Cilley, of Maine, in which the latter was killed. In 1842 the Senate rejected the nomination of Mr. Wise as

minister to France, but he was subsequently appointed minister to Brazil, and resided at Rio de Janeiro from May, 1844, till October, 1847. In 1848 and 1852 he supported the Democratic candidates for President. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1855, after a very vigorous canvass, directed especially against the "Know-Nothings." Toward the close of his term occurred the seizure of Harper's Ferry by John Brown, whose execution (December 2, 1859) was one of the last acts of his administration. In February, 1861, he was a member of the State Convention, in which, from the Committee on Federal Relations, he made a report which aimed at compromise and a peaceable adjustment with the seceded States. After the secession of Virginia he was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army. His force was driven out of the Kanawha Valley by the national troops under General J. D. Cox, and at Gauley Bridge lost a large quantity of arms and stores. Subsequently he commanded at Roanoke Island, N. C., where his forces were defeated by Burnside's expedition, his son, O. J. Wise, being among the killed.

WOLOWSKI, Louis François Michel Raymond, a French senator, born at Warsaw, August 31, 1810; died August 4, 1876. He took an active part in the Polish Revolution of 1830, was a staff-captain during the first struggle, and subsequently a Councilor of State. He went to Paris as secretary of legation, where the disasters of Poland forced him to remain. In 1834 he was naturalized, was elected to the Legislative and Constituent Assemblies in 1848, and after the *coup-d'état* returned to private life. He founded the first company of the Crédit Foncier of Paris, which afterward became the Crédit Foncier of France. He was nominated to the Legion of Honor in 1857. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from Paris, and in 1875 was chosen life-senator, the fifteenth, by 349 votes, acting in both bodies with the Left Centre. He was the author of several valuable works on political economy, of which we mention "De l'Organisation du Travail" (1845); "Études d'Économie politique et de Statistique" (1848); "De l'Organisation du Crédit foncier" (1849); "Les Finances de la Russie" (1864); "La Banque d'Angleterre et les Banques d'Écosse" (1867); "La Liberté commerciale" (1868); and "L'Or et l'Argent" (1870).

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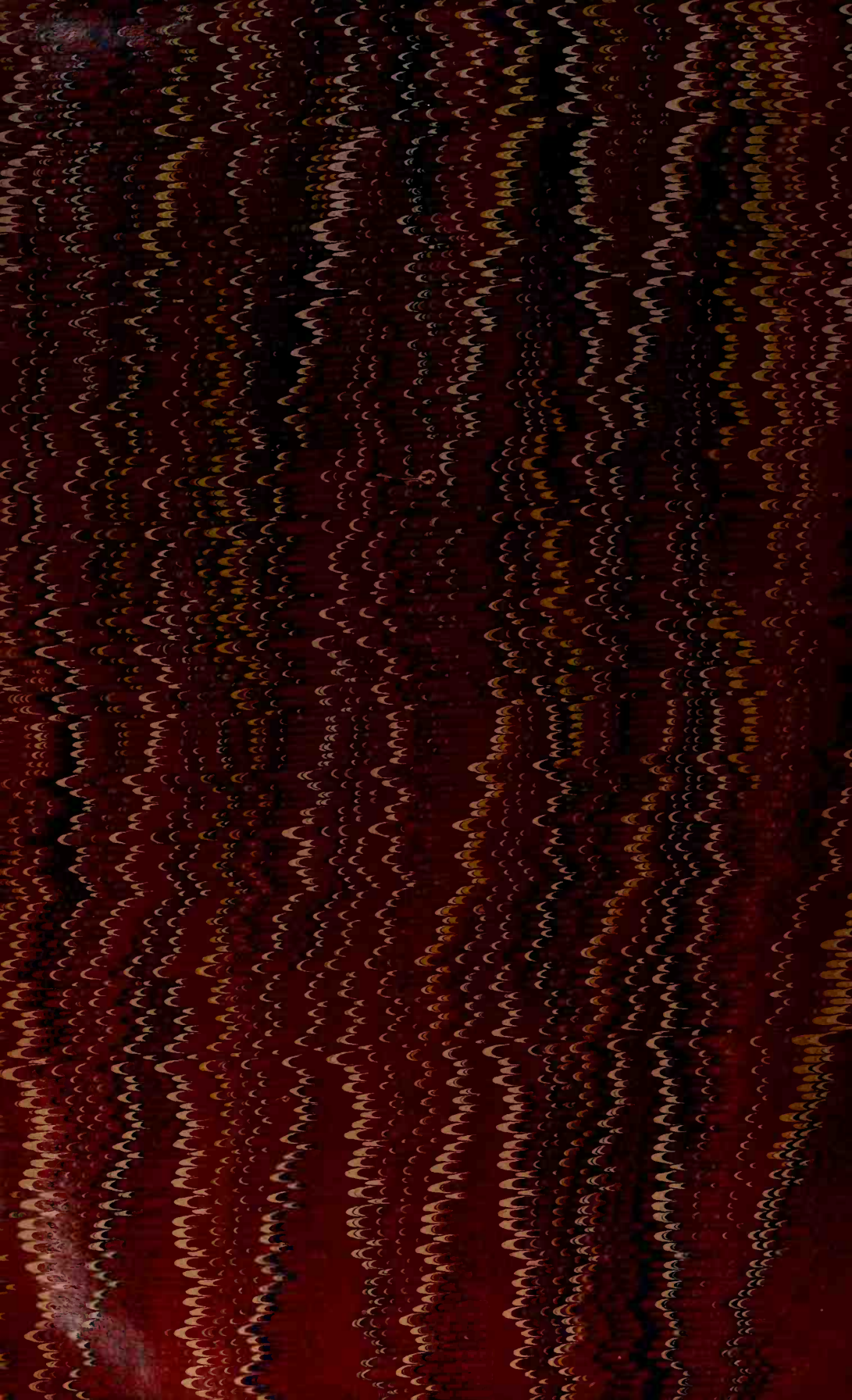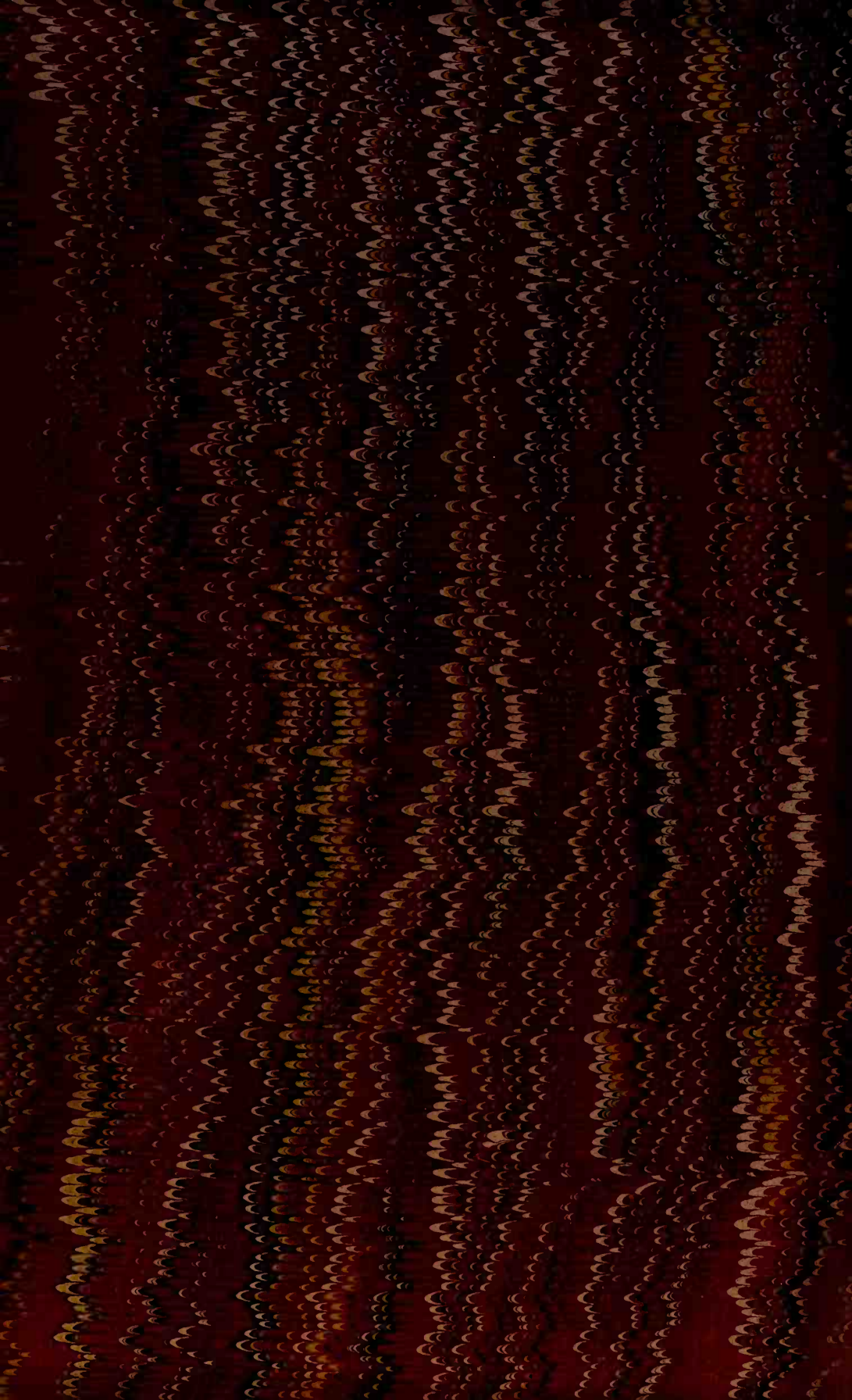
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